"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably occasional showers today and tomorrow; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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RUSSIAN STAFF CANNOT STOP ROUT; GERMANS PIERCE FRENCH LINE ON AISNE; COMMONS SPURNS REICHSTAG PEACE

GERMANS PRESS PURSUIT

Muscovite Chiefs Admit They Are Powerless to Make a Stand.

UNITS CONTINUE MUTINOUS

Whole Division of 11th Army Said to Have Been Executed by Means of Artillery.

MANY MORE TOWNS LOST

But Rumanians and Russians in Moldavia Capture 2,000 Teutons and 33 Cannon.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Such is the demoralization of the Russian armies in Galicia that the General Staff confesses its powerlessness to make a stand against the swiftly pursuing Teutons, and the Sereth River lines now are being abandoned. Several units continue to disobey orders and to give up their positions without a show of resistance.

Rumanian forces in Tuesday's and Wednesday's battle on the Rumanian front, however, captured more than 1,000 prisoners. The Rumanians also took thirty-three guns, seventeen machine guns, ten mine throwers, and much other military material. On the same front, the official statement says, the Russians also captured about 1,000 prisoners and twenty-four guns.

The official communication from General Headquarters tonight reads:

In the direction of Vilna there has been an artillery duel. In the region of Smorgon and Krevo the enemy's fire was more intense.

East of Tarnopol, under enemy pressure, our troops retired to the Gnizdiorzno and Gnina Rivers.

Counterattacks Made in Vain.

Northeast of Trembowla on Wednesday superior German forces attacked and penetrated our positions on the River Gnizna in the region of Loszniov. Efforts to restore the situation were unsuccessful.

At the same time, the enemy, penetrating our positions on the Sereth to the south of Trembowla and in the region of Zalavia and Podhaytse, began to develop his stroke in a northeastern direction, in view of which our troops occupying positions in the region of Trembowla retired eastward. Owing to the ineffective composition of our units and the state of their morale, our counterattacks brought us no definite results.

Developing his stroke toward the south along the western bank of the Sereth, the enemy occupied Janoff, Butznioff, and Zvieniacz, (south of Tarnopol,) the enemy's heavy artillery delivering an intense fire on the eastern bank of the Sereth and in the region of the village of Kabklovioki.

On Wednesday evening our troops began to retire from the Sereth eastward. Certain units are continuing to leave their positions voluntarily, without carrying out the military tasks they had been intrusted with. However, with these units there are others which are devotedly fulfilling their duty toward the Fatherland.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians our troops, covered by rear guards, have continued to retire eastward. Nijniuv and Tlumacz have been evacuated by our troops.

Rumanian Front—On Wednesday the Rumanian and Russian troops continued to press upon the retiring enemy to the west of the Suchitza River and have moved to a line represented by Villatten-Sovela-Guerile-Vidra.

Caucasus Front—The situation is unchanged.

Carpathian Front Gone Now.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—An official bulletin issued by the War Office tonight announces that further German successes in Eastern Galicia have compelled the Russians to abandon their Carpathian front as far as the Kirlibaba sector.

The day statement told that the Galician towns of Bucaz, Tlumacz, Ottynia, and Delatyn had been captured and that the Russians were retreating in the direction of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. Following is the text of the day statement:

Eastern theatre, front of Prince Leopold, army group of General von Eichhorn: South of Smorgon our concentrated artillery fire has partly closed up the breach in our lines made by the Russians. The enemy was compelled to retreat, and almost all of our former position again is in our possession.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: During stubborn engagements our divisions gained heights west of Tarnopol and the Gnisna River sector to the Trembowla-Husiatyn road. Further southwest Bucacz, Tlumacz, Ottynia, and Delatyn have been taken.

Front of Archduke Joseph: The Russian Carpathian front, owing to the pressure to the north of the Dniester, has now commenced to weaken to the south of the Tartar Pass. The enemy is retreating there in the direction of Czernowitz. During an attack yesterday the Russians were driven from the Baba and Ludowa heights.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: From midday until nightfall there was a lively artillery en-

Continued on Page 3.

Kerensky Hurt Stopping Soldiers' Fight; Foe Tells of Bravery of Women Warriors

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 26.—The correspondent of the Budapest journal Az Est, on the Galician front, telegraphs under date of July 22:

"On the Brzezany front for the first time we came in contact with 'death regiments' composed entirely of Russian women flying the red flag. They fought with extraordinary bravery, frequently counter-attacking fiercely, led by women officers.

"It was near Brzezany, on Hill Lysonie, according to prisoners, that Kerensky was severely wounded in the arm. A Russian infantry division refused to fight, and began retreating. The Russian artillery, furious at the desertion, turned their guns on the infantry. Thereupon Kerensky, in his automobile, drove between the crossfire and succeeded in stopping the fratricidal slaughter, though wounded himself."

BATTLE TO DEATH RAGING ON AISNE

French, After 24 Hours' Fighting, Regain Part of Lost Ground.

INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES

Paris Official Reports Emphasize Terrible Cost of the German Assaults.

PARIS, July 26.—Stinging under their defeat on the plauteaus north of Craonne, the Germans launched a desperate attack last night on the French lines to the west of the Aisne sector where the French won their notable victory on Tuesday. The attack was delivered with great ferocity on a front of about two miles from Le Bovelle farm to a point east of Hurtebise. The French poured a murderous fire into the Germans but were unable to stem the advance. The enemy, despite very great losses, penetrated certain parts of the French line south of Ailles.

Heavy fighting, accompanied by an intense bombardment, continued in this sector throughout the day, but the Germans were unable to advance their lines any further. At several points the French succeeded in regaining the ground taken by the enemy during the night.

A dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at French Headquarters says:

"The Germans in a persistent effort to recapture at least some part of the Chemin-des-Dames, transferred their attention today to the region of Hurtebise, on which they launched a strong attack, supported by heavy artillery concentration. The infantry assaulted again and again, but, despite the heavy masses thrown into the action, they were unable to secure any advantage, other than entrance into a small section of advanced French trenches to the south of Ailles.

"The German storming battalions were caught by an intense barrage fire as they left their trenches and their ranks were rapidly depleted.

"Details of the attack on the Californe and Casemates plateaus, in which the Germans suffered the most complete defeat in the first half of the week, show that some of the Prussian regiment lost 50 per cent. of their effectives. They employed more than 100 batteries during the bombardment."

The Germans also made an attack in Champagne, but the resistance of the French prevented any progress on the part of their adversaries. North of Auberive, in the Champagne, the French penetrated the German trenches, and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

During the night German troops manifested a great degree of nervousness. Infantry attacks were resumed last night at 7 o'clock with ierocity along a front of three kilometers, from a point to the east of Hurtebise to the southern boundaries of La Bovelle. The enemy, in spite of the fact that he made use of imposing numbers in this fighting, was aole to penetrate certain portions of our first-line trenches south of Ailles only after unheard-of efforts and suffering very great losses. His repeated assaults at the Hurtebise Farm, as well as at a point further east of this location, were broken by our fire.

In Champagne a German attack was delivered with rapidity and violence on Mont Haut. It was preceded by an intense bombardment and it lasted all night long, but the determined resistance of our troops made German progress impossible. On the other hand, to the north of Auberive, during a successful operation, we penetrated certain unoccupied German trenches and continuing our advance we engaged in a spirited fighting certain detachments of the enemy upon whom we inflicted perceptible losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity in which both sides participated has been maintained with violence.

Tonight's statement reads:

Engagements accompanied by an intense bombardment on the Hurtebise Plateau and south of Ailles continued throughout the day, but without enabling the enemy to make progress. At several points we recaptured the ground gained during the night by the adversary.

In Champagne enemy attacks were renewed unsuccessfully during the course of the morning, followed in the afternoon by a violent bombardment, which extended on the left from Mont Blond and on the right as far as the neighborhood of the Casque. Our artillery replied energetically, which rendered impossible a sortie by the German infantry.

On both banks of the Meuse the artillery was very active. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

Took 1,150 French Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—Dominating positions on the Aisne front northwest of Hurtebise were captured today by the Germans, the War Office announces. French trenches on a front of 1,000 meters and 400 meters deep, south of Ailles, were stormed, the statement says.

Violent artillery fighting continues on

Continued on Page 3.

PACIFISTS ROUTED IN THE COMMONS

Vote of 148 to 19 Against Resolution of Sympathy with Reichstag Move.

ASQUITH CALLS HOPE FUTILE

Bonar Law Sees Victory, Although Allied Nations Are Staggering Under Russian Blow.

LONDON, July 26.—A little group of pacifists instituted a peace debate in the House of Commons, this afternoon, by introducing a resolution declaring that the German Reichstag resolution favoring peace by an understanding expressed the principles for which Great Britain stood throughout, and calling on the Government, in conjunction with the Allies, to re-state their peace terms accordingly. The resolution also set forth that the Allies should accept the Russian proposal that the coming allied conference on war aims should comprise representatives of the people and not solely spokesmen of the Governments.

The resolution was moved by James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member for Leicester. It was supported by Charles P. Trevelyan, Hastings B. Lees-Smith, and Arthur A. Ponsonby, Liberals, and Philip Snowden, Socialist.

After a debate which consumed the whole of the evening session, the House defeated the resolution by a vote of 148 to 19. The announcement of the vote was received with some cheers and much laughter.

The smallness of the numbers in the House when the division was taken is an indication of the lack of interest shown by Parliament in any hope of a useful peace movement at the present juncture. The conviction was voiced in an important statement by Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, that nothing was to be hoped from the present temper of the German Reichstag and people. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House, expressed complete confidence in victory for the Allies, although he said they were staggering under the blow of the Russian crisis.

Admits Pacifist Unpopularity.

Mr. MacDonald admitted that his resolution expressed the opinion of only a small minority, but he contended that this minority was ever growing. Stockholm, he said, had borne its fruit. The allied conferences would bear more, and the international conference would bear still more fruit. Such a conference would find out that the time had come for an active effort for peace, and it would find a peace that would not be disturbed by preparations for war.

Charles P. Trevelyan, who seconded the resolution, agreed in condemning the uncertainty in the speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, and said that all were agreed that peace awaited the restoration of Belgium and France, without any economic or other conditions. He doubted whether there could be peace until all the Governments clearly and expressly repudiated the idea of conquest or annexations. While it might be the duty of the Government to reply to the German Chancellor, it was the duty of the House of Commons to reply to the Reichstag resolution. Dr. Michaelis's speech was made on that resolution, and the fact that he did not speak against it or try to dissuade the Reichstag from passing it ought not to be overlooked.

Reichstag Impotent, Says Asquith.

Former Premier Asquith expressed the opinion that the previous speakers attached more importance to the Reichstag resoluton than it really deserved. They seemed to have forgotten the circumstances under which it was passed. After an obscure struggle in Berlin, in which for a time it seemed as if the advocates of a relatively moderate policy would have their way, the military chiefs appeared on the scene and secured the dismissal of the Imperial Chancellor, in whom the Emperor only a few days before had expressed his unbounded and undiminished confidence.

Peace, said Mr. Asquith, had become the supreme interest of mankind, but subject to an all-important condition—that it should be a peace which did not

Continued on Page 2.

When hair is agreeable, drink daily. Use of these is 3/5 of Dr. Dadirrian's Kashmir.—Advt.

M. P. Challenges Colleague to Fight 20-Round Bout to Settle Dispute

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Should Major Archer-Shee, M. P., accept the challenge of Pemberton Billing, M. P., to a twenty-round boxing contest at the National Sporting Club, there should be a gala night at that institution, while the championship of the House of Commons (presumably with belt) will no longer be in doubt.

The first meeting between the combatants has already taken place with indecisive result. It was a short, sharp affair. On Wednesday they had a set-to on the greensward outside of the House of Commons, when after a brief spar both fell to the ground. Then the police arrived and parted the gasping and disheveled tribunes. What damage the pugilistic M. P.'s suffered is not known, but neither was present at prayers today.

The affair arose out of an exchange of words in the Commons, during which Archer-Shee called Billing a cad. Billing invited the Major to repeat his charge outside the House, with the above result. The Major is said to be dissatisfied with the result, so Billing issued the challenge to him to fight twenty rounds at the National Sporting Club, the loser to pay a hundred guineas to the Red Cross Fund, while the management, if it thinks fit to charge admission to those who wish to witness the contest, must turn over the whole proceeds to the war charity. Manager Bettinson said he was sure the club committee would willingly entertain such a contest.

SENATOR RESENTS SPRING-RICE'S ACT

King of Utah Calls His Letter on Portland Harbor Improvement Impertinence.

KNOX CHECKS DISCUSSION

Quickly Shuts Off the Debate Just as the Senate Becomes Aroused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—"That's an impertinence," exclaimed Senator King of Utah during the Senate debate today on the River and Harbor bill, when a letter was read by Senator Hale of Maine from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, approving the project of deepening the harbor at Portland, Me., to make it accessible to transatlantic steamers. The British Ambassador wrote that the contemplated improvement would be "of great service to Canadian vessels during the war."

The Senator from Utah resented what he characterized as an "intrusion" by the British Ambassador into Congressional affairs. Senator Knox urged Senator King to withdraw his aspersion upon Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, but the Senator declined to do it.

During the debate Senator Sherman of Illinois, backing up Senator King's viewpoint, compared the British Ambassador's "intrusion" to the Sackville-West incident during the Cleveland campaign of 1888, when Sackville-West, British Ambassador at the time, wrote a letter conveying the hint that the election of Grover Cleveland would be preferable, from the British standpoint, to that of Benjamin Harrison. This episode resulted in Sackville-West being recalled.

By stepping into the breach, Senator Knox turned off the debate on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and his letter when it looked as if the whole Senate was about to plunge into it.

The project to improve Portland Harbor, which later was adopted as part of the River and Harbor bill, contemplates deepening it thirty-five feet beyond its present depth of thirty feet, $300,000 being appropriated for the purpose. Senator Hale, during the debate, said the Canadian Government would use Portland Harbor if it were made available for transatlantic vessels. Several Canadian steamers that recently tried to load at Portland, he said, had to abandon the attempt because the water was too shallow.

The letter from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice follows:

British Embassy,
Washington, May 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Senator: I have informed the Canadian Government of the provision in the House River and Harbor bill relative to improved facilities for Portland Harbor. The Governor General informs me that the Canadian Government would be glad to make use of the facilities recommended by the Board of Engineers of the War Department during the continuance of the war, and that these facilities will be of great service during the time of navigation in the St. Lawrence being closed. They would be of great importance for the successful prosecution of the war. Yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

"This is a piece of emergency legislation that will be of direct benefit to our allies in this war," said Senator Hale.

"I want to say," said Senator King, "that if the only ground upon which this appropriation can be defended is a letter from the British Ambassador, notwithstanding the English are our allies in this contest, I should not feel like voting for the measure. It seems to me that this is an impertinence on the part of the British Ambassador to intrude into this matter, although he is our ally."

PERSHING AT CONFERENCE.

Discusses Military Situation with Leaders at Balkan Meeting.

PARIS, July 25, (delayed.)—While the principal delegates to the conference of the Entente Allies today discussed political questions, Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expedition; General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff; General Smuts, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa; General Foch, Chief of the Staff of the French Ministry of War; General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, and the other military representatives conferred lengthily on the military situation.

Montenegro has been invited to take part in the allied conference, and Eugene Popovitch, Premier and Foreign Minister, will represent his Government.

Kitchener's Sister Believes That He Is Still Alive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—According to The Morning Post, Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, at the opening of the charity fête at Hastings said she did not share in the general belief that her brother went down on the British cruiser Hampshire. It was the first time she publicly announced her opinion on the subject, but it is her firm belief that he is still alive and would one day return.

Ever since the loss of the Hampshire Mrs. Parker has tried to find out what happened to her brother.

CALLS FOR CURB ON SOARING PRICES

Trade Board Finds Public Is Being Subjected to Indefensible Extortion.

500% PROFIT IN FLAGS

Orders Action Against Flagmakers' Association—Pushes Coal Cost Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Federal Trade Commission today recommended that Congress take up immediately the consideration of laws which would protect the public against "indefensible" and "extortionate" prices, which it is alleged are being charged for some commodities, the demand for which has been increased greatly since the United States entered the war.

Basing its charges on an investigation into the tremendous increase in the price for flags, which it was hinted had approached a national scandal in so far as some manufacturers and dealers were concerned, the commission concluded its argument with this statement:

"The demand and price situation existing as to flags is typical of a condition caused by the war. Unlawful agencies and acts contemplated by the anti-trust laws are not necessary to bring about hardship to the public and the industries of the nation.

"The public and the industries are not protected against sudden, unreasonable, and extortionate prices. Competition in selling has been practically suspended, and prices are made not merely to yield fair and generous profits based on producing and distributing costs, but are sent to an indefensibly high level made possible by the great demand and with only normal supply.

"The commission suggests consideration by Congress of immediate legislation adequate to afford prompt relief generally to the public and the industries in war times against unreasonable prices, not only when such prices result from unlawful agencies but also where they arise merely out of abnormal conditions in which an abandonment of the public to an unchecked working of supply and demand must result in extreme hardship and inequity."

Profits of 500 Per Cent.

The report was signed by the full commission. The question of extortionate prices for flags is dealt with at length by the commission in the text of the report. It is alleged that in some cases the profits reach 500 per cent., and that such a situation was made possible simply because certain agencies took advantage of the great demand for American flags when this country entered the war.

The Department of Justice, it is stated, has been notified of some of the practices which the commission discovered, and the commission has ordered proceedings against at least one association.

The report goes on to say:

"The prices of American flags charged by leading manufacturers have increased 100 to 150 per cent. since April, 1916. Sources of others, not regularly engaged in the manufacture of flags, but who are now so engaged, have secured during April and May, 1917, prices ranging from 100 to 500 per cent. higher than the prices current in April, 1916. On high-grade display flags the gross profits of the regularly established flag manufacturers on new business done in April and May, 1917, have been 75 to 100 per cent., based on the average cost. New flag-making establishments for the same period have made from 100 to 200 per cent. gross profits. Flags are sold generally by manufacturers direct to retailers, and these, of whom many have themselves paid excessive prices to the manufacturers, have secured from the public prices 100 to 300 per cent. higher than prevailing retail prices of a year ago.

"The total amount of money spent for flags at normal prices is about $5,000,000 each year. Of this amount probably not more than $500,000 has represented the gross profits to manufacturers. But in view of the recent great increase in demand and volume of sales at abnormally high prices the total profits received by manufacturers are not less than ten times the amount secured during 1916.

Manufacturing Cost Higher.

"The cost to flag manufacturers of wool and cotton flag bunting has not been greatly increased since Feb. 1, 1917, since which time the great increase in demand for flags occurred. Since April 1, 1916, the average cost of making flags, including cost of materials, has increased less than 50 per cent., while the average margin of gross profit to the manufacturers on new business has increased more than 500 per cent. Many of the older established flag manufacturers had not prior to May 1, 1917, benefited greatly by the advanced prices because of old orders filled at former lower prices.

"The greatest advantage of the sudden unprecedented demand for flags has been taken by the new establishments which have recently engaged in flag-making because of the prices at which wool flags were sold. Because of the unprecedented demand and runaway market there has been no successful price fixing by this association or its membership recently, but attempts have recently been made to fix a new stand-

Continued on Page 2.

"HERE'S A PLEA"—and a prize, too—just to show— See Page 3 of Page 1.—Advt.

ASK $2,500,000,000 FOR COAST DEFENSE; NATION NOT AWAKE TO PERIL, SAYS BORAH, BUT OFFICIAL WASHINGTON IS CONFIDENT

Germany Sending Many Secret Agents Here; Americans Resident in Europe in Her Service

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—Information obtained here shows that more effective measures than are now in force for supervision of Scandinavian liners plying to the United States must be put into effect if the passage of numerous German agents and couriers and the transmission of intelligence by German spies in America are to be checked. It is said authoritatively that German passport-forging bureaus are equipping German agents in Scandinavia with fraudulent Scandinavian passports. These are copied from genuine originals in the same fashion as American passports have been counterfeited photographically by the notorious Pass Bureau of the Admiralty.

New names and descriptions are substituted occasionally, but sometimes the only change is to attach a new photograph of the ostensible holder. Every liner now sailing to the United States carries 200 or 300 passengers, principally of Scandinavian nationality. There is little to prevent the Intelligence Department of the German Admiralty, now under the leadership of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, ex-Naval Attaché at Washington, from planting any desired number of agents, equipped apparently with genuine Scandinavian passports, among the passengers. There is reason to believe this is being done.

Various attempts to recruit neutrals for courier and information missions to the United States have been reported more or less definitely. The Scandinavian police also could tell a tale of unmasked Americans who are employed in the German secret service. They are working against the interests of their own country and of neutral States, whose hospitality they enjoy, as well as against the European Entente. It may be difficult to stop the activities of the two latter classes. It would be comparatively easy, however, to strike at the fraudulent Scandinavian passport people at the source.

WAR PESSIMISM WANES AT CAPITAL

Secretary Baker and Others Cheered by Reports of Officers Back from France.

SEE END TO RUSSIAN CRISIS

Doubt if Germans Can Drive Much Further in the East—Kaiser Short of Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The return to Washington of the group of army officers sent to France to make an inspection has been coincident with a marked revival of spirits in the higher official circles. These officers brought first-hand information as to conditions on the Western front, and it may be said that they came back with a decided feeling of optimism as to the final outcome of the great struggle.

It is realized here that out of the patriotic desire to make the American people appreciate the seriousness of the situation has grown a propaganda which promises to produce an effect not advantageous to the common cause. Since the war began groups of men in Washington of keen observation, some of them holding important places under the Government, have developed opposite views as to the conduct and the progress of the war. One group sees everything in a pessimistic way. The other, while it cannot be said to be filled with cheer all the time, takes a more complacent view of the military situation and does not regard every reverse as meaning that the conflict has ended in German victory.

To this second group much comfort has been brought by the army officers just back from the French front. They have returned with a supreme confidence in the ultimate defeat of Germany and have knocked down some preconceived notions of officials in Washington as to what was going on in the theatre of war. If any note of pessimism is found in what they say, it is in the horror over present methods of warfare. Treachery on the part of the Germans, cruel treatment of prisoners, and a merciless disregard of all the rules of chivalry have produced a situation where French and British troops know that when they have hand-to-hand encounters with the Germans it is to be a battle to the death. Surrender either means slaughter or worse. All the old-time consideration for the bravery of a foe has disappeared, and American troops will have to abandon any notion that war still has some romance in that mutual respect for courage among contestants still prevails. The Germans have destroyed all this.

Task Ahead of America.

As to the military situation, from a strategic point, however, the American officers are not cast down. They realize fully that a long, hard struggle is still ahead of the Allies and that the American forces will be obliged to do a great share of the work, with consequent heavy casualties. But that Germany cannot win is more than ever apparent to their minds. They have supreme confidence that the French and British line cannot be pierced by the Germans. They also believe that the German line is not impregnable and must give way before the assaults of the allied armies.

After interviewing all the officers who made the inspection tour in France, Secretary Baker has become imbued with the optimism imported from the war area, an optimism that had been lacking in certain quarters here lately. According to observers the pessimistic note has been given by visitors from abroad, each of whom has had his own little tale of woe, which tales in the aggregate overshadowed the great outstanding facts of allied gains and German reverses. That Germany is in a bad way economically is now generally understood among the well-informed, and while German agents are seeking to create an impression that more than two million reserves are yet available to the Kaiser, it is the belief of those who have superior means of obtaining information that Germany has exhausted her reserve strength in men and can-

Continued on Page 3.

AMERICA'S WAR NOW, SAYS BORAH

Idaho Senator Declares Nation Is in a Defensive Struggle and Should Know It.

WANTS OUR AIMS STATED

Believes People Should Be Apprised of Terms and Conditions for Which We Are Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In an impassioned speech in the Senate today Senator Borah of Idaho sounded a warning that Americans were too complacent over the part their country was playing in this war, and that they must awaken to the stern reality that America faced a grave peril.

Senator Borah challenged the cry that America was fighting for the democratization of Europe. He insisted that the United States was waging war now for the preservation of its own democracy, and that this fact must be unmistakably impressed upon all Americans.

"There is no longer a European war; it is an American war," cried Senator Borah. And he urged that Americans view the struggle as if the enemy were at her own gates. He insisted that the time to talk peace was not at hand and would not come until Germany was vanquished. And Germany, he said, will not be conquered until America has thrown the whole force of her power into the conflict.

Senator Borah made his speech during the debate on the Rivers and Harbors bill, cautioning the Senate not to spend time in the passage of measures that did not vitally affect the one interest of America winning the war.

"There never has been a time in this struggle from the first of August, 1914, until this present hour when the outlook was so serious and menacing to the Allies as it is at this time," he said. "There has never been an instant so calculated to call forth patriotism and enlist the unselfish effort of those who have to do with the guiding of their country's affairs as this present time. Russia has, for all practical purposes at this hour passed out of the conflict. Her internal difficulties have made it practically impossible for her to be of effect upon the fighting line between the allied powers upon the one side and the Central powers upon the other. That tremendous body of people upon whom all interested in this war upon the side of the Allies depended so much and from whom they expected so much, has by reason of the situation at home practically left the fighting line.

Means Millions of Lives.

"What does that mean to the people of the United States? Could a more serious message come over the wires at any time, one involving more nearly the lives of millions of our boys than the fact that Russia is breaking down? If there is any power to be exerted in prayer, the American people may well offer up a prayer at this hour for the guidance and preservation and success of Kerensky. If this gallant leader, standing at the head of his disorganized forces, meets either the assassins' bullets or failure, it means a leaven which will disorganize and demoralize the situation beyond any power that language could portray.

"It means, Mr. President, that in all probability a million American boys in addition, will find graves upon European soil. No more serious situation, Sir, could confront a war condition than that which confronts the Allies at this hour. It may not be considered, in the minds of some, wise to say so, but the situation is here, and the best thing that the American people can know is the fact that the situation is here, and that the hour of sacrifice has arrived, and being here, will the Senate of the United States

Continued on Page 3.

M'ADOO GIVES ESTIMATES

Proposal to Spend Half of Army Budget for Forts Causes Surprise.

BILL MAY BE 10 BILLIONS

War Department Only Has Reported and Allies Need Further Credits.

BIGGER ARMY TO EUROPE

Pay Item of Nearly $750,000,000 Indicates Million Men Will Go in Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary McAdoo formally submitted to the Speaker of the House today the estimates for additional appropriations amounting to more than $5,000,000,000 for the army. The estimates are entitled "deficiency and supplemental estimates, War Department, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918."

In addition to the War Department estimates totaling another $1,000,000,000 or more are expected tomorrow when the other departments report their needs. Secretary McAdoo has indicated that before the year is out Congress will be asked for a $2,000,000,000 appropriation to increase the fund available for loans abroad, so that the war budget to carry the Government through to next July and to include credits to the Allies promises to exceed $8,000,000,000, and may mount to $10,000,000,000.

Although the estimates do not go into details regarding the plans of the War Department and these plans will probably not become public even during debates on the forthcoming deficiency bill, Secretary McAdoo lists the lump sum amounts required for the several activities of the army. The greatest item is that of $2,468,613,000 for "armament of fortifications." This represents approximately one-half of the record-breaking request for war expenditures.

The magnitude of the estimate for fortifications indicates that the War Department has the most comprehensive plans for making this country safe from attack. The appropriations for fortifications heretofore have been comparatively modest. The totals of such budgets have run ordinarily from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 per annum. When a sixty odd million dollar bill was put through at the last session it was regarded as a most liberal measure. The request at this time for more than two billion dollars for armament of fortifications both alarms and staggers members of Congress.

In the minds of some members there has arisen the conviction that the War Department is preparing either for an extraordinarily long war or proposes now to make the coasts of this country invulnerable for years to come.

That the War Department is preparing to send fully a million men to Europe within the current fiscal year is the conclusion which may be drawn from another large item in the supplemental estimates. This calls for nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars for "pay, &c., of the army." An additional sum of $329,000,000 is wanted for subsistence of the army. These sums are in addition to the regular army supply bills and the emergency appropriation of $3,000,000,000 authorized two months ago for the army and navy, the army getting the bulk of the lump sum appropriation.

The grand total of the deficiency estimates submitted today by Secretary McAdoo is $5,275,753,756.08. Supplemental estimates, submitted evidently as a matter of record, call for $642,124,501, but it is explained in a footnote that of this amount, $339,241,452, was made available in the aviation bill recently signed by the President, this latter amount included in the supplemental estimates is for the signal service. This leaves only about $2,000,000 to be appropriated, and this is desired for the extension of barracks, buildings and grounds, salaries, acquisition of land and other military incidentals.

The items in the estimates going to make up the $5,275,000,000 (in round figures,) concerning which Secretary McAdoo made a statement to the Senate Committee on Finance, and which he promised to submit in regular form to Congress, are as follows:

Office of the Chief of Staff, contingencies, military information section, general staff corps, $480,000,000.
Signal corps, signal service of the army, $3,000,000.
Commercial telephone service at coast artillery posts, $5,000.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Pay, &c., of the army, $715,825,440.26.
Subsistence of the army, $329,875,218.15.
Regular supplies, $163,917,923.
Incidental expenses, $31,010,700.
Transportation of the army and supplies, $450,490,803.
Water and sewers at military posts, $34,327,500.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $357,506,007.85.
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers, $51,751,460.
Barracks and quarters, $92,118,952.
Shooting galleries and ranges, $3,184,948.
Military post exchanges, $1,000,000.
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage,

$17,270,000.
Construction and repair of hospitals, $23,-000,000.
Target range, Fort Bliss, New Mexico, $19,540.
Claims for damages to and loss of private property, $10,000.
Civilian military training camps, $2,110,-000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical and hospital department, $100,-626,000.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Engineer equipment of troops, $4,300,000.
Engineer operations in the field, $100,-000,000.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance service, $1,825,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, $39,520,000.
Small arms target practice, $2,000,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, $70,000,000.
Auto machine rifles, $170,277,000.
Armored motor cars, $21,750,000.
Armament of fortifications, $2,468,613,-000.
Submarine mines, $700,000.
Proving grounds, $2,000,000.
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., $91,500.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., $2,630,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., $40,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., $1,645,200.
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, $185,000.
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass., $445,000.
Storage facilities at armories and arsenals, $500,000.
Terminal facilities, $25,000,000.
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., $741,500.
Testing machines, $10,000.
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., $789,500.
Ordnance Depot, Panama Canal, $59,700.

PANAMA CANAL.

Protecting Panama Canal and canal structures, $692,900.
Submarine base, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, $902,625.
Total, $5,275,758,756.98.

How much of the new war expenses should be raised by taxation and how much by bonds or Treasury indebtedness certificates is a warmly debated question. Secretary McAdoo may advise personally with the Finance Committee on the subject. Committee sentiment tonight seemed to be in favor of increasing the $1,670,600,000 War Tax bill only to about $2,000,000,000 with authorization both for a uew bond issue, possibly at a higher interest rate and in serial form, and for issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Secretary McAdoo is said to favor a much larger levy of taxes, and a few committeemen favor increasing the bill's total by $1,000,000,000 or at least to $2,225,000,000.

Whether the interest rate on the new bonds shall be increased also is causing much discussion. Some committee leaders fear it may be necessary to issue 4 per cent. securities. Such action also would increase the 3½ per cent. rate on the recent issue of Liberty bonds, as the law provides that if bonds subsequently issued shall bear a higher rate the first issue also shall bear the increased rate. There is a strong sentiment that the new bonds shall be in serial form, instead of running for twenty years.

As to the sources of the new taxes, sentiment in the committee apparently is tending toward securing the bulk of the increase from war excess profits and incomes. Excises or consumption taxes and a few other minor new levies also are being considered.

SIAM FOLLOWED WILSON.

Moved by His State Papers to Enter War, W. H. Pitkin Declares.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 26.—Siam, proud of her neutrality in the world war, abandoned it to oppose the Teutonic invasion of the rights of small peoples and free peoples largely because of President Wilson's state letters on the German crisis, Wolcott H. Pitkin, adviser in foreign affairs to the Siamese Government, said today.

Mr. Pitkin, who is on leave of absence from his post, had just finished a long conference with the Siamese Minister at the Summer Legation here. The official advices from Siam, he said, did not greatly amplify The Associated Press dispatches regarding the declaration. They left still open the question of the extent of Siam's participation in the war, but this, in the opinion of Mr. Pitkin, will not be great.

"It may be that it will lead directly to releasing the troops which Great Britain has in Burma and the forces which France has retained in the French States, which adjoin Siam on the northwest and on the east, respectively, but there is little likelihood that Siam will send any soldiers into the European fields.

"Siam kept in touch with the attitude of other neutrals, following closely the letters of President Wilson and the long suffering of the United States, and the declaration of Siam, to my mind, came as a direct consequence of President Wilson's message to Congress and America's entry into the war."

SENATE TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION AUG. 1

Debate on Resolution for Nation-Wide "Dryness" to Begin Monday.

"WETS" PREDICT DEFEAT

But Sheppard, Its Author, Says He Has Pledges of 66 Votes, Enough to Pass It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Senate agreed today to vote next Wednesday afternoon on the resolution of Senator Sheppard of Texas, proposing to the States a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. General agreement was reached after Senator Sheppard had sounded sentiment on both sides of the Chamber. Under unanimous consent agreement the resolution will come up for debate on Monday morning, each Senator being limited to one hour of debate, speaking only once, until Wednesday, when a ten-minute limit on speeches will be in effect.

Senator Sheppard, highly elated over the general consent agreement, said tonight that he was confident that the resolution would be adopted. But among the "wets" in the Senate the prediction was made that the resolution would be defeated. It will require a two-thirds vote to put it through. Senator Sheppard says he has sixty-six votes promised, or two more than the necessary number. He has prepared an amendment to his resolution providing that unless it is ratified by the States within six years after adoption the resolution shall die automatically. This will be resisted by some of the "wets," who insist that four years is sufficient time.

To adopt the Constitutional amendment would require the votes of three-fourths of the States. There are now twenty-five "dry" States. Advocates of nation-wide prohibition must hold all of these in line and gain eleven more if they are eventually to win the "bone-dry" fight. All the "wets" have to do in order to defeat the amendment, should the resolution be adopted by Congress, will be to hold thirteen of the States now in the "wet" column. It was pointed out today that among the twenty-five "dry" States there were some that might not vote for nation-wide prohibition, the liquor issue in those States being merely a local one.

In agreeing to the general consent arrangement Senators Underwood, on the Democratic side, and Penrose, on the Republican, explained that they would vote against the resolution on Wednesday.

"I do not want to block consideration of the resolution," said Senator Underwood. "I understand the majority of the Senate want the matter disposed of, and that is why I am willing to have it come to a vote."

"My reasons are exactly the same as those of the Senator from Alabama," said Senator Penrose. "I simply want the resolution voted on. I do not think this is the time to pass drastic legislation."

Senator Sheppard's resolution reads:

"The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

3,200 COOKS ARE NEEDED.

Government Calls on Hotel Men to Aid the Army.

The United States Government will draft an army of some 650,000 men next week, and it needs cooks for them. The hotel men of the country have been asked to supply most of the 3,200 men required. Joseph Beifel, proprietor of the Hotel Sherman of Chicago, has been asked by Quartermaster General Sharpe to see that the cooks have breakfast ready on the first day the members of the national army reach the cantonments. He in turn, it was announced last night, has named a hotel man for each of the sixteen cantonments. John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, will look out for the cantonment at Bridgeton, N. J., and L. M. Boomer, proprietor of the McAlpin, for the camp at Yaphank, L. I.

The cooks are to be divided into two classes—A and B. The men of Class A will be chefs who can act as instructors. The men of Class B will be those who merely can cook. Class A men will receive $125 a month, Class B men $90. The Hotel Association of New York City has undertaken to supply 240 cooks for Yaphank. The city is expected to supply 1,000 cooks in all for the new army.

UDINE THANKS PRESIDENT.

Says King Was Impressed by Reception of Italian Mission Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Telegrams exchanged between the Prince of Udine, who headed the Italian War Mission to the United States, and President Wilson, on the return of the former to Italy, were made public today by the State Department. Under date of July 15 the Prince stated that he had gone to Italian General Army Headquarters and personally reported to the King of Italy, his cousin, the results of the Italian mission's visit to this country. The message from the Prince to the President read as follows:

Rome, July 15, 1917.

On our arrival in Italy I and my colleagues of the mission are seized with the desire of expressing to you and the noble American Nation the sentiments of our deepest gratitude for the reception given us in the United States. Not later than yesterday we repaired to the General Headquarters and reported to the King the results of our visit and the reception extended to us in your country.

We believe that we are faithfully voicing his sentiments in saying that not only has he appreciated all the courtesies lavished upon us, but he is full of admiration for the great effort which, under your wise guidance, the United States is putting forth in the cause of civilization and humanity. Engaged in this war for the same ends, united in the same ideals, the United States and Italy are now forging ahead to the same goal of greatness and progress.

We shall never forget the reception that awaited us in the United States of America. It has echoed far and wide in our country, and has left in our souls a memory that nothing will efface. May the humane understanding mapped out in your message, Mr. President, be accomplished. My colleagues and I cannot express our earnest and deep sympathy better than in this wish.

FERDINANDO DI SAVOIA,
Prince of Udine.

President Wilson's reply to the Prince read:

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 1917.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learn of the safe arrival of the Italian Commission in Italy, and I beg to express to your Highness the heartfelt pleasure which the Government and people of the United States have had in receiving you and the other members of your distinguished party, representatives of a great and friendly nation bound to this country by the strongest ties and fighting together in a great war for independence and justice.

I trust that you will retain memories of your visit as delightful as those you left with us, and I earnestly hope that at some future day I may have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance.

I extend my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

WOODROW WILSON.

HOPE TO WIN OVER TURKEY.

Italians Also See Possibility of Detaching Bulgaria.

ROME, July 26.—The Italian press is displaying intense interest in the Paris conference of the Entente Allies, from the political viewpoint.

Italy's only concern in this connection, says the Giornale d'Italia, is to secure a permanent settlement of Balkan politics. It denies that any territorial expansion is desired by Italy in that direction and expresses hope that Italy's counsels will prevail regarding the possibility of a federation of the Balkan States on a just basis for the Serbs, the Rumanians, and the Bulgars, thus insuring future internal peace in the region and also a strong federation in opposition to the Central Empires.

The contention in many quarters here is that it is not too late now to win back not only Bulgaria, but particularly Turkey, to the Entente Allies.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS WAR.

Arrange for Speaking Campaign with National Security League.

Leading educators of the country met at the Hotel Astor yesterday and formulated plans for co-operation with the National Security League's campaign to arouse the people to a realization of the meaning of the war. Those present included Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State; Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Dr. Robert M. McElroy of Princeton, and Major Francis G. Landon of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

Dr. MacCracken explained the educational campaign which he has organized in this State in conjunction with the National Security League. Beginning Sept. 15, he is to send throughout the State ten teams of four speakers each.

The educators from other States declared they would organize similar campaigns.

DUTCH SHIPS HERE MUST NOW UNLOAD

Export Licenses Refused to 50 or More Which Have Been Waiting to Sail.

CARGOES OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Tonnage of Nearly 300,000 Affected Freight Must Be Discharged Promptly.

Between fifty and sixty cargo steamships flying the Dutch flag, which have been lying in New York Harbor several weeks waiting for permission to sail for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, will now have to discharge their cargoes because export licenses have been refused to their local agents by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce at Washington under the embargo law.

This action has been taken because it was suspected by the Federal Government that the cargoes of flour, grain, oil cake, lard, and bacon would be used in Holland to replace Dutch products that had been previously sold to Germany at high prices. The oil cake was intended to be used in feeding Dutch cattle, it was said, in order that quantities of cheese and butter could be obtained for sale in Germany.

The total tonnage detained in the harbor amounts to nearly 300,000. Demurrage is mounting to such an extent that the owners are compelled to unload promptly.

Most of the vessels were held here by the British Admiralty waiting for letters of assurance to be received in London from the Dutch Government to the effect that none of the wheat or other foodstuffs in their holds would be used for the relief of Germany. As the time approached for the American embargo law to come into operation about thirty-two of the steamships flying the flag of the Netherlands moved up into the North River as high as 155th Street and anchored, as their agents had given up all hope of getting away to Holland with their cargoes.

It has been stated that Holland offered to give up a certain amount of her tonnage to carry foodstuffs for the Belgian Relief Commission if she were allowed to bring her grain ships from America, and that the British Admiralty refused the offer.

Just before the Embargo act took effect eleven ships flying the Dutch flag sailed from an American port and are now at Halifax awaiting the orders of the British Admiralty to proceed. The agent of one of the big Dutch lines in New York said yesterday that none of his company's vessels, more than twenty-five in all, would attempt to leave under such conditions, because going from New York to be ordered into Halifax was like going from the frying pan into the fire.

On account of the congestion at the piers in New York Harbor, all of these vessels will have to discharge into lighters in the river and in the upper and lower bay, which will take a long time, on account of the scarcity of lighters and tugboats and the difficulty of procuring labor. At the present time the longshoremen charge $1 an hour for working on ships down the bay, and frequently earn $24 from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday on ships which take in cargoes after leaving their piers.

SCANDINAVIAN EMBARGO TIGHT

Some Cargoes for Dutch and Swiss Are Still Being Licensed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Information here tonight is to the effect that the Exports Council has placed a complete embargo on the shipment of fodder, grains, and other war time commodities to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, pending further diplomatic negotiations. It is stated that some, but not all, cargoes are being licensed for Holland, and that Switzerland, of all the neutrals which might feed Germany, is being treated with the greatest leniency.

The State Department has communicated with all the neutrals, explaining at length the attitude of this Government in connection with shipments to the neutral countries contiguous to Germany. It has been reported that the United States was preparing to put these countries on rations, and that the embargo on exports to the Scandinavian countries would remain in effect until these plans were perfected.

It was admitted at the State Department today that Holland and the Scandinavian countries were continuing their commerce in foodstuffs with Germany. These neutral countries, it was also learned, are not yet suffering as a result of the denial to them of foodstuffs from the United States.

Officials decline to indicate how long the embargo will last, but there is a belief that the resources of the neutral countries affected are sufficient to support them for a considerable time. This fact gives the United Staes a fair opportunity to take stock of its food supplies and also to check up on the available supplies in the neutral countries desiring to purchase here.

The State Department has asked all the European neutrals to furnish it with information concerning their supplies of foodstuffs, and some of them have submitted figures, but others professed not to have them. The Swiss Government has organized a special body for the control of imports, and satisfactory guarantees have been given by Switzerland that commodities bought in America will not be re-exported to Germany. France and Switzerland have negotiated an agreement by which Switzerland enjoys a free port in France. The arrangement prescribes the quantity of Swiss products that may be exported to Germany in exchange for German coal.

The statistics furnished by the other neutral countries will be compared by the Exports Council with the figures in its possession and others furnished by the allied Governments. It was thought probable today that there would be no settlement of the exports problem satisfactory to America until the neutrals entered into "air-tight" agreements with this country respecting their trade with Germany.

When the export problem is worked out it is expected that the British Government will discontinue the issuance of letters of assurance to cover American exports for which export licenses are issued by this country.

OUR ARTISTS AT THE FRONT.

Two Americans Get Special Permission from France to Sketch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—For the first time since the beginning of the war American artists received official permission to make drawings at the front. Although one or two prominent French painters have been allowed to approach the firing line the privilege has been jealously withheld from others hitherto. Now two Americans, Waldo Pierce of Bangor, Maine, and Eben Given of Chicago, have been notified they have the right under the auspices of the American Red Cross to tour the French front in an automobile unrestricted even by the presence of a French officer as is the case with newspaper correspondents.

Pierce, an ex-Harvard football guard, has studied at Julien's in Paris and more recently with the Spanish master Zuloaga, being the only pupil the latter ever received. He has exhibited at the Salon here and in New York. He spent two years in the American Ambulance in the famous Section Three, engaged in the Vosges offensive in December, 1915, and which was the first American section sent to Verdun. For his brilliant services therein Pierce was decorated with the War Cross.

While Pierce is chiefly known as a portraitist, Given has specialized in battle pictures and war subjects as applied to interior decoration. An imposing picture by Pierce, illustrating the American Red Cross work in France, has been hung in the private room of Grayson Murphy at Red Cross headquarters here.

'PORK' BILL PASSES BY VOTE OF 50 TO 11

River and Harbor Appropriation of $25,000,000 Wins in Senate After 4 Days' Fight.

$1,250,000 FOR EAST RIVER

$90,000 for New York Harbor and $810,000 for Improvement of Hudson River Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—After a bitter debate lasting four days the River and Harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of $25,000,000, was passed by the Senate tonight by the vote of 50 to 11. The opposing Senators were Ashurst, Gore, King, Shafroth, Democrats, and Borah, Brady, Kenyon, La Follette, Smith of Michigan, and Smoot, Republicans.

All day the bill had been attacked by its opponents as a "piece of reckless extravagance," an "indefensible measure," or a "rank hypocrisy." Senator Kenyon of Iowa led the fight against it on the Republican side, Senator King of Utah taking up the cudgels against it on the Democratic side, both assailing it as a measure intended only to serve the purposes of the "pork barrel."

Senator Kenyon made futile attempts to have an amendment adopted to put power exclusively in the hands of the President to expend the money appropriated and to confine expenditures to projects directly related to the war. Another amendment by Senator Kenyon, which was also defeated, provided for an appropriation of $15,000,000 instead of $25,000,000, and to confine the expenditures to war projects.

Before final vote was taken, Senator King made one last assault upon it, saying that it was "iniquitous" and "enough to make the American people ashamed."

"The existing system of fixing these 'pork-barrel' appropriations is vicious," declared Senator King. "This bill is a rank hypocrisy. It is beyond expression. It is not a war bill, as its advocates have tried to tell us. It's just the same old scheme to loot the Treasury in behalf of unworthy objects. I intend to fight as long as I am in the Senate against such scandalous legislation as this."

Senator King commended Senator Kenyon "in having exposed the glaring outrages of the bill." The Iowa Senator, he said, had analyzed various appropriations, showing clearly that they were only intended to provide "political spoils for the sponsors of the measure."

Among the few changes made by the Senate in the bill as it came from the House was authorization to the Secretary of the Navy to condemn and take over the Cape Cod Canal. The House provision to similarly take over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was retained.

Appropriations in the bill affecting York Harbor, $90,000; improvement of York Harbor, $90,000; improvement of the Hudson River channel, $810,000; to deepen the East River from Hell Gate to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, $1,250,000.

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CALLS FOR CURB ON SOARING PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

ard basis list at 100 per cent. above the old price list as a means of preventing prices from declining when the supply again overtakes the demand. The commission has ordered proceedings commenced against said association to prevent the continuance of its illegal activities."

Looks Into Cost of Coal.

Determination of the cost of producing coal is progressing rapidly, according to another statement authorized by the Federal Trade Commission.

A large number of expert accountants are busy at the task of ascertaining coal costs in the different localities. The statement follows:

"The report that will be sent to the President will be based on careful cost determination of wages, maintenance, overhead, and material charges. Depreciation is carefully considered, as are investment and other factors. Due attention is being paid to the primary factor of maintenance of maximum production.

"The work entails careful study of many sets of books, and inspection at the mines frequently of special factors bearing on costs. As the reports come to the commission the information is correlated, and each report is carefully analyzed and checked up. All apparent exceptions are investigated.

"The result will be that when the report is sent to the President it will have been done with such complete thoroughness that a 'fair and just' price can be determined on the basis of the cost determination. It is the cost determination only, not the price determination, that the commission is concerned with."

The Federal Trade Commission is the agency to which President Wilson intrusted the task of determining the cost of production of steel, coal, and other commodities, so that a fair price to the Government and to the consuming public might be determined. All of these investigations are now in progress, including an analysis of the food situation.

PRICE OF FLAGS FALLING.

Manufacturers Say the Government Bought Up Wool Bunting.

Flagmakers here were indignant yesterday over the report of the Federal Trade Commission accusing them of fixing flag prices at what was termed an "indefensibly high level." A large share of the blame for the high cost of flags, they maintained, should be laid on the Government, which had gone into the market for wool bunting on its own account.

"There are two mills in the United States which supply all of the wool bunting now used in flag manufacture," said a flagmaker yesterday. "These mills have simply been unable to meet the demand for the bunting. The Government has bought about two-thirds of the wool bunting for the manufacture of battle flags for army and navy and for signal flags. This factor has contributed more than anything else to raising the price of flags. We used to get a roll of wool bunting for $5, now that roll costs $15 or $16. And it must also be remarked that while the price of flags was very high when the Trade Commission made its investigation last April, the investigation on which they base this report, that price has fallen considerably since then. It has fallen, first because we are not so badly off now as we were then in the matter of material, though we are still short of wool to meet our orders. Then, it must be remembered, that when war was declared last April, everybody wanted a flag, and a lot of people went to making flags on an unlimited profit who had never made a flag before. Cloak and suitmakers, and those in the waist trade started making flags. People would pay anything, and so they charged them anything."

It was denied that there was anything like a price-fixing agreement among flagmakers. The Flagmakers' Association in New York, of which Spencer Turner of Turner-Halsey at 62 Leonard Street is President, is described as an organization designed to "promote good-fellowship" rather than to do anything to restrain trade or fix prices.

WAR PESSIMISM WANES AT CAPITAL

Continued from Page 1.

not send reinforcements to either front.

No disposition exists here to minimize the apparent fact that the Spring offensive of the French and British forces has been a failure. But there is so much confidence in American vim and vigor that officials are confident that a new order of things will be inaugurated when any considerable force of American troops has been concentrated on the French front. In this connection it is betraying no confidence to say that the German General Staff will be surprised when it learns that the United States has already placed in France not merely a contingent of troops of the line, but thousands of skilled men, who are already doing construction work that will begin to tell when the American troops join in the fighting.

Cannot Go Far into Russia.

The Russian situation does not worry officials as much as might be supposed. There is a feeling of complacence among certain of the best informed officers of the Government that Germany's offensive against the Russians will become weaker as the Russians fall back. Even among the most pessimistic military observers it is admitted that the Russian situation, from a military standpoint, is not approaching a crisis. Germany has tried on several occasions to force Russia out of the war, it was said today, and each time she has failed. Military experts are agreed that as long as Russia remains in the war Germany will be obliged to maintain enormous forces on the Eastern front. Germany, it was pointed out, lacks sufficient troops to penetrate Russia far enough to compel that country to seek peace.

Altogether the situation at the moment when the United States is preparing to take an active part in the war with all the resources at its command presents a favorable aspect. Nobody in authority here shuts his eyes to the knowledge that once the American troops get into action the country will wake to a shocking realization of what modern warfare means. But the Government is prepared to fight with all the vigor of which its great resources of men and money make it capable, and is not blind to the knowledge of the great task ahead of it.

If any general note of criticism is found in the capital, it is that the Government should adopt measures to stir the people in the effort to make them understand that this is their war and not a war conducted in confidence.

Tributes to Adolph Lewisohn.

The American Hebrew this week publishes a large number of tributes to Adolph Lewisohn on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his coming to America. He was born in Hamburg in 1849 and came to the United States on Aug. 1, 1867. Among the contributors are William Howard Taft, Charles S. Whitman, John Purroy Mitchel, Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. John H. Finley, Dwight W. Morrow, Daniel Guggenheim, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and George McAneny.

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PACIFISTS ROUTED IN THE COMMONS

Continued from Page 1.

defeat the purpose for which the great nations entered and had continued the war and that it did not turn to waste the immeasurable loss and suffering which they had shared and were sharing.

He welcomed the news that a conference would be held early in the Autumn on the invitation of the Russian Government. Nothing but good could come of a plain restatement of the Allies' aims in a good cause. Two new facts of the present year, first, that Russia had ceased forever to be autocratic, and, second, the appearance, with all her moral and material forces, of the United States in the struggle, had a direct and practical bearing upon the opinion of the world as to the sincerity of the Allies' aims.

"They mean," continued the former Premier, "that the allied nations now include an overwhelming majority of the free peoples of the world. The Allies are fighting for nothing but freedom and nothing short of freedom. That is the policy of this great and unprecedented aggregation of free peoples.

"Earnestly as we desire peace, no peace is worth having which would restore, under some thin disguise, the precarious status quo ante bellum and would leave countries like Belgium, Serbia, and Greece at the mercy of dynastic intrigue or under the menace of military coercion. It would be premature and futile to grapple in detail with the geographical problems eventually to be solved.

"The principle clearly agreed to by every one of the Allies is that in any rearrangement made the governing principle ought to be the interests and the wishes of the populations affected. But is that principle acceptable to the Central powers? Is Germany prepared not only to evacuate Belgium, but to make reparation for the colossal mischief and damage which accompanied her devastating occupation and the practical enslavement of a large portion of the Belgium people? Is she prepared not only to do that, but to restore to Belgium, not a pretence of, but absolute independence?

"I should like to know the German answer to these questions. I find no answer in the vague, indeterminate formulae of the Reichstag. I have no desire to say that peace is impossible, but I cannot see from what has recently occurred in Berlin any real approximation of a practical kind to the aims and objects of the Allies."

Mr. Asquith thought that the German people were the greatest obstacle to peace, but said that was a matter for the German people themselves. So far as the Allies were concerned the best hope of peace, he said, was a frank and open statement, both by way of avowal and disavowal of objects for which they were fighting, and as a means to that end he welcomed the fullest use of all opportunities for an interchange of views among representatives of the great democracies. It could not be too clearly stated that this was a matter for the peoples, rather than the Governments.

"Once that is realized by the democracies of the world," continued the former Premier, "we shall be within measurable sight of an honorable and lasting peace. Meanwhile we shall not be helping the advent of peace if we give the impression that there is any faltering in our determination or doubt in our ability to carry on the burden. We look up with clear conscience until our ends are achieved."

George James Wardle, Chairman of the Labor Party in the House, speaking in behalf of his party, frankly agreed with Mr. Asquith's remarks and said that he was unable to support the resolution. The Reichstag did not represent the German people, and any negotiations could only be with the German Government: Therefore an international Socialist conference would be useless. He saw no sign of repentence on the part of the German Socialist majority, nor any desire to come to such an understanding as the movers of the resolution suggested.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, also opposing the resolution, said that if the views of the movers of the resolution were right, then this country had been guilty of the greatest crime ever committed in the history of the world. He contended that it was useless to base anything upon the resolution passed by the Reichstag, which did not have the smallest power. Germany never had stated her aims because she knew she would be found out directly she put her peace terms down in black and white.

The speech of Bonar Law dealt largely with the Russian crisis. He said that all the nations engaged were staggering under the blow, but that the resources of the Allies were sufficient to make it absolutely certain that, unless their hearts failed them, they must secure the results for which they had entered the war. The struggle had reached a point where it was a question of staying power, and in this matter he had absolute confidence in the Allies. He was equally certain that if anything could delay peace it would be any sign of faltering.

Philip Snowden, Socialist, said the debate disclosed that the British Government, more than any other belligerent, was standing in the way of an early settlement. He protested against more blood being shed to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Says We Are Fighting for Greed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, describing the peace debate in the Commons, says Bonar Law's military tone drew from Snowden an impassioned speech which called forth many angry cries of protest.

"Characteristic of Snowden's perversity of mind," says the correspondent, "was his reply to the query, 'Why did America enter the war?' His answer was: 'Ask the capitalists and financiers of the United States.' This monstrous innuendo so dishonoring to President Wilson was very keenly resented by the House."

WILL SEND DELEGATES.

Socialist Party Decides to Take Part in London Conference.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Executive Committee of the National Socialist Party has decided to send delegates to the Socialist conference of the allied countries to be held in London Aug. 8 and to a Socialist conference in Russia, it was announced tonight by Adolph Germer, Secretary of the party. Notices have been sent to all local committees to begin the election of delegates at once.

The American Federation of Labor also has been asked to name delegates to the London conference, Mr. Germer said. He quoted a letter received yesterday from J. Ramsay MacDonald, Secretary of the United Socialist Council of Great Britain, asking that the Socialists divide their delegations with the American Federation of Labor.

The Socialist Party will ask that the London conference be set for a later date than Aug. 8.

AMERICA'S WAR NOW, SAYS BORAH

Continued from Page 1.

stop and parley, Sir, over the money going into this creek, Fish Creek, Tombigbee Creek, or some other creek?

"Will the American Senate delay for a single hour in cutting away all unnecessary and idle things which impede progress and meet this situation as it is absolutely necessary for us to meet it in order to solve the problem? It is no longer a European war, Sir; it is an American war, and with that condition of affairs confronting us it is necessary that we proceed to legislate here upon these respective measures as if the enemy were at our gates.

"Mr. President, something was said a few days ago in the Senate about peace. Peace was discussed. This is not an appropriate time generally to discuss peace or to propose peace, if we propose to have that peace which is permanent, and we can do it with an enemy that is apparently marching on to victory. Does any one suppose that Germany at this hour could consider any proposition of peace other than the peace which takes care of Germany's interest as Germany alone sees that interest? Does any one suppose that the Central Powers, with Russia caving in, with the submarine war growing stronger and more effective apparently every day, with France apparently at the height of her fighting power and not able in all probability to go beyond the point which she now holds; with these conditions presented to the German mind does any one suppose that we could discuss peace with them upon any basis whatever other than terms Germany would practically dictate?

Wants Our Aims Stated.

"No, Mr. President, we have not arrived yet at the time when we can discuss peace with these powers against which we are arrayed as enemies, but I think this much ought to be said, lest I be misunderstood. I am not so sure but that the time has come when the American people should have presented to them more definitely and specifically the terms and conditions upon which we are fighting the war, and the terms and conditions upon which we would cease to fight it. I believe there ought to be laid before the American people a more specific program as to what we propose to attain, as to what we propose to accomplish and as to the terms and conditions upon which the war so far as America is concerned, can end, and upon those terms and conditions only.

"I say that, sir, not with the view of having Germany accept from us at this time any proposition which we might submit, but I say it for the purpose of arousing the interest of the American people and of permitting them to know definitely and specifically the things for which they are expected to fight and the things for which they are expected to die. We cannot carry on this war, in my judgment, without a thoroughly aroused and sustained public opinion in favor of the war, which does not at this time exist, and one of the reasons, in my opinion, why it does not exist is because of the nebulous and uncertain terms and conditions upon which we are supposed to be in the war and the utter want of knowledge as to what conditions will take us out of the war.

"Mr. President, René Viviani, in that remarkable address of his bidding farewell to the American people, told us that the great mistakes which the German Government had made was in not understanding or knowing the French and English people; that Germany sent her ambassadors to France and to England to study government and practice the arts of diplomacy, but that they wholly failed to understand the virtues of the English and the French peoples.

Avoid the Same Mistake.

"Let us not make that same fatal mistake as a Government with reference to our own people. Let us bear in mind that the ways of Government and the arts of diplomacy are often far from the industrial lines down which a people march to war. The Government and diplomacy may be interested in Constantinople or the Bagdad Railroad; but out yonder in the open, where every move toward war means toil and suffering, where families are to be separated and roken up, where fathers and brothers and sons and husbands are to be offered upon the altar—that altar must be our country. You must speak to them of things at home and of the flag. You must give them an American issue for which to die.

"After the declaration of war has been made and those other steps taken which necessarily follow, then you come to deal with another world entirely. You leave the world of form and formality and enter at once into the world of the concrete, of the real, where men prepare to suffer and die and where hearts throb with grief. From that time forward you must deal with the man on the street, in the factories, in the field, the man of simple but fixed and noble national instinct; the man, bless God, in whose intellectual and moral fibre are ingrained the teachings and the traditions and the aspirations of a century of national life.

America Not a Satellite.

"You cannot change these things overnight. The American citizen must live his character. You cannot transplant in a few weeks the ideas and ideals, the methods and ways, the customs and habits, and the interests of other nations. We may have our allies and with them a common purpose; but America is still America, with her own individuality, with her separate and distinct and noble institutions, with the intellectual and moral conceptions of her own people. She is still a sun and not a satellite.

"If this war does not involve our institutions, if the security and dignity and safety of our own democracy is not involved, if we are not fighting this war for the defense of our own rights and for the protection of our own citizens, then this declaration of war was a bold and impudent betrayal of the rights of the whole nation, and its continuance for a single hour is a conspiracy against every home in the land."

"I understand from the Senator's remarks," interrupted Senator Poindexter of Washington, "that he is of the opinion that any attempt to arrive at such a basis of peace as he is now advocating, would be perfectly futile because of the victorious position Germany is in. If that is true, does it not follow necessarily that the only peace basis upon with the United States can proceed, is to change that victorious position of Germany?"

"Of course that constitutes the issue," replied Senator Borah. "That is what I am talking about. The Senator is greatly in error if he supposes that I advocate peace on any basis. I have simply advocated that the American people be advised as to the issues in this war from the American standpoint, and the issues which would have to be determined from the American standpoint before this war is closed."

Senator Poindexter said he assumed from the remarks of Senator Borah that the latter felt that but for the United States having entered the war Germany would be "completely victorious."

"Assuming that is the case," pursued Senator Poindexter, "the American people would have very little difficulty in finding out what the issue of the war really was. It seems to follow as a very obvious deduction that if Germany conquers Europe, as the Senator apprehends she would do but for the presence of the United States in the war, Germany, through the consolidation of resources of England and France, with a navy far superior to ours, could transfer the war from the plains of France to the territory of the United States, and we would then have an issue that the youngest child in the land could understand. We would have to fight this war then on our own territory. It would be a defensive war. Some people are not in favor of sending our soldiers abroad, but seem to prefer that the situation I have described should come about. They are short-sighted."

Thinks Public Is Muddled.

"I say," resumed Senator Borah, "that this is an American war, as the Senator has just said, but I say that is not the manner in which it heretofore has been presented to the American people.

"We have been supposed to be fighting for the rehabilitation of certain nations in Europe, for the redistribution of European territory, for the establishment of democracy, and for humanity, and for this and that in Europe, and so forth. But the peril which confronts the American people, immediate and imminent, has not been presented to the American people. And the Senator's correspondence, if it is like mine, will disclose that the American people do not understand it.

"I venture to say that, if the American people realized that this is an American war in the sense that it would be if France and England should break down, the Senate would not be sitting here passing upon the advisability of appropriating millions for creeks on which ducks couldn't float. There is no better proof anywhere to be found that we have not yet realized that this is an American war, and that we are fighting for our own institutions, than the method in which we are doing business here in the Senate at this time."

Senator Fletcher of Florida, in charge of the River and Harbor bill, interrupted to ask Senator Borah to particularize as to items in the measure which he had characterized as "trivial." The Idaho Senator retorted that Senator Kenyon of Iowa had sufficiently pointed them out in a four-hour speech in the Senate yesterday and that it must be evident to all the Senators that the bill was loaded down with "indefensible items of wasteful expenditure."

"In this bill," said Senator Borah, "its framers have aggregated and collected together these questionable items, and in my humble judgment it was done for the specific purpose of covering up those which are indefensible. I think there are many items in here which are absolutely indefensible.

"As I said a moment ago, if our institutions, our country, our liberties are not involved, this declaration of war was wrong. And yet I venture to say that you may go before a popular audience in this country anywhere, and they will say to you that thus far this war has been treated as a European war to settle and establish certain principles of government in Europe with reference to certain propositions on that Continent.

Favors Russia's Terms.

"Let me call your attention to an illustration. A few weeks ago Russia made a declaration in favor of peace based upon no indemnities and no annexations. It found no response from any one of her allies. In my humble judgment the United States could not have taken a more important and effective step than to have indorsed that proposition which Russia at that time put out to the world. It is my opinion that if the United States had taken the bold stand at that time in favor of that same principle, Russia would be 100 per cent. in better condition as a fighting force today than she is; but the impression has gone abroad that certain influences prevented the United States from defining its position, waiting upon other powers which were directing the course of the war.

"Mr. President, I can only speak for myself, and myself alone. But speaking for myself I did not vote for war out of sympathy for France, much as I sympathize with and greatly as I admire that brave and chivalrous people. I voted for war because our own people had been murdered and because we were warned that the slaughter was to be renewed. Under that condition of affairs I could not see anything in the future other than continued wrongs and outrages, humiliation, and a complete national degredation. I didn't vote for war, Sir, to spread democracy throughout Europe, although in common with my countrymen I presume I should be glad to see every King and Emperor and Prince exiled from among men, and the last vestige of dynastic power swept into the refuse of history. I voted for war to make safe our own blessed republic, to give dignity and honor and security of this democracy of ours. I believed that self-respect was indispensable to the life of a democracy; that while other nations might continue on in humiliation and degradation, a democracy without self-respect could not long endure.

"I believed that a republic which exists alone and only in the affections of its citizens could not long survive the day when it refused to defend the rights and protect the lives of its citizens, and for that reason and for no other under the sun I voted for war; and from that hour, in my judgment, it became an American war, to be continued upon American principles, to be fought upon American principles, and to be discontinued whenever American interest said so. It was no longer a European war to readjust territory, to rehabilitate nations, to spread democracy, in Europe, but it was an American war to establish once and for all that while slow to wrath we are swift to avenge those things which imperil the lives of our citizens and the institutions under which we live. And, Sir, the sooner we realize that it is upon these issues that war was declared, and for the preservation of these issues, that war must be continued, the quicker the Senate of the United States and the Congress will put aside the immaterial issues and unnecessary issues and deal alone with that which means the preservation of our institutions."

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ITALY'S WAR AIMS EXPLAINED TO US

Absolute Control of the Adriatic Necessary for Future Peace, Says Admiral.

TO REUNITE ALL ITALIANS

Rome Chose War for Freedom of Oppressed Brothers Rather Than Conquest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 26.—The allied conference which opened yesterday will adhere to the original program of the Balkan question as the centre of its deliberations. While the leaders will naturally take the opportunity of discussing the general situation in relation to the recent events in Russia and Germany, it is semi-officially announced that nothing beyond an exchange of views is contemplated in that direction. Conviction is thus given to one of a crop of rumors circulated by pacifist propagandists to the effect that the Balkan question was merely a screen to hide a consultation in view of a speedy peace on the best terms possible.

Once the Balkan sky is cleared of the Greek stormcloud, it is obvious to the allied statesmen that the key to the whole problem must be sought in the Adriatic rather than in the Aegean Sea. Although America is not directly concerned, no question of such importance to the allied body can fail to interest us greatly. I have procured for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement made to Whitney Warren in this connection by an eminent Italian Admiral—made as a presentation of Italy's case before the American people:

"What meaning have the words Trentino, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia, and Adriatic for the average American outside of their geographical acceptation? Judging by the vagueness of Italian knowledge regarding the particular problems of America, it is permitted to suppose, without offending any susceptibility, that in the United States the greater part of the nation ignores the vital problems of Italy. Yet when an entire people rushes to arms, fights, and dies uttering these words, when it raises them to the height of a symbol, then, besides the geographical signification, they have a wider meaning and express the spiritual and material aspirations of a whole race. They express sentiments and facts which every thinking Italian owes it to himself to explain to his friends and allies, to every man with a conscience, that they may judge rightly the acts and hopes and incontestable rights of a people struggling for the same ideals of humanity and justice for which America has taken up arms.

What War Means to Italy.

"I will explain the meaning of those five magical words which for Italians all over the world justify the confidence on which the life and action of new Italy are founded. Italy after long years of bondage has been able to reunite scattered pieces of her territory by wresting them away after long and bloody wars of independence from foreign usurpers. But Italy is not yet completely united and cannot feel secure as long as her gates remain open, as long as she has not brought back to her arms her sons still under the foreign yoke.

"In centuries of servitude we learned to suffer, but not to submit. We are fighting to complete our union, and rather than forego it we prefer to die. The Trentino and Trieste are doors to our home whereof the foreigner has taken possession that prevents us from closing them against robbers. If New York and San Francisco were occupied by the Germans, would Americans have acted differently from the Italians? And what is represented by the Trentino and Trieste on land is represented by the Adriatic on the sea, for the sea frontiers of Italy are greater than her frontiers on land. By sea Italy breathes and lives. The Tyrhenian and the Adriatic are her two lungs. If you take a lung from a man he may not die immediately, but he will be phthisic. If you take the Adriatic from Italy she will die of phthisis.

"It is only necessary to glance at the map to see that without Dalmatia and the chain of islands along the coast Italy can never be secure on the Adriatic. Dalmatia and those islands belonged to Venice. By their possession she assured herself and Europe against the Turkish pirates in the sea. When Venice fell and Austria ravished the heritage of Saint Mark Italy was not yet freed from her long bondage. This heritage in the hands of the usurpers formed an integral and indivisible part of the great Italian motherland too feeble to break the bonds asunder.

Italian Civilization Destroyed.

"Everywhere Austria found traces of Italian culture on the coasts and among the islands. Ancient monuments and modern houses, churches of old and churches of today, language, customs, civilization—all is Latin, all part of the Italian motherland. But little by little Austria by persecution and confiscation replaced the Italians of these regions by Germans or Croatians from the interior. Our houses, our altars, our monuments are now occupied in great measure by foreigners of another tongue and another civilization, who do not realize what they have torn from us, who understand neither the language of our country nor its ruins. They only know they are there because there is the key to the sovereighty of the Adriatic. The Italians left in Dalmatia struggle still to save what remains of their country and invoke her aid, but their voices become more feeble as their numbers decrease. We must strike now, for soon it will be too late, our thousand-year-old Latin civilization will be abolished by these spoilers.

"To these reasons must be added another of military order. Our dreadnoughts are shut up in Taranto because we do not possess a harbor large or deep enough on the Adriatic to hold a large squadron, whereas Austria dominates the whole upper Adriatic from Pola, the middle Adriatic from Setenco and Spalato, the lower Adriatic down to Corfu from Cattaro, and every channel, every isle affords excellent shelter for a large and powerful fleet. Thus Austria can overcome the inferiority of her fleet to those of Italy, France, and England. At any moment she can bring out her vessels from any point of the magnificent coast she has stolen from us, and we have no port at all to harbor our big ships.

"I have spent all my life on the sea and now I have the honor to command all the mobilized naval forces of my country. I can therefore speak with full knowledge of the subject, as I base my arguments not on theory, but on experience. Whereas the Italian coast from Venice to Otranto is entirely low-lying, without ports, without anchorages, and wholly exposed to the north wind, the Curzolari islands and Dalmatia offer vast and numerous points of refuge both from the enemy and from bad weather. No matter where the Austrian ship is in the Adriatic, she can always find shelter by steaming a few miles and reaching one of the numerous channels to the interior. But our vessels can only take refuge at Venice or Brindisi, our only natural naval ports. Brindisi and Venice are 800 miles apart and impracticable for great modern warships. So that the enemy can use the islands as a bridge between Dalmatia and Italy and cross it to attack us just as he can choose his own moment and withdraw before we can pursue him, because Brindisi and Venice are too distant for us to arrive in time. Besides, each lofty peak of the Curzolari island mountains is an excellent signaling station to sweep the whole surrounding ocean. On the Italian side the reverse is the case; our view extends but a few miles.

Italy Demands No Conquests.

"For these reasons the words Dalmatia and Adriatic evoke the following thought in all Italians today. We cannot use the sea which bathes half of our country because all advantages are on the opposite coast. Austria was for many centuries without the Adriatic, yet she was powerful and prosperous because she was not a seafaring but essentially a continental nation. We, on the contrary, by our geographical situation are exclusively a maritime nation. We never have been able to live without the Adriatic, and now that we are threatened to be deprived of it forever we will fight for it to the death.

"Italy does not demand territorial conquests; she wants simply to get back what belongs to her, what is necessary for her existence. If we had nourished the idea of conquest would we not have joined our former allies to profit by the advantages they held out? A vast colonial empire, the riches of Corsica, Nice and Savoy—was not that a tempting bait for our ambition? And remember that at the time Italy entered the war everything pointed to a victory for the Central Powers. But these promises Italy preferred, the Carso, the Trentino and the Curzolari Islands. We're not waging a war of conquest, but struggling to turn out the intruder in our home, to deliver our own sons, to save Latin civilization.

"You Americans, why are you fighting? To conquer and destroy life and all that makes life worth living? No, you entered the war to contribute your part to the liberty of those who deserve it so that never again shall a war of greed and injustice be repeated. Those are the aspirations of Italy also, and we need America to help us free ourselves, to make us masters of our own house, to uphold with all her conscience our rights to the Trentino and Trieste, Dalmatia and the Curzolari Islands when the peace negotiations begin. Those are the only conditions for us of a real and lasting peace."

GREECE NEEDS OUR AID, DECLARES VENIZELOS

Convening of Parliament Means Resumption of Rule by the People, Premier Says.

ATHENS, July 26.—The Chamber of Deputies convened yesterday, heard Premier Venizelos read the decree of convocation, and then adjourned for a few days for the election of officers.

The meeting of parliament was signalized by a complete resumption of popular rule and the end of autocracy in Greece. King Alexander did not take part in the function, the speech from the Throne having been abandoned on the ground that it would involve criticism of a father by his son.

The Chamber presented a picturesque scene, with Greeks, Mussulmans, and Islanders dressed in their quaint native costumes. Premier Venizelos was acclaimed by a large majority of the Deputies. The new régime completely controls the situation and is in full accord and co-operating with the Entente.

Garrett Droppers, the American Minister, sat in the diplomatic gallery during the session.

On the eve of the assembling of Parliament Premier Venizelos received a correspondent of The Associated Press and made the following statement:

"The reassembling of Parliament, which was disclssed by the arbitrary action of Constantine, is the formal resumption of democratic government and the rule of the people, in line with the ideals and principles of which the United States gives a conspicuous example. No longer have we a royal autocrat ruling by the divine right of kings and not responsible to the people, but rather a constitutional monarchy in which authority is exercised within strict limits.

"We look o the United States for continuance of powerful support in working out our own destinies. Greece is now aligned with the Entente Allies. Relations with the Central Powers have been broken and a state of war now actually exists, as Greek troops are fighting against the Central Powers in Macedonia. A formal declaration of war was made by the Provisional Government, and it is unnecessary to renew it.

"The increase of the Greek army and co-operation with Serbia will restore the Balkan forces to their proper rôle of defenders of the integrity of the Balkans. France and the other protecting powers are leaving us a free hand, and all the Allies recognize Greece's position as a sovereign and independent nation."

CORFU, July 26.—The Serbian Government contemplates an early re-establishment of the seat of government on Serbian soil. The first move will be to Saloniki, where King Peter and Crown Prince Alexander and the Serbian Ministers of Finance and Interior already have established themselves. Th other members of the Government will follow soon and later the seat will be established in one of the Serbian provinces near Monastir, from which city the enemy has been expelled. The change is welcomed as the first move to reconstitute new Serbia.

GERMANS SUPREME IN AIR.

Electrician and Two Ambulance Drivers Say Allies Are Behind.

Arriving yesterday from France, Lee A. Warwick of the Westinghouse Electric Company said that he had spent several months behind the lines in France installing electric power in the reconquered districts.

"During my visit along the entire western front," Mr. Warwick said, "I have conversed with more than 100 French and British officers. They all agreed that the Germans have regained the supremacy of the air. These officers told me that what the United States could do to save the situation is to send over 1,000 airplanes at once, as the French have plenty of skilled airmen, but not enough machines. If America will send over 5,000 airplanes before Jan. 1, it will do more good than the arrival of 100,000 troops by the same period."

J. G. Wells of St. Louis and F. T. Walker of Boston, who returned on the steamship with Mr. Warwick after driving ambulances at the French front for a year, confirmed Warwick's statements. They said the Germans had a new type of tri-plane of 240 horse power carrying a Benz motor, with two machine guns and an automatic rifle, which are manipulated by three men. The sides of the airplane are made of heavy steel which easily wards off anti-air craft shells.

Prince Poniatowski, who came over to purchase airplanes for the French Government, said that things were not so bad as they were depicted in the aviation resources of the Allies. The new German tri-plane, he added, had been in the field two months and the French Government was constructing a machine to cope with it which will be ready shortly. The talk of German supremacy of the air, he said, did not mean very much, as it was one of those conditions that were liable to change frequently.

DARTMOUTH STUDENT CITED

French Order Praises C. M. Ashton, Jr., for Bravery Under Fire.

PARIS, July 26.—Charles M. Ashton, Jr., of Philadelphia, a Dartmouth student, who is a volunteer driver in the American Field Service and who was wounded while on service on July 15, is cited in orders today for his conduct in proceedings to advance positions under violent bombardment to search for wounded soldiers. It was while engaged in this work that he was seriously wounded.

The citation adds that Ashton had already given proof under similar circumstances of his courage and coolness.

RISE FOR FRENCH WORKERS.

Government Orders $84 Minimum Yearly Increase for Railway Men.

PARIS, July 26.—The Government has given orders that all employes of the State railroads shall receive increases in salaries of at least $84 annually.

The ruling takes effect as from June 1. It was decided upon after the receipt of a report from Georges Desplas, Minister of Public Works, that conditions of railroad workers must be ameliorated immediately by increased pay to meet the high cost of living.

DOOMS A WOMAN AS A SPY.

French Military Court Decrees Death to Mata Hari, Dutch Dancer.

PARIS, July 25, (Delayed.)—A military court today condemned to death for espionage a dancer known as Mata Hari, who before her marriage was Marguerite Zell. She was born in the Dutch East Indies and claims Dutch nationality.

STATE FILLS QUOTA FOR REGULAR ARMY

Yesterday's Enlistments Here More Than Enough to Complete Allotment.

OFFICIALS ACCEPT 144 MEN

New York Now Has Clean Slate for All Branches of Volunteer Service Except the National Guard.

New York joined the ranks of the States which have filled their quota for the regular army yesterday, and added a few more for good measure, when 144 men were accepted at the New York recruiting stations and sent to Fort Slocum. Tuesday night there were still 268 men needed to fill the State's quota, but on Wednesday 188 men and yesterday 144 men were enlisted in New York City alone, so that even without the enlistments from up-State, which are not reported to the local recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, there is no question that the quota has been filled.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of recruiting in New York, expressed himself as much pleased with the manner in which volunteers had come forward in the last few days, and with the fact that the quota had at least been filled. He also gave out some detailed figures regarding the progress of the local recruiting campaign.

"In the period from April 1 to July 25, inclusive," he said, "12,129 applicants were accepted in the New York City recruiting district, which includes Hudson County, N. J. Of this number 706 were accepted in Hudson County, whose quota is 1,074. The quota for New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties was 9,893, and 11,423 men were obtained, 9,187 of whom were accepted in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 2,236 in Brooklyn and the Long Island offices. These counties have therefore obtained 1,530 men more than their quota.

"It is probable, when the up-State reports are known, that it will be shown that the New York State quota was actually filled on Wednesday, but to make matters sure, it was more than filled today. Every one should understand, however, that recruiting will still continue as heretofore, and that all men of draft age are eligible for voluntary enlistment until they have been notified to appear before their local boards for physical examination."

Militia Being Rapidly Filled.

New York now has a clean slate in respect of its quota for all branches of the service which are filled by volunteers, with the exception of its own National Guard division, and its ranks are rapidly being filled and will probably be complete in a few more days. The Navy and Marine Corps quotas from New York were filled months ago, and have now been far exceeded. Colonel C. B. Hatch, U. S. M. C., who visited the local Marine Corps recruiting office at 24 East Twenty-third Street yesterday, said that New York led all the cities of the Eastern Division by enlisting 112 men in the corps from July 1 to 24.

It was announced yesterday that the only remaining vacancies in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., except in the aviation section, were in the telegraphers' and wireless men's ranks. However, a new opportunity was also opened yesterday by the announcement of Captain Richard I. McKenney of the Chief of Staff's office of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., that he had been authorized to enlist 200 men for the non-commissioned officers' school of the corps at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Men enlisting in this branch will not, in all probability, be sent abroad, but will be trained for positions of responsibility in manning the coast defenses of the United States, taking the places of trained men of the Coast Artillery Corps who have been sent to France or soon will go thither. They will be trained as skilled electricians, gunners, photographers, clerks, &c., and will on graduation be ranked as non-commissioned officers. Captain McKenney's office is on Governors Island.

Scarcity of Cooks Continues.

Not only the army and the navy, but the Coast Defense Reserve, and in fact every branch of the service, continue to find greater difficulty in getting enough cooks, bakers, butchers, and wireless men than men for any other duty. Apparently the demand for trained men along these lines far exceeds the supply.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the Sixth, or New York, Division of the National Guard, which is soon, it is reported, to become the Twenty-seventh Division of the National Army, has received a letter from the Episcopal Church of the Advent at Spartanburg, S. C., where the division is to go in training camp, assuring the New York soldiers of a hearty welcome from Spartanburg, and offering the use of the Parish House to officers and men as a headquarters during their leisure hours.

The headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway yesterday gave out some detailed figures on the progress of British recruiting in this country. They show that from June 6 to July 21 they enlisted 3,601 men, of whom 903 went into British units and the remainder into the Canadian army. Of these 1,865 came from New York City, 1,155 of these for the Canadian Army, and San Francisco was second, with 186 men, 136 of them for the Canadian forces.

NEEDED ONLY 31 RECRUITS.

New York Had Enlisted 18,195 Men with Wednesday's Total.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—New York State lacked only thirty-one men to fill its quota for the army when recruiting closed on Wednesday. During the day 2,370 new recruits were obtained throughout the country. A total of 161,377 men have been enrolled since April 1, leaving the army only about 22,000 short of its full war strength. The daily statement on regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

State.	Obtained July 25.	Total Since Apr. 1.	State.	Obtained July 25.	Total Since Apr. 1.
Alabama	36	1,688	*Nebraska	11	2,714
Arizona	3	229	*Nevada	4	753
Arkansas	20	958	N. H'psh'e.	1	453
*California	64	5,642	*N. Jersey.	76	5,541
Colorado	18	1,453	N. Mexico.	1	255
Conn.	49	1,825	N. York.	237	18,195
Delaware	5	367	N. Caro.	12	1,180
Dist. of Col.	6	376	N. Dakota.	5	591
Florida	24	1,288	Ohio	129	7,461
Georgia	75	4,005	Oklahoma.	39	2,078
*Idaho	8	875	*Oregon	15	2,528
*Illinois	162	14,438	*Penn.	279	18,347
*Indiana	187	8,341	Rhode Isl.	21	655
Iowa	46	4,194	S. Caro.	10	903
Kansas	40	3,273	S. Dakota.	7	827
Kentucky	61	2,909	Tennessee.	50	2,202
Louisiana	38	1,684	Texas	63	5,623
Maine	24	761	*Utah	14	1,504
Maryland	28	1,367	Vermont	0	99
*Mass.	119	7,246	Virginia	18	1,230
*Michigan.	94	7,030	Washingt'n	48	2,025
Minnesota.	55	3,293	W. Virginia	16	1,558
Mississippi.	18	929	Wisconsin.	19	1,736
*Missouri	86	6,867	*Wyoming.	3	565
*Montana	10	1,300			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota 183,898.
Total obtained July 25, 2,370.
Total obtained since April 1, 161,377.

DISLOYAL SOLDIER SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS

Private Otto Ludwig, U. S. A., Spoke Disrespectfully of the President and the Flag.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—Seven years at hard labor in the United States disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth is the sentence Private Otto Ludwig, Third Aero Squadron, must serve for making disrespectful remarks about President Wilson and the American flag, and for threatening to desert to the Germans if sent to France. Ludwig was found guilty by court-martial at Fort Sam Houston recently and the sentence of the court was approved by General Parker today.

IRISH CONVENTION ADJOURNS TILL AUG. 8

Preliminary Procedure Committee Preparing Proposals—Duke Praises Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 26.—The second day's proceedings of the Irish convention have confirmed the good impression of the opening day. A practical and business-like complexion has been given to the assembly, and while nobody underestimates the hardness of the various nuts which will have to be cracked before a sound and satisfactory kernel can be found there is general agreement that the difficulties will be approached in the right spirit.

Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a conversation with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, laid emphasis on the practical side of the Irish character, and said that the delegates to the convention were in the main men who had a large experience of affairs. Mr. Duke naturally would make no prediction as to the ultimate results of the convention, but he was evidently impressed by the spirit in which the assembly met.

The population of Dublin again displayed little interest in the gathering of delegates, and, truth to tell, there is nothing spectacular to attract attenion. People here appear to think that the absence of any popular demonstration is all to the good.

By The Associated Press.

DUBLIN, July 26.—At today's session of the convention the official report announces a Preliminary Procedure Committee was appointed to prepare proposals, and it was agreed that the convention adjourn until Aug. 8, to enable the Chairman, in conjunction with the secretaries, to prepare and issue to the members in circular form the material necessary to enable the convention to proceed with its task.

The Preliminary Procedure Committee then held its first meeting, continues the official account, and decided to have a draft of the standing orders for the convention at once drawn up. The committee also asked that Sir Francis Hopwood, the convention's secretary, should submit to the members of the committee information in regard to the procedure adopted by the convention that drew up a Constitution for the Union of South Africa.

The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

COMMONS EJECTS GINNELL.

Irish M. P. Had Accused the Government of a Bomb Plot Against Him.

LONDON, July 26.—Laurence Ginnell, the Irish member who has so often threatened to follow the example of other Sinn Fein members and abstain from attending Parliament, was suspended by the Speaker in the House of Commons this afternoon for refusing to obey a ruling of the chair.

At the conclusion of the question period, Mr. Ginnell accused the Government of having sent secret service men to the House yesterday to discredit the Sinn Feiners, and, amid roars of laughter, he said that if these men had been searched bombs would have been found in their pockets. In reading a number of threatening and abusing letters which he had received, he declared dramatically,

"I believe my life is in danger in this country. If my life is taken my death will be a death for Ireland, and I consider it cheap."

He refused to resume his seat when ordered to do so, and the Speaker instructed the attendants to remove the unruly member. The House adjourned while the attendants hustled Mr. Ginnell from the chamber.

Sinn Feiners Contest Election.

LONDON, July 26.—Another electoral contest between the Nationalist and Sinn Feiners is impending. Ex-Mayor Magennis of Kilkenny has been chosen by the Nationalists to oppose William Gosgrave, recently selected by the Sinn Feiners as their candidate for the Kilkenny seat in Parliament.

TO UNIFY ARMY RESERVE.

Vacancies in All Branches to be Filled from a Single "Reservoir."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—All the units of the army will be kept up to fighting strength, it was announced today, through a single "reserve reservoir," as it is technically called.

Vacancies in the National Guard, the national army, and the regular army will be filled by men drawn from the one reserve organization. Plans for this are being worked out by the Army War College. Along with it will come a scheme for recruiting for all three bodies through a single recruiting service as a part of the general policy of consolidating State troops, the national army, and the regulars.

Details of the plan are not ready for announcement, but it is already considered clear by army officials that a single reserve organization is the only practicable way to handle the problem presented by two arms of the service—the National Guard and the national army, with State affiliations and local pride—and the regular army.

This problem of unification is assuming importance now that recruiting is about to be reduced with the completion of the draft. Drafted men will be used to give the regular army and the National Guard the men needed to bring each to its war strength. State identity will be preserved as carefully as possible. It may often be impracticable to preserve it absolutely. Maine, for example, has one National Guard regiment. If there are vacancies in this regiment they will be filled by men from Maine if the reserve contains enough men from Maine ready for service, but keeping the regiment up to reasonable strength is more important than keeping it strictly a Maine regiment. This general policy will apply to all National Guard and national army units.

BATTLE TO DEATH RAGING ON AISNE

Continued from Page 1.

the northern end of the Franco-Belgian front, from the coast as far as Lys.

The text of the statement follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery battle between the coast and the Lys continues to rage with undiminished intensity and on several occasions has increased to drumfire. At night the firing engagement slackened but little and near Hellwerden it again rose to very great intensity. English reconnoitering thursts continued, but they met with no success.

In Artois strong artillery fire again is being directed against positions near Lens. By the use of flame throwers our Lubeck storming troops near Monchy-le-Preux captured an important trench sector, which the enemy thrice vainly endeavored to recapture.

Army of the German Crown Prince—After excellent artillery preparation detachments of the Westphalian Regiment stormed during the evening a French position south of Ailles over a width of 1,800 meters to a depth of 400 meters. This morning northwest of Hurtebise Lower Rhenish battalions went forward for a surprise attack and wrested from the enemy dominating portions of a high ridge.

In Champagne Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg storming troops carried out a raid. They captured the remainder of the terrain on the Hochberg, which had remained in the hands of the French since the 14th.

On all three battlefields the enemy made futile counterattacks, thus increasing his sanguinary losses. Altogether 1,150 prisoners, including 46 officers, and numerous trench pieces have been brought in.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

In Flanders there was a slight slackening today of the artillery duel.

Quiet on British Front.

LONDON, July 26.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Owing to a thick mist, there was little activity in the air yesterday. One German machine was brought down in an air fight. One of ours is missing.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The early statement said:

We made a successful raid last night southeast of Armentieres. There is nothing else of special interest.

GUNFIRE GREATER IN FLANDERS

Ruins of Nieuport Subjected to an All-Night Bombardment.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 26.—The enemy's gunfire is increasing in violence at more than one part of the British front. Last night the town of Nieuport, which was in ruins as long ago as October, 1914, was bombarded from 10 o'clock until 5 this morning with every calibre up to 5.9., the British artillery replying with equal violence so that for miles around the air is vibrating day and night with the heavy shock of this great gunning, and in quiet harvest fields remote from all the scenes of war peasants lift their heads to listen to this thunder in the blue sky and know that away there the sledge-hammers of death are at work again.

Yesterday there was a storm lasting until midday, but afterward hot sunshine, so that flights of airplanes went across the enemy's lines again and had many fights.

The flame of war broke out also to the east of Monchy, where 400 Germans advanced upon the line of British trenches already smashed down by artillery concentration and attacked with flammerwerfer, which spread a line of scarlet fire before them. Some posts were driven in and there are a few men missing. It is clear the enemy is preparing for very desperate fighting and has massed a great number of men and guns against the British lines.

Belgians Repulse an Attack.

HAVRE, July 26, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

A surprise attack attempted by the Germans during the night against our trenches north of Dixmude failed completely, the enemy being repulsed by granades. The usual artillery action took place.

RUSSIAN ROUT STILL UNCHECKED

Continued from Page 1.

gagement on the lower course of the Sereth.

VIENNA, July 26, (via London.)—The official communication issued today dealing with the fighting in Galicia says it was the army of General von Koevess which captured the Baba and Ludowa heights, and that the Budapest infantry regiment named after Maria Theresa, once Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, especially distinguished itself in overcoming the Russian resistance at the Tartar Pass.

WHOLE DIVISION SHOT FOR ITS TREACHERY

Regiments Made Up Wholly of Officers Fight in Effort to Inspire the Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—General Korniloff, Commander in Chief of the southwestern front, although only three or four days in occupation of this responsible position, lost no time in dealing with the defaulting soldiery of the Eleventh Army. Unable to get timely authorization from Petrograd to ignore all recent regulations, including the famous "rights of soldiers" document, Korniloff did the best possible with the means at hand.

The active clause of the latter, the only one of any use to Korniloff, is that about the uttermost extremities of severity being employed, and upon this Korniloff acted. I am not at liberty to mention the number of the division concerned, but one whole division of this Eleventh Army of politicanting wearers of the uniform has been blown to pieces by its own artillery, eager to avenge upon the traitorous rascals the insults which all the loyal troops, and the artillery first and foremost, have been silently enduring for four months past.

It is evident that Korniloff has taken a firm hold, and his drastic measures may prevent the Petrograd cancer from spreading to the neighborhood of the armies.

About the advance on the western front at Baranovichi, Smorgon, and generally in the direction of Vilna, the less said the better for the present. The first announcement is that in one place the German lines were penetrated to a depth of two miles, but that the losses in officers was very considerable. The bulletin says they fell in masses, which is a pretty clear indication of what happened on this front, namely, the same as on the southwestern front, that is to say, whole regiments were made up of officers only, gladly serving as privates in the hope of giving the lead to the armies.

YIELD TO ARMY CHIEFS ON DEATH PENALTY

Korniloff Threatened to Resign Unless This Punishment by Courts-Martial Were Restored.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Yielding to the demands of the Commander in Chief and the various commanders at the front, the Provisional Government today unanimously agreed to restore capital punishment and to establish on all fronts courts-martial composed of three officers and three soldiers. General Korniloff telegraphed from Galicia threatening to resign if this were not done. "It is the only means of saving my army," he said.

It was decided also to convoke in Moscow soon a conference of the principal representatives of the Russian social organizations and to place before it the facts in the country as they actually are.

In an order modifying the decree relating to press restrictions the Government authorizes the Minister of the Interior to suspend the publication of periodicals that incite to insubordination or disobedience to orders given by the military authorities, or the non-execution of military duties, as well as to acts of violence and civil war. Editors responsible for the publication of articles of this character will be brought to trial.

The inquiry into the recent disorders here is being continued energetically under the supervision of the Public Prosecutor. The authorities are taking measures to discover and bring to justice all organizers of and participants in the revolt.

Another proclamation has been issued on behalf of the Executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Congress. It is signed by N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Socialist member of the Duma, and is addressed to all committees of the army and the fleet, and declares that the revolution is being endangered.

"Lack of discipline and open treachery at the front," says the proclamation, "are facilitating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new offensive. The serious defeats inflicted on our army are opening the way to the enemy for increasing the general panic and preparing the soil in which the poisonous seeds of counter-revolution may come into full bloom. Already an attack is being organized by the strong bourgeoisie; already the jackals and hyenas of the old régime are howling."

Then, outlining the measures adopted and the powers conferred upon the Government to deal with the situation, the proclamation continues:

"We turn to you, our representatives, with a passionate appeal. * * * Support the revolutionary authority; try to secure the full submission of working men, soldiers and peasants to all the decisions of democracy's majority. Inspire them; awaken enthusiasm in them. Exert your entire will, your entire energy. Rally round our All-Russian centres and we will show the country and the world that the nation which created the greatest revolution in the world cannot and shall not perish."

In an interview today Premier Kerensky said the fundamental problem of the Provisional Government lay in providing for immediate safety of the country and the revolution, whatever the cost might be. The Government was thoroughly conscious of the duty before it, he said, and was determined to make a resolute stand against anything which threatened the ruin of the State.

The Premier stated that re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was necessary in view of the fact that the Government was faced with the alternative of sacrificing the army to a body of traitors and cowards or having recourse to the only possible means of inspiring terror.

The Provisional Government, in complete agreement with the entire army, took the burden of heavy reponsibility solely in order to save the lives of heroes who were perishing in the execution of their duty for the sake of their country, and to remove the reproach threatening the good name of Russia.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that the Russian warships Slava, Republika, and Petropavlosk, which were involved in the recent disaffection of men in the Baltic fleet, have been recalled to favor in consequence of Premier Kerensky's order concerning the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic fleet. The committee's flag on the yacht Polar Star, which formerly belonged to Emperor Nicholas, has been lowered.

LONDON, July 26.—The new Russian Minister of Justice, M. Efremoff, has publicly declared that he is resolutely opposed to the Socialist Minister of Agriculture's proposal that all land transactions be prohibited immediately, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The Minister of Justice contends that the whole land question is one for the constituent assembly.

BRITISH COVERED RETREAT.

Korniloff Thanks Armored Car Crews and Decorates Them.

LONDON, July 26.—Special dispatches from Petrograd ascribe to British armored cars a gallant part in covering the Russian retreat in Galicia. The infantry deserted them, hence their stand was unavailing, but the German advance was held up some time.

The Commander in Chief personally congratulated the British commander, Locker Lampson, and presented twenty-six crosses of St. George to his men. The British casualties were only five wounded, and the cars later co-operated with the Russian cavalry in front of Tarnopol.

EMBASSY HERE HOPEFUL.

Thinks Press Reports of Situation in Russia Are Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—At the Russian Embassy today it was stated that the pessimistic reports regarding the Russian situation cabled from abroad were believed by members of the embassy to be exaggerated. It was believed that when the real situation in Russia became known it would develop that there was ground for much greater optimism than the press dispatches had indicated and the facts would be more encouraging.

The embassy's reports did not deal with the military situation today, but were reassuring regarding the political situation. They stated that the Provisional Government had the political situation well in hand, was carrying out measures for the prevention of future disorders, and that steps were being taken to improve conditions in the army.

SAW "PACIFISTS" BOUGHT.

Mrs. Lodyguine Says German Agents Scattered Money in Petrograd.

According to Mrs. Alexander Lodyguine, wife of a Russian civil engineer, who returned yesterday to America on a Danish liner after spending ten years in Petrograd, German agents disguised as Socialists and anarchists have been openly engaged in spreading revolt against the Provisional Government.

"I have seen," Mrs. Lodyguine said, "German agents circulating money among the crowds in the streets and giving ten-ruble notes to all those who shouted loudly for peace. Their propaganda is aided by the shortage of food-stuffs which is owing to the existing disorder in the country.

"We are confident, however, that Premier Kerensky will restore order in Russia. He is a wonderful man and the best people in the country are ready to follow and obey his orders."

Mrs. Lodyguine, who was born in New York, was accompanied by her two daughters, Marguerite, 16, and Vera, 14 years, whom she is bringing here to be educated. The girls were members of the Girl Scouts of Petrograd, numbering about 100, and during the exciting days of the revolution they were employed in carrying messages between the various foreign embassies on the Nevsky Prospect.

"One night," said Miss Marguerite, "we stood guard with carbines and sword bayonets at one of the Government buildings while the rioting was going on so that the tired guards could get a little sleep."

ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

Russian Extremists and Reactionaries Join in Propaganda.

A Petrograd cable to the New York Warheit says that anti-Semitic propaganda is being actively carried on in Russia by both the Bolshevikis, or extreme radicals, and by the reactionary groups which are striving for a counter-revolutoin. The dispatch reads in part:

"The Jews in Russia will have much to suffer from the counter-revolution of the Bolshevikis and the Maxmalists. Unfortunately many Jews are themselves Bolshevikis, or leaders of the Bolhevikis. The general cry at this moment is that the Jews, who claim to be internationalists, are working for peace.

"The reactionaries of all groups have seized on this weapon and are using it to conduct a general anti-Semitic agitation over the whole country. They are spreading everywhere the false and treacherous charges that the Jews are German agents and that they have brought about the uprising of the Bolshevikis. The reactionaries, who strongly oppose the Bolshevikis, but who agree with them in their anti-Semitic propaganda, are working together in this matter."

RUSSIAN WOMEN FOR NAVY.

Offer to Train for Battleships Accepted by Kerensky.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd says that Russian women have offered to train themselves as crews for battleships and that Minister of Marine Kerensky has accepted their offer.

GREETS STEVENS MISSION.

Russian Association of Railroad Engineers Holds Reception.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The American Railroad Commission to Russia, headed by John S. Stevens, was received today by the Association of Engineers of Railroads and Waterways. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, and representatives of industrial and other organizations were present at the reception.

After speeches had been made by members of the Russian engineering organization, welcoming the commission, the Americans, in addresses, expressed their ardent desire to assist Russia in the solving of her problems. Ambassador Francis in his speech alluded to the unity of Russia and America in the struggle against Germany.

The Chairman of the meeting, speaking for the Russians present, requested Ambassador Francis to send President Wilson a cable message expressing Russia's gratitude for American cooperation.

Russian Governor of Finland Goes.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Michael Stakovich, Governor General of Finland, has resigned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

New Bedford Storage Warehouse Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Arch. & Eng.

"Turner for Concrete"

We have executed 627 concrete contracts in 15 years. In that time we have learned things which only *experience* can teach.

TURNER Construction Co

Still Going Strong!

The Big Half-Yearly Sale of Saks-Made Suits for Men

Former Prices $25, $23 and $20

Reduced to $17

¶ Men who take advantage of this reduced price will find the assortments of models and fabrics as equally attractive as the reductions. Only suits of Saks' creating are included, exhibiting in their graceful lines all those elegancies of finish which in most popular priced clothes are conspicuous by their absence. In the face of the present woolen shortage such values will move in rapid-fire order. Take advantage of this offering today.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Thermometer Going Up
Tropi-Cools Coming Down
$23.50
Reduced from $28.00

With every prospect that Summer will lap over into Fall months, these are the most interesting clothes of the moment.

Tropi-Cool Suits—made from the finest spun worsted yarn—feel like a mere flirtation with clothes, but a perfectly proper one.

They are of the lightest weight worsted fabrics, which call for, and have received, the highest grade tailoring.

Patterns which in themselves are cool and pleasing—the extremes of good taste—and trimmings as tropicool as the suits.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Half-Yearly Sale Of Metric Shirts

$1.50 Shirts......$1.10
$2.00 Shirts......$1.35
$2.50 Shirts......$1.85
$3.50 Shirts......$2.65
$5.00 Shirts......$3.85
$9, $8.50, $7.50..$6.45

The un arnished truth can do without the veneer of glossy phrases

Half-Yearly Sale Men's Neckwear

65c. and 55c. (3 for $1) 35c.
$1.00 Neckwear...... 65c.
$2, $1.50 Neckwear... 95c.
$3.50, $3, $2.50......$1.45

The eye is mightier than idolizing self-praise. *See for yourself!* Specimen Scarfs are in my windows—hundreds more are inside.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

When You Go to the country you'd better be on the safe side and take along a 25c pkg. of Bell-ans to prevent stomach and bowel troubles. It's harmless.
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contain no harmful or deleterious substances.

GERMAN PRISONERS DESPAIR OF VICTORY

Say Germany Can Hold Out, but Look for Peace Only Through Diplomacy.

DON'T FEAR OUR ARMIES

Captives in England Believe Peace Will Come Before They Are Put in the Field.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 12.—Germany's dream of world conquest has been shattered, and the belief among all classes there now is that the war must end through diplomacy rather than by a brilliant German victory, according to German prisoners in England. But the prisoners generally appear to attach little importance to America's participation in the war.

A representative of The Associated Press, who has just returned here after a visit to the large internment camp at Dorchester, where approximately 1,900 German prisoners are quartered, is enabled to present many interesting sidelights on the German point of view as represented by men of all types who have fought with the German forces on land and sea and in the air. These may be summarized as follows:

Germany, having held out thus far, is prepared to hold out to the end.

The economic situation in Germany is not so bad as it has been represented, either by the belligerent or neutral press.

Contrary to reports, there is no visible shortage of materials actually needed for the prosecution of the war.

America's entry into the war will prolong rather than shorten it.

The United States, being essentially a commercial nation, she cannot make her great man power felt soon enough to change the course of events.

The submarines are doing all that was expected of them.

There is a surprising lack of concern manifested by the prisoners because of the United States being arrayed against their country. The correspondent was allowed to mingle with them freely, at times without any of the British officials in charge of the camp being present. A young German airman who was brought down recently off Dover, and who exhibited an Iron Cross which he said he had won for many daring feats over the Anglo-French lines, seemed to express the view of the more intelligent class of prisoners by asserting there had been "so many declarations of war" against Germany when the United States came in that any more did not matter. Asked whether it would surprise the German people if the United States should actually place 1,000,000 men in France within a year, the airman smiled as one amused and replied: "I should like to see them there first."

Think the Kaiser's Throne Safe.

A tall, distinguished-looking fellow who has been a prisoner of war since the battle of the Marne, and who said he was formerly a lawyer in Bavaria, expressed the belief that the war would undoubtedly result in giving the German people a more democratic form of government. He doubted, however, whether any attempt to remove the Emperor would succeed. Germany, he said, was so accustomed to an imperial head that he did not think it would be advisable for her to follow Russia's example. Others, including a former chemist, a Government official from West Africa, and a young man who said he had been a professor of English in a German university laughed heartily when the thought was suggested to them.

Three Prussian youths, who were taken prisoners by the British in the recent Messines "push," were believed to have represented the attitude of the peasant classes when they asserted that they did not even know the United States had entered the war. They were each 20 years of age and had been called to the colors a year ago much against their will, they said, "They had received nine months' training prior to being sent to the front.

The remarkable training of the Germans is shown in the discipline maintained at the Dorchester camp. Although more than 20,000 prisoners have been interned there since the war started, only two have attempted to escape. Almost without exception the Germans say they are contented with their surroundings and are well treated.

Prisoners are Well Fed.

The prisoners do their own washing and cooking. Their rations consist of thirteen ounces of bread daily, six ounces of meat five days a week, three-quarters of an ounce of coffee daily, one ounce of sugar daily, two ounces of turnips daily, two ounces of beans or peas daily, two ounces of oatmeal daily, one ounce of jam daily, two ounces of cheese daily, ten ounces of fish two days a week, four ounces of rice daily and meal, pepper and salt. There is a slight reduction of bread, cheese, and meal in the ration of those who do no work.

Except for their confinement, the German war prisoners are not much differently situated than any ordinary party of campers. Perhaps the one thing which impresses an American most is the spirit of sympathy which seems to exist between the British officials and their German charges and is shown not so much in their military salutations as by the care the one has taken not to contribute any more than is necessary to the discomfort of the other, while the prisoner himself smilingly accepts his lot as one infinitely better than that of his former comrades in arms.

NO ASSAULT ON KAISER.

Bremen Newspaper Is Authorized to Deny Current Rumors.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—The Weser Zeitung of Bremen prints prominently "stories, with more or less elaborate particulars, that have gained currency of an attempt made recently on the life of Emperor William." The "details" include one report that the Emperor's jaw was smashed. At the conclusion of the article the newspaper says:

"The general command at Altona in reply to our inquiry authorizes us to make the following announcement:

"'As the result of inquiries made in proper quarters it may be stated that the rumor of an attempt on the Kaiser is wholly untrue.'"

WOULD EXPLOIT MEXICO.

German Paper Cites It as Source of Raw Materials After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 26.—Die Post of Berlin has an article on Mexico as "the Land of the Future," otherwise the land Germany hopes to exploit in future. This is only one more sign of Germany's growing anxiety about procuring raw materials after the war.

The article points out how tremendously rich Mexico is in raw materials of all kinds, adding that of the oversea countries it is perhaps the only one that will not be influenced by the Entente's economic policies, and so will be able to enter into immediate negotiations with the Central Powers.

"Mexican raw materials," continues Die Post, "have therefore a special interest for German merchants and industrialists. The country is extremely rich and its prosperity could be increased a hundredfold if it were more thickly populated."

The paper continues by pointing out how rich Mexico is in water power, coal, petroleum, and iron ore, that labor is cheap, and the climate favorable at all seasons, but nevertheless, in spite of cheap raw materials, Mexico is very backward.

"There is actually no chemical factory in Mexico," continues Die Post, "but numerous industrial enterprises which are connected with the chemical industry are in German hands, such as enterprises in oil, starch, soap, scents, and bleaching factories."

Die Post proceeds to say that the Mexican rubber output is increasing in importance, and already many important plantations are in German hands, as at Saltillo. Cattle breeding and the leather industry are also of importance, but unexploited. The paper concludes with the statement that Mexico is one of the richest countries in natural water power and electrical energy.

ASSAILS EX-KING MANUEL.

London Chronicle Says He Should Be Fighting at Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning complains editorially that the London newspapers continue to describe ex-King Manuel as "King Manuel." It says:

"It is not very complimentary to our gallant republican ally Portugal to describe its ex-King as if here were still a ruling monarch."

After declaring that the deposed King "ran away from his throne and his country" The Chronicle adds:

"Ex-King Manuel would prove himself more of a man and patriot if he were to take some part in the war, fighting, for instance, with the Belgian Army. (he is fit and 28.) He was wounded last year—playing tennis at Eastbourne."

KERMIT ROOSEVELT LANDS.

Reaches British Port to Join the Forces of General Maude.

A BRITISH PORT, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt have arrived here. They were met by Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, and Mrs. Willard, the parents of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Kermit Roosevelt, who was in training at Plattsburg, left there on July 9, having accepted an offer to serve in the British Army on the staff of General Maude, commander of the Mesopotamia forces.

TYROLEAN AMAZON HURT.

18-Year-Old Girl Cited for Bravery on the Italian Front.

COPENHAGEN, June 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Victoria Sanz of Meran, an 18-year-old Tyrolean girl who has been fighting in the trenches on the Italian front for the last two years, was seriously wounded in a battle a few days ago, says a dispatch to a Berlin newspaper. She was operated on and later pronounced out of danger, although it was said that she would be incapacitated for further service.

The girl is the holder of a bronze medal for bravery and is on the list for further decoration.

SHIPS IN SIAM DAMAGED.

Teuton Vessels Seized After War Declaration Are Out of Order.

BANGKOK, July 26.—The machinery of the Austro-German steamers which were seized after Siam had declared war against the Central Powers on July 22, was found to be damaged. All male subjects of enemy countries have been interned and all enemy business will be wound up.

Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, were seized by the Siamese Government with its entrance into the war. They were owned chiefly by the North German Lloyd Company.

THE MASSES AGAIN HELD UP.

Stay Halts Operation of Writ Against Postal Authorities.

The operation of the injunction granted on Tuesday by Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, restraining the Post Office authorities from further refusing to send through the mails the August issue of The Masses, a Socialist magazine, was stopped yesterday by a stay of proceedings granted by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court.

Early yesterday morning Judge Hand filed the injunction order. Then United States District Attorney Caffey, through his assistant, Earl B. Barnes, obtained from Judge Manton the right to appeal from Judge Hand's decision. For the purpose of stopping the mailing of the distribution of the magazine through the mails pending the time it would take to prepare papers in the appeal, Judge Hough was communicated with at his country home in Hanover, N. H. He consented to grant the stay on the claim of errors having been made. He will hear argument on the stay at Windsor, Vt., on Aug. 2.

I tis not likely that the Circuit Court of Appeals will hear the case before October when the number of the magazine, now being held, will be several numbers behind orders to be issued. The Government officials argued that if the magazine was circulated any harm it might do would have been accomplished, and that further legal proceedings would be useless. The only way the alleged harm could be avoided, therefore, was to keep the magazine out of the mails until a final decision of the courts was obtained.

BAR ENEMY ALIENS FROM EXCURSIONS

Order Prohibits Them from Boarding Coney Island or Glen Island Boats.

SPY BARRIER MORE RIGID

Steamboat Companies Notified by United States Marshal That Suspected Persons Will Be Arrested.

The Department of Justice in Washington called Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy on the telephone yesterday afternoon and instructed him to put into effect a new war regulation which will in the future forbid any alien enemy to travel by boat to Coney Island, the Rockaways, Glen Island, or any of the other seaside or Sound resorts. Marshal McCarthy announced that official notice would be given today to the owners of all excursion craft plying New York waters.

The reason for the issuance of the order was that under the regulations as they existed it was possible for any enemy of the United States to travel at will up and down either of the rivers and anywhere in the harbor without running the chance of being interfered with by Federal, State, or city authorities.

For instance, if a number of American or allied military transports happened to be in New York harbor and a German spy desired to get the names of those ships all that he had to do was to buy an excursion boat ticket to Coney Island and go on board the boat at 129th Street and the North River. On the way to Coney Island that boat passes every transatlantic pier as well as all the Government piers on both sides of the river. By taking the same trip he could keep track of practically every improvement, in the way of armament or otherwise, at all of the forts guarding the Atlantic entrance to New York harbor. On the other hand if the German agent wanted to find out what was going on in the East River all he had to do was to take a trip to Glen Island or any other Sound resort.

On the day that the Pershing expedition set sail for France it was possible for German spies to get the name of all the transports, the approximate number of troops on board of each, and the hour of sailing of every ship, by traveling to and from Coney Island, the Rockaways, or the Highlands. Secret Service agents have stated that this may have been one of the plans followed by the German spies to get the news of the sailing of the first American overseas force.

Marshal McCarthy stated last night that hereafter any German subject found on board any excursion or other pleasure craft in the waters of New York harbor will be immediately taken into custody, and will be liable to internment. The new orders from Washington have been transmitted to the police as well as the agents of the Federal Secret Service agencies.

"It is the duty of all good citizens," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "to notify the office of the United States Marshal of any violation of this and the other regulations which forbid enemies to enter the waterfront zones, or to go aboard any craft."

FRENCH RESCUER HONORED.

Private Gaulet, Hero of Torpedoed Ship, Gets a Decoration.

PARIS, July 26.—The newest member of the Legion of Honor is Private Charles Gaulet, who, despite the amputation of his leg, risked his life to save a child who was drowning when the steamer La Madjerda was torpedoed. Gaulet plunged into the water, rescued the child, and, by his coolness and courage, set an example for others that materially aided the rescue work.

The French passenger steamer La Madjerda was sunk by a submarine while on a voyage from Oran, Algeria, to Marseilles. The survivors were picked up and taken to various ports. La Madjerda was a vessel of 1,918 tons gross.

AMERICAN AIRMAN HURT.

Bennett Moulter, Who Fought in Mexico, Is Injured in France.

PARIS, July 26.—Bennett Moulter, an American aviator in the French service, has been injured, but not dangerously, on the Belgian front by being pitched out of his machine on landing after a night flight over the German lines.

Moulter fought for and against General Villa in Mexico.

Italian Airship Raids St. Lucia.

ROME, July 26.—Today's War Office statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads: "On the whole front the artillery and patrol activity was normal. During the night an isolated attack by the army southwest of Castagnevizza was broken up by our fire. One of our airships paid a surprise visit, under adverse atmospheric conditions, to St. Lucia-Tolmino, dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway works and doing considerable damage."

3 KILLED, MANY HURT IN CHESTER RACE RIOT

Whites Invade Negro Settlement After One of Their Number Is Slain—A Policeman Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 26.—Race rioting broke out anew here tonight after a day of comparative quiet, and before a posse, established earlier in the day by Mayor McDowell, could restore order two whites and a negro had been killed and several persons wounded. The rioting reached its climax early in the evening, when a mob of 500 whites invaded the districts inhabited by the negroes. They brushed past the city police and loudly proclaimed their intention of avenging the white men who had been injured last night.

Joseph McCann, 28 years old, was the white man killed. He was in a mob that gave chase to a negro whom they suspected of having been implicated in last night's riot. At Third and Lloyd Streets the negro turned, drew a revolver, and fired three times. McCann dropped in his tracks and died two minutes later.

It was in revenge for this killing that the same mob, augmented by new arrivals until it contained more than 2,000 men, pulled two negroes from a street car and shot one of them to death. The other escaped amid a fusillade of bullets.

McCann's murderer was chased to a house at 1,017 West Third Street, but made his way to a house at Front and Lloyd Streets, where he attempted to intrench himself. The mob set fire to the building. As the flames began to gain headway the Mayor's posse arrived and ten policemen who broke through the crowd made their way to the third floor, where they found the negro.

When they reached the street the crowd began to push forward, but the posse, with revolvers pointed at the mob, took the negro to a patrol wagon amid a shower of bricks and other missiles. The prisoner was taken to the City Hall and the mob followed.

Turning from the station house, the rioters pulled poles from two trolley cars in Third Street, between Howell and Broomwall Streets. As the third car came up, they saw two negroes mingling with the white passengers. Bricks and stones were thrown at the car, slightly injuring several of the passengers.

The negroes, frightened by the mob, who paid little attention to two members of the State Constabulary, dashed into the street. One of them escaped, but the other was shot down as he was running along Third Street. He got a bullet in his head, and died instantly.

The third fatality occurred shortly before midnight, when Policeman James Jarrett was shot and instantly killed by a bullet fired by a negro. The policeman was trying to quell the outbreak along the "black belt" when he was killed. Mayor McDowell ordered all citizens to get off the streets of Chester by midnight.

MEXICAN OIL PRODUCTION.

Carranza's News Bureau Says Lack of Ships Hampers It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A statement in explanation of the Mexican oil situation from the Mexican point of view was issued tonight by the Mexican News Bureau, which is the agency through which the Carranza Government makes its announcements in this country.

"There is a widespread misunderstanding," says the statement, "regarding the production and use of Mexican petroleum, as evidenced by many publications upon the subject. Some very interesting light is thrown upon the matter by the published hearings before the Senate Committee on Public Lands which were recently held and during which the oil and coal questions were discussed in length.

"From statements made before the committee it appears that it is a surprising fact that in both the English and the American navies the fuel specifications now in force forbid the use of Mexican oil. They definitely provide that 'Mexican oil will not be accepted.' This prohibition was first made by the English Navy and was followed by that of the United States. The manner in which Mexican petroleum goes into use in the British Navy, by having it first shipped to the United States, where it goes into a common pool, after which it is shipped abroad and supplied to the navy as the 'purely American product.'

"The fact was brought out that the potential production of the Mexican oil fields was in round numbers 1,000,000 barrels daily, but that because of lack of transportation facilities the actual production was much less—less than 1,000,000 barrels per week. Thus, the Huasteca Petroleum Company, with a potential capacity of 300,000 barrels daily—that is, with wells already driven and able to produce that amount, but shut down—is only producing 50,000 barrels, that being the amount that can be exported.

"We are producing all we can move," said the manager of the company. This applies to other companies as well. There is no difficulty in getting the oil to the coast, as the wells are located at no great distance from shipping points, and all are provided with pipe lines, there being something like 500 miles of such lines in the comparatively limited area in which are included the greater number of the producing wells of the republic. Ocean transportation is the difficulty, and this is being met by the construction of oil-carrying steamers as rapidly as possible."

ROOSEVELT SNUBS MAYOR THOMPSON

Refuses to Breakfast with Him at Pittsburgh's Convention of Moose.

BARS HIS SPEAKING, TOO

Keeps Him from Figuring at Big Open-Air Meeting—Mayor Addresses the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 27.—The Herald prints the following dispatch from its correspondent in Pittsburgh, under date of July 26:

William Hale Thompson, Burgomaster of the "sixth largest German city in the world," had a rough time in Pittsburgh today.

The Mayor of Chicago came here to attend the world convention of the Loyal Order of the Moose, bringing with him a delegation of children from the Moose Home at Mooseheart.

Theodore Roosevelt also was a guest, and the presence of the ex-President was the thorn in the chaplet that Big Bill expected to place on his own brow.

In the first place, the Burgomaster wanted to eat breakfast with the Colonel at the William Penn Hotel. The Colonel said no—and didn't stop at that. He served notice on the convention managers that if Thompson was allowed to talk at the big open-air meeting in front of the Allegheny Court House they would have to get along without him. The Colonel spoke. Big Bill didn't.

The declination to break bread with him did not, apparently, have any effect on the Burgomaster. He made a call at Mr. Roosevelt's hotel, but found T. R. "out." He declared he would make another effort to see Teddy, but didn't succeed, much to the deep regret of a number of persons who were seeking "listening posts" in the hall, just under the opened transom of the Colonel's apartments.

The officers of the convention had a hard time explaining Thompson's presence to the delegates. The explanation given was that the invitation to him was extended three months ago, before Big Bill's pro-German tendencies became known.

The Burgomaster attended the convention. He may not know it, but a "committee of safety" was on the job, prepared to stop him instantaneously if he should give utterance to any expression that might be regarded as unpatriotic. He didn't offend. He simply read a semi-historical essay, bringing in George III, John Hancock, and other celebrities.

Chicago's Mayor made several references to the Deity and quoted at odd times from the Scriptures during his address. He praised the work of the Loyal Order of Moose, and found the tenets of humanity and brotherly love of the Moose he constructed his argument.

"Having secured religious liberty," he said, "this great and growing people next turned their thoughts to political liberty, or the right of self-government. It is not necessary for me to recite here in detail the early history of our country, which culminated in the American Declaration of Independence. That historic document was written around the central idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"In connection with the inane claptrap being indulged in lately in certain quarters about 'Prussianizing' or revolutionize the Governments of the Old World, it is well to remember this fundamental principle upon which our nation was built. We should not be justified, no matter how benevolent were our intentions, to attempt to impose our will on other peoples in the matter of their forms of government.

"Who can forget the patriotism of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, with a price on his head, said: 'I will sign so George III. can read my name without his spectacles.' Blood and treasure were poured out freely to give life to our declaration, and the story of the grim, cruel Winter at Valley Forge is now a part of the immortal glory which shines above the name of Washington. Those were real patriots, if by patriot is meant a person devoted singly to the welfare of his own country. The issue was clearly defined. It did not require reams and reams of paper to set forth the object of that war."

TRAIN FOR NEW WAR, ROOSEVELT DEMANDS

Hopes America Will Never Again Show "Miracle of Inefficiency" for Action.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—A reception said to be greater than any before accorded to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in Pittsburgh was given to him when he arrived here today to deliver an address at the biennial international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose. Crowds which lined the downtown streets cheered loudly as Colonel Roosevelt was escorted by a reception committee of city and Moose officials from the station to his hotel, and later to a flag raising at the quarters of a division of Pennsylvania National Guard.

The ex-President was the guest at noon at a luncheon given by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, but made no address there. He addressed an open-air session of the Moose convention at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, speaking on "Americanism." Colonel Roosevelt is an honorary member of the Moose.

In his speech Colonel Roosevelt advocated preparation for the next national emergency by introducing the principle of obligatory, universal military training for young men in time of peace and universal service in time of war. As compared to the other great nations of the world, he said, Americans in this war had exhibited a miracle of inefficiency. He said the United States Government announced that the measures of preparedness now in progress were temporary and would be stopped as soon as the emergency was over. Colonel Roosevelt characterized this as a "criminal refusal to provide for the future."

He summed up what America had accomplished since the declaration of a state of war with Germany by saying that the United States did not now have a single airplane fit to send across the German lines, and that months must pass before one could be manufactured; that America had no heavy artillery to put in the battleline, and that Major Gen. Pershing and his soldiers would have to trust to French and English guns, American submarine chasers operating with the British fleet constituted, he said, only a tiny fraction of the total force. It would be a year after the declaration of war, he predicted, before America would have a fair number of big cargo ships.

"We have not enough rifles for our men," said Colonel Roosevelt. "We are painfully short in equipment. We have not yet begun to assemble the draft army, the first elementary officers' training camps have not been finished, and the National Guard has only just begun to mobilize. We have put a fragment of our fine little regular army into France, and, as it is composed almost exclusively of infantry without artillery, it would be helpless against any real equipped enemy were it not aided by our allies.

"This is the sum total of the activities of a nation of 100,000,000 people, and in possession of incalculable wealth and boundless resources, during the six months following its entry (after two and one-half years' warning) into the greatest war in history. The simple truth is that, relatively to the other great nations of the world, we have in this war exhibited a miracle of inefficiency; and we shall always be inefficient during the first vital months of any war until we learn to prepare in advance.

"It is this utter unpreparedness which should convey the real lesson to us of this war. And remember that as yet we, as a people, through our governmental authorities, have not taken one step to avert disaster in the future by introducing a permanent policy of preparedness. The measures under which we are now acting are temporary makeshifts, supposed to be such. We have been caught utterly unprepared in a terrible emergency, because we did nothing until the emergency actually arose, and now our Government announces that what we are doing is purely temporary; that we shall stop doing it as soon as the emergency is over, and will then remain equally unprepared for the next emergency.

"It is this blind refusal—from the nation's standpoint I can only call it the criminal refusal—to provide for the future that forces every honest and far-sighted lover of America to speak. We cannot afford to count for our safety on anything but our own armed strength. The only way to make our strength effective is to make it ready in advance; and the only way really to make ready in advance is to introduce the principle of obligatory universal military training in time of peace for our young men, and universal service in time of war for every man and woman in the country, in whatever position that man or woman can do most effective work. This is the only democratic system."

$35,000 FOR NEW UNIFORMS.

Gov. Edge Orders Immediate Expenditure for Militia.

In order to facilitate the equipping of the new National Guard units which are being recruited in New Jersey, Governor Edge of that State yesterday ordered through the State House Commission the immediate expenditure of $35,000 for new uniforms. The Governor indicated that he would ask the War Department later to reimburse the State. Last Fall, when several regiments of militia were called out for police duty, the Governor took similar action in directing the expenditure of $40,000, which was used in purchasing shoes for the soldiers.

Governor Edge will join Governor Townsend of Delaware in asking the War Department to assign Major Claude Fries, now in Manila, as commander of the brigade which is to be composed of the Second and Third Regiments, New Jersey, and the First Regiment, Delaware.

4,000,000 TONS SUNK SINCE FIRST OF YEAR

Lord Beresford Says Shipping Situation Is More Serious Than Public Realizes.

URGES FULLER PUBLICITY

Does Not Believe in Possibility of Starvation, but Sees Great Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The shortage of shipping is far more serious than the public realizes, said Lord Beresford in the House of Lords yesterday.

"From August, 1914, to January, 1917," he said, "British, allied, and neutral losses were 4,000,000 tons. From January, 1917, 4,000,000 tons more have been lost. This rate of loss is equivalent to 8,000,000 tons a year.

"At the beginning of the war there were in the world 49,000,000 tons of shipping, of which the British and allied nations had 30,000,000 tons. As that has been reduced by 8,000,000 tons, there are not more than 22,000,000 or 23,000,000 tons."

Against this it has to be considered what the Americans could put into the water and the number of German ships which have been seized. He estimated that at 2,000,000 tons.

In the first years of the war shipbuilding went down terrifically, and the Allies had "nowhere near begun to make up the deficit." He did not think the Allies could make up more than 4,000,000 tons a year, and he thought the position was "very dangerous." Once again he appealed to the Government to alter the returns of shipping sunk by submarines. In their present form they were most misleading. Tonnage was the whole question. He did not believe that starvation was possible, but he believed that by March and April there would be a very great shortage of tonnage, and that would be the difficulty the Allies should have to face.

NOT TO SEPARATE MILITIA.

New York's Unattached Regiments to Stay with State Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The three New York unattached regiments, the Tenth, the Fourteenth, and the Forty-seventh, are not to be separated from the New York National Guard division, but will be ordered to Spartanburg, S. C., with the complete division of State troops. Brig. Gen. Mann of the Militia Division of the Army General Staff has withdrawn his recommendation that the three additional New York regiments be assigned to a division composed partly of National Guard organizations of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, which are to be trained at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., and has recommended that these regiments be formed into a separate brigade at Spartanburg.

While the General Staff has adopted as a policy the formation of field artillery commands out of cavalry troops of the National Guard, it was said at the War Department today that no decision had been reached as to whether Squadron A and other New York cavalry contingents should be reorganized as field artillery.

Protests came both from the South and New York over the proposal to place the Tenth, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh New York regiments in a division composed of troops from the far South. The Southern protest came from Senator Vardaman and other members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress, and was based on the erroneous belief that one of the New York regiments was composed of negroes. There was objection to separating the three regiments from the New York division and this appealed to General Mann.

Dr. Mabon's Estate $39,335.

Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and well-known alienist, who died on Feb. 9 last, left an estate of $39,335, which went in equal shares to his wife and daughters, Rosa V. and Margaret V. V. Mabon. He had insurance amounting to $17,290, and forty-eight shares of stock in the Mabon Land Improvement Company, worth $16,800. The corporation was formed as a holding company for real estate owned by Dr. Mabon's father, the Rev. Dr. William V. V. Mabon.

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Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th
Store Open Saturday Till 1 P. M.

GERMANS ARE BUILDING NEW MERCHANT SHIPS

Also Sending Emigrants Here from Poland by Way of Dutch Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via Copenhagen.)—In his annual review for the fiscal year 1916-17 Director General Heineken gives interesting data concerning the activity of the North German Lloyd during the war. Some of its ships are being used as auxiliary war vessels and others are employed in the coasting trade, carrying iron ore from Sweden. One of the latter struck a mine and was destroyed.

The insurance seldom covers the value which ships possess nowadays. Large insurance premiums are being paid for the transfer of ships from neutral ports to home waters, in some cases the object of insurance reaching 10,000,000 marks, for which the rate was 6 per cent., 2 per cent. being repaid on safe arrival at a home port. Emancipating itself from the London insurance market, the North German Lloyd maintains its own insurance company with the aid of large Bremen banking firms.

In agreement with the chief command in the east and in company with the Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd has opened emigration bureaus at Kovno and Warsaw recently to facilitate emigration from occupied districts for persons wishing to go to America. These persons are being transported to Holland, where they take Dutch steamers to the United States. Of late, many seem to prefer South America, for which continent they leave from Amsterdam. A similar bureau has been established at Myslowicz to facilitate emigration from districts occupied by Austrian troops.

The receipts of these bureaus cover only their maintenance and serve to give employment to thousands of otherwise unemployed servitors of the two steamship companies. For this reason the North German Lloyd is also undertaking the catering for about twenty large camps for war prisoners.

The company has built and is building many new ships, some at pre-war prices, others much dearer. Two new mammoth steamers have a capacity of 35,000 tons each. The new passenger steamers Munich and Zeppelin are of 17,000 and 18,000 tons, respectively. Besides these, numerous freight ships are building. Herr Helneken does not believe that a mercantile war will follow the present one, but he warns against too much optimism.

"The honorable merchants" of Hamburg protested in a meeting yesterday against any bureaucratization of import and export trade during the so-called transition period after the war. Only commercial circles, the society says in its resolution, are, by their experience in a position to deal to advantage with the mercantile situation after the war.

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COMFORT reminders for vacationists and periodical week enders.

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For years this sale has been one of New York's most noteworthy Clothing events and thousands of men wait for it. This year, with our wonderful Kuppenheimer Suits included for the first time, and with clothing prices headed straight for a new high water mark, this annual sale offers men and young men bigger saving opportunities than ever before.

$18.00 and $20.00 Suits Now Reduced to $14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Suits Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Suits Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Suits Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits Now $6.50
White Flannel Trousers Now $5.00

$2.00 and $3.00 Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00 and $6.00 Panama Hats Now Reduced to $2.65

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$7.00 Silk Shirts Now $5.85 — $3.00 Madras Shirts Now $1.85
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For Women and Misses

Oxfords reduced to $2.95 Boots reduced to $3.95

¶ These shoes are not the kind made expressly for sales purposes, but are of the very highest order in both make and finish. New York women have been quick to take advantage of this offering, realizing as we do that footwear of such a superlative character has never before been seen in New York at these low prices.

For Golfing, Tennis, and for Walking

the selection of models is most unusual. Made of White Washable Kidskin with soles and heels of White Ivory Leather or Neolin. Not all sizes in every model, but sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 in the lot.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

BLAMES HOUSEWIVES FOR HIGH FOOD PRICE

Wholesale Grocer Tells Legislative Committee That Hoarding Is Cause.

STORAGE PLANTS DEFENDED

Resolutions Adopted by 32 Organizations Favor Direct Sales to Consumer—Hearings Close.

Walter B. Timms of the Wholesale Grocers' Association yesterday told the Joint Legislative Committee, sitting in the City Hall, that the high cost of food was chiefly due to hoarding by overanxious housewives, and that prices were now beginning to decline.

"By Fall prices will be much lower," he said. "I am sorry that some of the women who have been here for the last two days are not here to hear that statement. They may not believe it, but it is true, nevertheless."

At the conclusion of the hearing, which was the last which the committee will hold before preparing the Food Control bill to be introduced into the special session of the Legislature, Senator Elon R. Brown, the committee's Chairman, said that he had been impressed by Mr. Timms's statement and was inclined to believe that living conditions were tending to get better rather than worse.

Mr. Timms said that the retail grocers had had a hard time recently and that, because of hoarding in homes, the supply of the wholesalers had been diminished. He thought that wholesale terminal markets operated in connection with retail public markets might help some, but he expressed the fear that a State law contemporaneous with a Federal food control law might do more harm than good.

Most of the time of the committee was given yesterday to wholesale and retail dealers, distributers, and storage men, and they were practically unanimous in warning the State against adopting food control legislation that might interfere with a Federal law. They wanted Washington, and not Albany, to play any important part that was played in Governmental food regulation.

Committee Gets Resolutions.

A decidedly contrary opinion was placed before the committee, however, in resolutions adopted on Wednesday by thirty-two leading charitable, philanthropic, and settlement organizations, and filed with the committee yesterday morning by Kenneth Widdemer of the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association.

These resolutions urged "that the State should give to each municipality or to some duly appointed commission the right to buy food direct from the producer or maker and sell it direct to the consumer through such channels as may seem best for the purpose, and that the State should either own or control storage warehouses (both cold and dry storage) located at various points through the State, where surplus crops may be stored and kept for use during periods of the year when such crops are scarce—in this way avoiding the frightful waste that now occurs."

Also the resolutions adopted on Wednesday afternoon at the meeting of housewives held in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall were presented, with arguments in their support, by Miss Sophie Irene Loeb. They urged strict State supervision of storage warehouses, municipal terminal markets, municipal control of milk distribution, and the authorization of a public commission to buy and sell food in the interest of the public. Miss Loeb predicted the conscription of men for farming as a means of guaranteeing the food supply.

W. T. Gerow, a fruit and vegetable dealer, challenged the statement said to have been made by George W. Perkins on Wednesday that food speculators had hoarded potatoes in freight cars in the Jersey City yards. He produced railroad reports to show that, between June 15 to 30 last, the period mentioned by Mr. Perkins, no cars of potatoes had been held in Jersey City at the request of receivers. He said that the potatoes had remained in the cars simply because of congestion in the yards and the inability of the railroad to unload them. Prices of potatoes did not rise during this period, he said, and some of those who owned the potatoes in cars lost money because of falling prices.

Cold Storage System Defended.

Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, who appeared as the representative of the New York State Cold Storage Association and the American Association of Refrigeration, defended the cold storage men from the popular charge that they were a party to price manipulation. Mr. Horne read a statement which was, in part, as follows:

"The public cold storage warehouses store for hire and do not own the products stored therein. The facilities of the cold storage warehouses of the State are open to all persons who may wish to avail themselves of the services of the storage companies, whether the quantity be large or small. The patrons of the cold storage warehouses of the State are competitors in handling food stuffs, reside in all parts of the United States and include all classes interested in the food supply

"The vital and important function of cold storage is to preserve the surplus production of a given season so that the foods produced in flush abundance can be carried throughout the period of scant or no production, thus distributing the products throughout the year and lowering the average price to the consumer. In view of the present necessity for increased production of all our perishable foods, it is highly important that storage facilities should be developed and protected and not curtailed by drastic regulation."

Sanford T. Church, Chairman of the New York State Cold Storage Association, testified about the function of warehouses in producing centres, and opposed State regulation except as supplementary to Federal regulation of food and its distribution.

I. Elkin Nathans of the Milk Dealers' Conference Board, represented the milk distributers before the committee. He said that State legislation was not desirable except to permit the milk companies to co-operate in distribution under the supervision of a Government authority. He admitted that this co-operation of companies would, in his idea, include price fixing, but he insisted that all would be done under the Government's eye.

RAILROADS 'BIT' IN FOOD PLAN.

Millions of Acres Leased at Nominal Rates to Farmers and Stockmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, announced today that the railroads of the West and Middle West, owning millions of acres of land, had leased it all at nominal rentals for grazing purposes to aid the nation's food supply.

"To help increase the nation's food supply by utilizing as much idle ground as possible for grazing and agricultural purposes, the railroads of the West and Middle West are leasing at nominal rentals millions of acres of land which they own," Mr. Harrison's statement said. "Reports just made to the Railroads' War Board show that virtually all of the land owned by these roads which is not being used for operating purposes is now under cultivation or being used by live-stock owners for cattle grazing.

"In addition to leasing their land to farmers and cattlemen at a nominal rental, a number of railroads are offering garden plots, rent free, to families along their right of way. Others roads have offered big tracts of their idle land to States in which they operate. The Federal Government has also been offered 200,000 acres of 'cut-over' land in Wisconsin by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

"Among the Western roads that are leasing all suitable land in their possession for agricultural and grazing purposes are the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The Illinois Central is permitting free use of its land to all who wish to raise crops."

REPUBLICANS GIVE UP WAR COMMITTEE PLAN

Party Gathering Shows Marked Divisions—Conferees Begin on Food Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Republican members of the House practically abandoned today their fight to force the retention in the Food Control bill of the Senate amendment creating a joint committee of the two houses to supervise war expenditures. Republicans individually will oppose the striking out of this item by the conferees, but as a party the minority members of the House will take no stand upon it.

Following the brief session of the House today Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, called a conference of Republican members to discuss party action on this Senate amendment to the bill. No formal action was taken, but the minority members were so divided in their views that the program for concerted action in behalf of the amendment fell through.

Representative Miller of Minnesota told the conference that no credit or partisan advantage would accrue to the Republican Party should it delay final approval of the food control measure. He is said to have piqued Mr. Mann by contending that Republican opposition so far had done the party no good.

Senate and House conferees on the bill began meetings today with each conferee pledging himself not to discuss the action taken until a report is ready. There is little doubt of the elimination of the amendment for a supervisory committee on war expenditures. In the first session general sentiment was said to be for disposal of the prohibition question first in order that the Finance Committee may be advised of any action which may affect revenues in connection with the War Tax bill.

In the House Representative Longworth of Ohio, Republican, dissented from President Wilson's statement that a Congressional committee during the civil war hampered President Lincoln.

"The President is unhappy in his comparison," said Mr. Longworth. "The civil war committee appointed by Congress dealt with broad matters of policy. We do not propose a partisan committee to deal with military operations and matters of policy, but to look into expenditures. Why should not Congress keep advised as to war expenditures? We have appropriated something like nine billion dollars for war, and now are asked for $5,000,000,000 more!"

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin said that "Congress has duties to perform as well as the President. He is mistaken in saying the creation of such a committee on expenditures would be a reflection upon him."

BRITAIN WILL JAIL FOOD PROFITEERS

Controller to Fix Prices on the Basis of Pre-War Margins of Gain.

MILLS TO BE TAKEN OVER

Subsidies Will Provide Cheaper Bread—Communal Kitchens to be Established.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, outlining today the policy he intended to follow to regulate food prices and eliminate profiteering, said he would fix the prices of commodities of prime necessity over which he could obtain effective control, at all stages, from the producer to the consumer. Every effort would be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control and supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by the local authorities.

Where profits were made illegally, Lord Rhondda said, he would press for imprisonment in all cases of sufficient gravity. He proposed to eliminate profiteering by fixing prices on the basis of pre-war profits.

All flour mills, he announced, would be taken over and worked on the Government account, the flour being sold to bakers at a uniform price, and the bakers being expected to sell loaves over the counter at a maximum of 9 pence retail price and flour at a corresponding rate.

British wheat is to be purchased by millers at prices determined by the Government, these prices over the year averaging 72 shillings per quarter. The prices charged to millers for both home and imported wheat will be lower than the cost to the Government, and the difference will be made up by a subsidy from the Exchequer. The policy of subsidies is considered justifiable only because of the impossibility otherwise of reducing the cost of food to the poor.

Maximum prices of cattle will be fixed —74 shillings per hundredweight in September, 72 shillings in October, 67 shillings in November and December, and 60 shillings in January. This will enable the farmers to realize without serious losses and will reduce prices to the consumer. Dealers' and butchers' profits will also be controlled.

Retail prices will be fixed by local committees, and arrangements will be made for equitable distribution. The local authorities will be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative of labor and one woman, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the Food Controller.

A new scheme of sugar distribution, Lord Rhondda announced, would be put in operation, and another important feature of the economy campaign would be the establishment of communal kitchens.

SPAIN BECOMING QUIET.

Valencia Again Under Civil Law—Strikers Resuming Work.

MADRID, July 26.—Quiet is gradually being restored throughout Spain, which has recently been in a state of unrest due to strikes and other causes. An official dispatch from Valencia says martial law is no longer in force, and that the situation is absolutely normal in the entire region. Striking workmen will resume labor tomorrow in other cities.

NANSEN HERE TO PLEAD NORWAY'S FOOD NEEDS

Hopes Pledges Against Re-exportation Will Result in Lifting the Embargo.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, former Norwegian Ambassador to London, and known to all the world as an Arctic explorer, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Christiania, accompanied by eight other prominent Norwegians, appointed by their Government as a special commission to the United States to discuss questions of food importation and exportation and to inform this Government of existing conditions in Norway.

Dr. Nansen said that the members of the commission were experts on foodstuffs, grain, and agriculture and were going to Washington in the hope of prevailing upon the Government to modify the embargo laws regarding Norway. He hopes to make an agreement similar to the one in effect with Great Britain for the exchange of commodities and tonnage.

"Norway is entirely dependent," he said, "on the United States for grain, fats, and sugar which were formerly supplied by Russia and Germany. The situation in Norway threatens to become serious. The prices of foodstuffs have gone up 300 to 400 per cent., and coal is $80 a ton. We must get from the United States 450,000 tons of wheat, rye, and barley yearly until normal conditions return, and coal from England and America.

"Norway is prepared to guarantee that she will neither export any of her own products nor re-export any products received from the United States to Germany, Sweden, or Denmark. The only foodstuff that is being exported now to Germany from Norway is fish, which is shipped with the consent of the British Government."

The other members of the commission are T. Nieling, T. Throne-Holst, J. Bauman, Ingrid Berg, C. Vogt, C. Borjer, A. Utret, and W. M. Morgenstierner.

TO AID FRENCH FARMERS.

Academy of Agriculture Urges the Adoption of Motor Culture.

PARIS, July 26.—With the object of assuring France's agricultural development and preventing a labor crisis, the Academy of Agriculture has unanimously demanded of the authorities that vessels which are being used to carry food to the army in the Orient shall be employed on their return to bring phosphates from Algeria and Tunis.

The academy further requests that motor culture be introduced on large as well as small estates, that war material factories be instructed to employ their resources in labor for the construction of tractors as soon as an armistice is declared, and that schools of motor culture for the benefit of farmers be instituted in all districts.

SOLDIERS MAY BE LINGUISTS

French Deputy Plans Language Schools for the Allied Armies.

PARIS, July 26.—A bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today asking the Government to organize reciprocal instruction in languages among the Allies.

Convalescent officers and soldiers, if the bill is put through, will be utilized as tutors.

CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED SEPT. 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue — 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out Today—and until noon Saturday,

Special Groups of Smart Apparel Scheduled for Prompt Clearance

SILK WRAPS—Regularly to $125—$25 & $50
Of taffeta and satin in various shades, suitable for wear now.

SUMMER FROCKS—Regularly to $85—$18 & $25
Of voiles, batiste, linen and gingham, including hand-made styles.

DAY DRESSES—Regularly to $95—$25 & $35
Tailored models and semi-dress effects, of taffeta, foulard, satin, Georgette crepe, chiffon, etc., including sheer Summer frocks.

COATS—Regularly to $65—$15 & $25
Street and sports styles, in various shades and materials.

LINEN COATS—$15 SHANTUNG COATS—$35

WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS—special at— $5

SHEER SUMMER BLOUSES—Regularly to $18—$5 & $7
Of voile, batiste and organdie.

SUMMER HATS—especially priced at $10 & $15
Mid-season styles of gingham, organdie, tulle, leghorn, hair, etc.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES are being offered in

MEN'S SHANTUNG SILK SUITS

with Norfolk or sack coat; made of fine quality silk, imported from China by B. Altman & Co. $18.50

MEN'S MOTOR DUSTERS

Of Shantung silk (same quality as the Suits) . . $14.50
Of gray mohair 5.75

MEN'S OUTING TROUSERS

Of striped white flannel or serge $4.25
Of gray flannel 4.00

(This Sale will take place on the First Floor)

A Clearance Sale of MEN'S SUMMER OXFORDS

to be continued to-day

comprises several smart styles about to be eliminated from stock, offering unusual values at the prices quoted below.

MEN'S OXFORD SHOES

Black or tan calfskin . . . . . per pair $4.85
Black or tan calfskin; wing tip model . . per pair 6.75
White buckskin . . . . . per pair 7.25

(Men's Shoe Department, Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

B. Altman & Co.

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Music With Your Meals

With a Victrola in the Home

Music of the character the Victrola plays was once a luxury which only kings could afford.

Today, every American is a king in his own modest little home.

For music as wonderful as was ever played before a ruler can be heard on the Victrola for the price of a record.

Nor is music with one's meals only within the reach of the moneyed few who can attend the fashionable cafes.

At home, 'mid the comforts that you know are your own, and the satisfaction of home cooking, you, too, can enjoy music with your meals if you have a Victrola in the home.

Victrola XI (Illustrated) $100

together with $5.00 worth of Victor records, your own personal selection, a total of $105, on terms as low as

$5 Down and $5 Monthly

Other Victrolas $15 to $350

Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's and Young Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits

$5.75

None genuine without this label.

No man knows real Summer comfort till he slips into a Palm Beach Suit.

Palm Beach Suits are light in color, as well as in weight, and therefore do not absorb the heat.

They're washable, which means you can send them to the laundry as often as is necessary.

The genuine always come back in perfectly good shape.

Because Palm Beach Cloth goes through several processes of shrinking before it goes into suits.

Other Palm Beach Suits

$8.75

Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$9.75

Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers

West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

We Make Lists Become Realities

Bring your list to this store and see for yourself how fighting men can save money on every purchase they make. Lest you may overlook them we suggest the following:

A Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84

A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber's Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case, Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades, Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap, Metal Trench Mirror.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49

Of three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined, all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.

Macy's—Fifth Fl., Centre, Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras at $4.49 to $71.25

Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Twenty-two different models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

For Notes to the Folks at Home

Red Star Writing Tablets,
100 sheets, 27c
100 envelopes, 24c
Fountain Pens, 14-kt. points, self-filling device, 94c
Fountain Pen Ink, in wooden case to prevent spilling. 21c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Service Watches

Worn on the wrist, nickel cases, 15 jewel movement. Some with unbreakable crystals, others with luminous dials and hands. Swiss make $9.49 to $24.89
American make, $10.49 to $29.50

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Sewing Kits, 89c

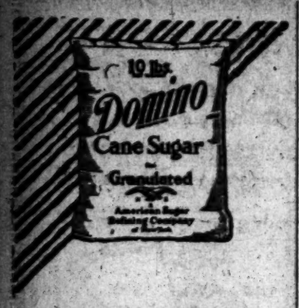
No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.



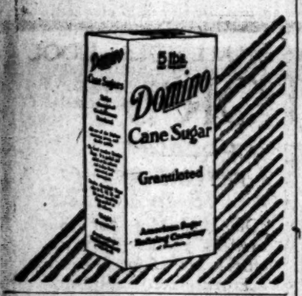
Last year we said SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

This summer the need is most urgent. Preserved fruits are low in cost -high in food value

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Domino Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.



PROMOTES GUNNERS WHO FOUGHT U-BOATS

Daniels Announces Reward for Men in Charge of Crews That Have Been in Action.

TWO OF THEM NEW YORKERS

Have Upheld All Traditions of Our Navy, Secretary Says In Commending Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — Secretary Daniels announced today that the Navy Department, after considering the reports of engagements between American armed merchant ships and German submarines, has decided to substantially reward the chief petty officers in charge of certain gun crews. The men to be so rewarded immediately are Andrew Copassaki, Harry Waterhouse, and William J. Clark. They will be tendered temporary warrants as gunners and boatswain in the navy, in addition to having received from the Navy Department letters of commendation for their gallantry in action. They commanded the naval gun crews of the American merchant vessels Moreni, Petrolite, and Silver Shell. Clark and Copassaki have their nearest kin living in New York. Waterhouse is a Pennsylvanian.

Andrew Copassaki, chief boatswain's mate, recently was transferred from the dreadnought Arizona to take charge of the gun crew of the steamship Moreni. He commanded its gun crew when that ship was sunk by a German submarine on the morning of June 12 last. This is the crew that put up such a splendid fight that they elicited words of admiration from the officer of the German submarine. Copassaki himself, when the ship was in flames fore and aft, rushed through the fire to the forward gun and continued to fire against the submarine until this gun was completely put out of commission. Copassaki was born in Greece, and has been in the navy about twenty years. His wife lives at 2,096 Daly Avenue, the Bronx. Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Copassaki:

"The department has read with deep interest your report of July 16, 1917, reciting the details of the engagement between the steamship Moreni and a German submarine on the morning of June 12, 1917.

"The splendid fight you and the men under your command made against the submarine and your personal courage in going through the flames to the forward gun and continuing to fire against the submarine while the entire ship was in flames, and until the gun was placed out of commission, is worthy of the best traditions of the service, and it is with great pleasure that the department extends to you its hearty commendation for your gallantry in action.

"I feel that you are deserving of every advantage that the service can offer you, and I am glad to tender you herewith a temporary warrant as a boatswain."

Harry Waterhouse, a chief turrent Captain, recently was transferred from the dreadnaught New York. He was in charge of the armed crew of the Petrolite, which was sunk by a U-boat on June 16, 1917. The merchant ship sank so rapidly that the guns could not be used. The navy men, however, under the command of Waterhouse, assisted in getting out the boats and lowering them and getting the crew to safety, although the ship went over on her beam ends in less than a minute. No member of the armed guard left the sinking ship until ordered to do so by Waterhouse. Waterhouse has been tendered a temporary warrant as a gunner.

Waterhouse was born in Sunbury, Penn., and has been in the navy about seventeen years. His mother, Mrs. Emma Waterhouse, lives at Catawissa, Penn.

William J. Clark, a chief turret Captain, recently was transferred from the Dreadnought Arkansas. He had charge of the armed guard on the Silver Shell, which is credited with having been the first American ship to sink a German submarine.

The Captain of the Silver Shell reports that the deliberate shooting and accuracy of the last shots were due entirely to the perfect control that Clark had over his gun crew. The twenty-fifth shot fired by Clark's crew is said to have been the one which ended the career of the submarine. Clark will be advanced to acting Warrant Gunner. He was born in Peabody, Mass., and has been in the navy about eight years. His wife, Mrs. Nellie Clark, lives at 100 East 119th Street, New York City.

Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Waterhouse:

"The department has read with interest your report of July 4, 1917, reciting the details of the sinking of the steamship Petrolite by a German submarine on June 10, 1917. The department has particularly noted your statement that the navy crew which composed the armed guard of that vessel acted in all particulars as they should, and that the navy men all worked to get out the lifeboats, and not withstanding the ship went over on her beam ends in less than a minute, no enlisted man of the navy was lowered into the boats nor did they leave the vessel until you had given the orders to abandon ship. The conduct of yourself and the crew under your command shows that the department's trust in your ability was not misplaced.

"It is with great pleasure that the department extends to you its hearty commendation for your gallantry in action, and I am glad to tender you herewith a temporary warrant as a gunner."

Secretary Daniels has sent this letter to Clark:

"The department has received the report regarding the engagement between the merchant ship Silver Shell and a German submarine on June 30, 1917, and heartily commends you for your conduct during this engagement, in which, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it seems sure that the submarine which attacked the Silver Shell was sunk by a shot from the gun under your command.

"The Captain of the Silver Shell reports that you controlled the fire of your gun absolutely, and the deliberate shooting and accuracy of the last shots, which sunk the submarine, where entirely due to the perfect control you had over the gun crew.

"I take great pleasure in offering to you herewith a temporary warrant as a gunner."

HOW TO DEFEAT U-BOATS.

American Observer In London Urges Us to Rush a Host of Chasers.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—In considering methods to combat the U-boats, both the submarine losses and the new tonnage should be definitely known. The real point is the disparity between the two. The Washington Government has all the facts and figures, but is disposed to put the situation up to the British Navy, which is already using all its resources.

We should send immediately the destroyers now uselessly patrolling the Atlantic seaboard, and every ocean tug and craft of every kind with a speed of twenty knots and over and capable of carrying two or more guns. Such help might enable the Allies to organize and maintain a protecting lane across the Atlantic that would hold the losses below the figures of new construction.

If the submarine is thus checked Germany is defeated, because the way is opened for transporting an American Army as well as food and supplies for the armies and the civilian population. Germany will probably weaken if hit hard on the submarine spot, despite the showing she is now making under the Michaelis Government.

ENTERTAIN OUR SAILORS.

Caperton Is Honored by the Chief of Argentine Navy.

BUENOS AIRES, July 26.—The chief of the Argentine Naval Division, Rear Admiral Martin, gave a banquet today aboard the cruiser Buenos Aires to Admiral Caperton, commanding the American squadron, and his staff officers.

The Argentine students are arranging a great demonstration in honor of the American visitors.

INQUISITIVE SAMMY LOSES RIGHT HAND

Soldier at American Camp in France Injured When a Live Bomb Goes Off.

TROOPS TRAIN TOGETHER

Men in Khaki and Men in Blue Drill and Dig Side by Side.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 26.—The first field casualty among the American forces occurred yesterday. A soldier became too inquisitive in regard to the construction of a live French bomb among the supplies brought to camp for training purposes. He extracted the safety pin in some manner, and very soon thereafter a loud explosion occurred. Fortunately for the soldier, the bomb did not contain a charge of full battle strength, or he would have been blown to pieces. As it was, he escaped with the loss of his right hand.

At every vantage point near the camp men in khaki and men in blue could be seen today, drilling, marching, and digging side by side. Field manoeuvres were in progress at several places, while from more secluded spots came the rattle of machine guns. Musketry practice was being held, and on every hand was activity which was most impressive. The French and American soldiers seem to enjoy their association thoroughly. The French frankly admire the aptitude of their enthusiastic pupils.

Visits to the French front undoubtedly will be quite frequent in the future, in order that American officers may acquaint themselves with conditions of life on the front line in its various phases, including routine as well as the actual working out of offensive and defensive plans.

The French Government has extended to the American soldier free use of the French mails. So, if similar arrangements are made in America the members of the United States expeditionary force can send letters or postcards home without any charge whatever. If it is desired, there is no doubt that similar postal arrangements can be made with Great Britain, for such reciprocity exists between Great Britain and France already.

The soldiers rejoiced today over the arrival of a large consignment of tobacco from America. French cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco have not appealed strongly to the American soldiers, and there was a temporary shortage of the familiar brands from home.

Y. M. C. A. headquarters have been established near the base, and it is expected that the work of this organization will be expanded rapidly, the need of amusement for the men being already marked. The Red Cross has sent over large supplies of baseballs, bats, and gloves, and is also making provision to furnish the men with moving picture machines and films.

Rest Stations for Americans.

PARIS, July 26.—Officials of the American Red Cross expect before the end of this week to complete the installation of some dozen infirmaries and rest stations along the route followed by American troops between the port of debarkation and the permanent training camps.

The process of moving troops under present conditions occupies hours, and the Red Cross reports that diseases are apt to develop. It will, therefore, be its policy to station a nurse at each of the stations, which will be equipped with ten beds apiece and designated by the Quartermaster's Department as food and rest points.

Officers in charge of shifting troops will turn over to the nurses all soldiers who become ill and the men will be placed in French hospitals, visited daily, and given attention and small luxuries until they are able to rejoin their companies.

SAYS HE LANDED FIRST.

East Orange Lad Asserts He Dived from Transport in French Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 26. — Herbert MacLusky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert MacLuskey of East Orange, says he was the first member of the American Expeditionary Force to reach French soil when the transports steamed into a French harbor on June 19. He dived overboard from the lower deck of his ship and swam ashore.

The young man, who is 27 years old, enlisted in the Naval Reserve Corps. Just before the transports sailed from this country the third engineer of a liner which had been taken over by the Government quit, and MacLusky received the berth.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

Two Others Taken to England by British Destroyers.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Two German vessels have been sunk and two German steamers have been taken to England by British destroyers, according to the correspondent at Texel, one of the Frisian Islands, of the Amsterdam Telegraaf. A German steamship which had been torpedoed, the correspondent adds, has arrived at Denhelder.

A dispatch received here on Wednesday from Amsterdam said that the German steamer Norderney had been torpedoed in the North Sea and was aground off the Frisian Islands.

PLATTSBURG MEN MAY ENTER REGULAR ARMY

Adjutant General McCain Decides Students May Go as Reserve Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 26. — Although the situation concerning the number of commissions to be awarded Plattsburg candidates was cleared somewhat today by a telegram from Adjt. Gen. McCain, there still will be several hundred men who will be crowded out unless additional commissions are authorized. By allowing the 600 applicants for the 120 provisional second lieutenancies in the regular army to select to go with the regular army as reserve lieutenants, the Adjutant General's telegram brings the total number of commissions to be filled by Plattsburg men up to about 3,450. The following is a part of General McCain's telegram to Colonel Wolf:

"All men recommended for provisional second lieutenants, regular army, after the first sixty, may select to go to the regular army as reserve lieutenants with the contingent of sixty. Those who so elect, but ultimately fail to be appointed in the regular army because of lack of sufficient vacancies, will nevertheless continue with the regular army as extra officers for duration of the war and eligible for promotion."

The telegram also gives officers' boards the authority to list additional recommendations of men qualified for appointment as reserve officers who otherwise would be sent to aviation schools, or to second training camps for further instruction or discharged, but the telegram concludes: "No assurance of commissions or active service can be given at present time."

With 3,450 commissions now open to the 4,000 men in camp and the possibility that a maximum of 200 men may be discharged as lacking an officer's qualifications, there remain about 950 men who must either take up aviation or take their chances of being discharged.

It was announced at the beginning of the training camp that all men who qualified would receive reserve commissions, but with the exception of those designated to officer the first draft of the national army, they would return to civil life until called to active duty. Adherence to this first announcement, in the opinion of company instructors, would give the remaining eligibles chances for reserve officers' commissions.

Seventeen candidates have been detailed to leave Saturday for the ground school of aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are: S. R. Chatfield, K. E. Dimick, J. G. Strobridge, A. Sedgewick, F. S. York, H. B. Caldwell, Battery 1; L. Q. Clowes, Battery 2; L. H. Graham, Battery 3, and H. R. Clapp of the New England Regiment, and J. C. Millard of 600 West 140th Street, J. Coletti, 242 East Thirty-second Street; G. Finnie, 227 East Fiftieth Street; J. M. Crummey, 110 West Seventy-first Street; S. W. Butter of Poughkeepsie, E. S. Foster, 1 Madison Avenue, P. E. Hassinger, Mount Vernon, and W. S. Callaghan, 226 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Saturday night Bennie Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnnie Dundee will appear in the training camp amphitheatre to spar all comers from the guardsmen and members of the training camp.

U-BOAT VICTIMS ARRIVE.

111 Officers and Men of Sunken Ships—13 Escaped Fire at Sea.

One hundred and twenty-four officers and seamen from five American vessels which had been torpedoed or bombed by German submarines and the crew of one schooner that had caught fire and been beached in France arrived last night at an American port with very little clothing except what they walked ashore in.

They were: Captain E. A. Forsyth and eighteen of the crew of the steamship Kansan, which was sunk on July 9 off the French coast with the loss of four men; Captain Allan Tucker and thirty-two of the crew of the steamship Orleans, torpedoed on July 6 in the Bay of Biscay, near the mouth of the Gironde, with the loss of four men; the Captain and thirty-one of the steamship Massapequa, torpedoed on July 7; Captain Johansen and fifteen of the crew of the schooner Addie M. Lawrence, sunk off the French coast on July 7; eleven of the crew of the schooner Mary V. Bowen, sunk by shell fire on July 12 off Brest, and Captain H. G. Newcombe and twelve of the crew of the six-masted schooner Edward B. Winslow, which caught fire and was beached on the rocks off Ste. Nazaire, on July 10.

Captain Newcombe felt his loss keenly. He said that it was the hardest luck, after escaping the submariner and making a twenty-four-day passage across to France, to find the hold full of blazing cotton, with the French pilot on board and the harbor in sight.

"I believe that the fire was caused by a time fuse placed in the hold among the bales of cotton in Boston," he said, "because it must have been burning for over a week before we discovered the blaze. There is, of course, the usual theory of spontaneous combustion; but I am inclined to the other opinion. She was a splendid vessel, and will be a total loss. Some of the cargo may be salvaged."

FEES

A contractor who submits an absurdly low fee has not a very exalted opinion of his services—but he probably knows what his services are worth!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Vermin Problem IN APARTMENT HOUSES—No. 12

The Nehring Co. says:

"The Exterminator Service for the entire building is no longer a luxury in the modern apartment house. It is a sanitary necessity. The appreciation of this service by our tenants is worth far more to us than its small actual cost. Bliss Exterminator Company does our work because 'Bliss Service Satisfies.'"

Free Demonstration to owners or agents. No money in advance—Satisfaction guaranteed. Full Details on Request.

"Bliss Service Satisfies"

BLISS EXTERMINATOR CO INC
NEW YORK, BLISS BLDG. 20 W. 15TH ST. Tel. Chel 9170
BROOKLYN, BUSH TERM'L. Tel. Sunset 8345

PROTECTION FROM AIRPLANES.

Beautiful buildings in Venice being covered to preserve them from destruction by airplanes, shown in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" 26th St. Park Pl.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 805 Fulton St.

OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Arrival of transport at French port and our troops on the march illustrated in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, this week. 10 cents on all news stands—$5 a year by mail. Beautifully printed in rotogravure. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

America's oil fields are already showing signs of exhaustion. "The Bureau of Mines," says Dr. Manning, "has for a number of years appreciated the seriousness of the motor-fuel problem."

America without gasoline in 27 years?

More efficient use of nation's crude oil supply imperative

"According to the United States Geologic Survey, our future supply of petroleum will only last us from twenty-seven to thirty years. In order to supply fuel for future automobiles, it will be necessary to make *better use* of our crude oil production than we have in the past." (From a recent speech by Dr. Van H. Manning, Director of U. S. Bureau of Mines.)

The Tide Water Oil Company announces that it has *succeeded* in making *better use* of crude oil. Their Production Expert has perfected a new gasoline that vaporizes fast. It gives increased mileage and added power. It is called Tydol.

Why low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly*. There are three kinds of sluggish gasoline on the market.

(1)—Common, low-grade gasoline of 56° to 58° gravity.

(2)—Low-grade gasoline, blended with very light casinghead gasoline to improve gravity.

(3)—Gasoline mixed with kerosene.

A large percentage of such gasoline *never* becomes vapor at all. That unvaporized gasoline cannot explode and cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel. To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a "rich," wasteful mixture. Generally only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized gasoline means low gasoline mileage and wasted money. It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves and diluted lubricating oil. It is the principal cause of a sluggish engine.

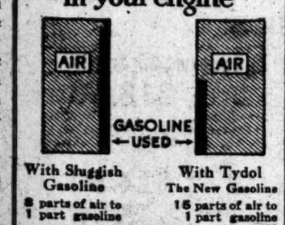
The new economy gasoline —uses 15 to 1 mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, *vaporizes fast*.

It is *made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

What really explodes in your engine



With Sluggish Gasoline: 8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

With Tydol The New Gasoline: 15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use less gasoline and more air.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.* It burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

How motorists can save gasoline

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of gasoline. Notice the marked saving.

With Tydol and a proper adjustment of your carburetor you will use *less* fuel and *more* air than with low-grade gasoline.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of processes developed and used by the Tide Water Oil Company.

Sluggish gasoline *cannot* be made like Tydol.

And yet Tydol sells for the same price as sluggish gasoline.

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and run your engine for a few minutes until it is warm.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the S. A. E. Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline until good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol, this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Because Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

To be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture use Tydol. Sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on a mixture leaner than 8 to 1. Tydol gives you greatest economy and efficiency.

Where you can buy Tydol

Not all New York dealers sell Tydol. It is sold by progressive high-grade garages. Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol Agency. Meanwhile look for the orange and black sign.

Try Tydol in your car today. You will save money and get more power.

If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Co.
Sole Distributors
11 B'way, N.Y. Tel. Bowl. Green 8000

To insure maximum results—

Always use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear. It is used by the U. S. Army and Navy, leading automobile engine makers, and more than 400,000 motorists.

VEEDOL

Clean out the crank-case of your automobile engine, fill up with kerosene — run your engine slowly under its own power for 30 seconds—drain out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Your engine will be more silent and more powerful than ever before.

At the end of the long run—

There is always an extra gallon or two in the tank, when you use Tydol the new economy gasoline.

TYDOL
THE NEW GASOLINE

Prepare for Vacation Recreation

Be sure your outfit contains two pairs of

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

Frequent changes in warm weather will prolong the life of the elastic and prove a real economy. You'll be better satisfied, too—of course.

Double Grip PARIS GARTERS 35c and 50c

Single Grip PARIS GARTERS 25c, 35c, 50c

At All Good Stores

A. STEIN & CO.

Chicago New York

Your Child's Health

needs protection against deadly disease germs which lurk everywhere in summer. Disinfect your garbage can, sink, toilet bowl and outhouse frequently and freely with

Acme Chlorinated Lime

U. S. Government, City Health Authorities and Great Hospitals use and recommend Chlorinated Lime as a powerful, economical and safe disinfectant.

Acme Chlorinated Lime is always fresh and strong. Kills germs and destroys odors instantly. At all first class grocers and druggists, large 12-oz. can 15c.

Refuse substitutes which may be stale and worthless.

FIRST DRAFT QUOTA TO REPORT IN WEEK

Master Lists for Use of Exemption Boards Expected to Reach New York Today.

GUARD AGAINST SLACKERS

U. S. Army Recruiting Officers Find 100 Fictitious Names and Addresses on Registration Cards.

The official master lists to be used by the local exemption boards in making up their first quotas of men called for examination as to their fitness for the military service of the United States are expected to reach New York this afternoon. The notifications to the men called for examination will then be mailed, the first third of those called for examination being ordered to appear Friday morning of next week, the second third Saturday, and the last third Monday morning.

Roscoe Conkling, Deputy Attorney General, and his assistants were kept busy yesterday explaining the regulations to board members in all parts of the city. Many registrants called for information, as did also a large number of women, the latter, as a rule, calling to ascertain what procedure should be followed in claiming exemption for husband, brother, or son. Mr. Conkling told all the women that every man called must appear for examination and that the question of exemption would be settled by the board, and that in no case would any favoritism be shown to any man.

Mr. Conkling's attention was called to a report that an organizatoin has been formed by a number of men who style themselves "conscientious objectors" and that it is the intention of this organization to make the case of the first of their number called for service a test case in the courts.

"The function of this office," replied Mr. Conkling, "is merely to supervise the work of the local boards. Of course, no obstruction or hindrance of the work of any board will be tolerated. I want to say, however, that I do not believe there will be any serious opposition to the enforcement of the provisions of the selective draft law in this city."

Not Easy to Gain Exemption.

"Have you heard of any districts in which the exemption claims may prove to be so many that the entire available list in that district may be exhausted before the required quota can be supplied?" Mr. Conkling was asked last night.

"No, I have had no such case as that brought to my attention," Mr. Conkling replied, "but don't lose sight of the fact that it is one thing to claim exemption and a very different thing to get exempted. Before a man can be exempted he will have to prove his case. It might be well to call attention to the fact that, from the time a man's name is posted as among those called for examination, that man becomes a member of the United States Army.

"Does that mean that a man who fails to report when called will be court-martialed?"

"Yes, it means just that. I may also add that a man who makes a false affidavit in seeking exemption will be guilty of perjury, and the punishment for that crime is five years in prison or $2,000 fine, or both. Any persons who aids, counsels, or in other ways assists a man of draft age to avoid the service will be guilty of the same crime. As for a man failing to report when called, that man will be a deserter, and desertion in time of war is a very serious thing."

For the benefit of medical examiners attached to the local boards Mr. Conkling announced that three well-known physicians have volunteered to act in an advisory capacity in aiding the examiners to solve perplexing questions. These physicians are Dr. Victor C. Pedersen, President of the New York Branch of the American Urological Society; Dr. Frederick W. Smith, Secretary of the Urological Society, and Dr. J. T. Krause, Medical Examiner of the Board of Education.

"Indispensable" City Employes.

Mayor Mitchel has taken up with the heads of departments the question of exempting city employes who are subject to the Federal draft. In a letter to the department heads he asked that a list of employes who are deemed "indispensable" be submitted immediately. The letter states that there is obvious danger that some employes will themselves urge their indispensability as a ground for exemption and that the responsible heads of departments must decide this point. The letter reads:

> The Mayor will approve applications under the Fenner law for permission to enlist by employes likely to be drafted even though they must be replaced by substitutes, provided they are unwilling to or cannot urge grounds for exemption by reason of dependents and provided they are not indispensable to the city service. Will you please submit immediately a complete list of all officers and employes of your department, bureau, or office who have been drawn under the Federal conscription law in the serial order of their draft in their respective exemption districts.
>
> No applications for discharges will be committed to exemption boards on behalf of employes by the Mayor or by department heads unless such employes are indispensable to the city service. The fact that the services of a given employe must be rendered by a substitute if not by him does not establish the indispensability of the employe. The indispensability must be personal to the employe and not applicable merely to the service which he renders.

Work of the Mayor's Committee.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday gave an accounting of its stewardship of the draft in New York City. It told of many difficulties encountered and of changes that had to be made in the original Federal plans to deal with the problems arising peculiarly in this city.

Outlining the work accomplished by the committee, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., the Chairman, said yesterday:

"The Mayor's Committee on National Defense has been assisting in the work connected with the Federal draft since its inception. The work of registering was done entirely by volunteer city employes, selected by the department heads. The City of New York is proud to record the services of these men, of whom there were about 6,000 or more, and who, as registrars or members of the Assembly district, borough and city boards, were furnished without expense to the city.

"We warmly appreciate the self-sacrificing labor of all of them. Not only did the municipal employes engaged work day after day and night after night, beyond their office hours, but their fellows who remained at their desks were compelled to perform double duties. The functions of the various boards of registration terminated under the law when the cards were turned over to the exemption boards."

Army officers at the recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway, within the last week or so have found that more than 100 men liable to draft have given fictitious names or addresses when they registered. This was discovered in this way: Men have come in to the offices to talk about recruiting; they have said that they would come in within a few days to enlist, and have left their registration cards. These cards have been kept until the specified time was up, and then mailed to the address given on them. More than 100 have been returned with the information that the person whose name appeared on the card did not live at the address.

Major Hughes of the recruiting staff said that it was hard to explain just what these men were after in the recruiting office. He thought perhaps in some cases they were seeking rejection so as to obtain a card or document stating they were unfit. Major Hughes said that the recent demand for buttons or cards stating that men were disqualified for service had been suspiciously large and that he had refused to issue any such credentials.

GOVERNOR'S DRAFT BOARDS.

Four Democrats, Four Republicans, and Two Independents Named.

Four of the ten Brooklyn men named by Governor Whitman as members of the Draft Boards of Appeal for the State are Republicans, four Democrats, and two independents in politics. The Republicans are the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Meier Steinbrink, Howard O. Wood, and Dr. Edward E. Hicks. Edgar M. Cullen, Colonel William N. Dykman, William B. Davenport, and Justice Edwin L. Garvin are the Democrats.

Edgar M. Cullen was formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and is one of the best-known lawyers in the State. He lives at 144 Willow Street. Colonel Dykman is a law partner of Judge Cullen, and one of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. His home is at 171 Washington Park.

William B. Davenport is a lawyer and was formerly Public Administrator of Kings County. He lives at 201 Washington Park. Edwin L. Garvin is a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and lives at 149 Halsey Street.

Dr. S. Edward Young is pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church and Chairman of the "Go-to-Church-Sunday" movement in this city. His home is at 1,572 Pacific Street. Meier Steinbrink is a lawyer, and was the Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1912. He lives at 18 Fuller Place. Howard O. Wood is a lawyer, and is President of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. He lives at 831 St. Mark's Avenue. Dr. Hicks is well known as a physician in Brooklyn. He lives at 1,168 Dean Street.

William H. English is Vice President of the Empire Trust Company and President of the Montauk Club. His home is at 271 Berkeley Place. Dr. Waterman is a physician and is connected with a number of hospitals in the borough. He lives at 676 St. Mark's Avenue.

STILL CONSIDER STATUS OF ALIENS IN THE DRAFT

Authorities Fear Reciprocal Drafting in Foreign Armies — State Department Gives Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It was officially admitted today that the State Department had submitted an opinion to the War Department regarding the question of whether the foreign residents of the United States, other than German and Austrian born subjects, are to be included in the draft for the national army.

But officials declined to say whether the State Department was in favor of or opposed to the pending measures of legislation which would call for the drafting of aliens who had not taken out their first papers to become naturalized American citizens. It is understood that at least three countries—Japan, Serbia, and Italy—are already protected by treaty from the drafting of their nationals in this country and that the State Department has deemed it wise and proper to institute negotiations with the Governments whose citizens and subjects might be affected before proceeding to enforce the proposed legislation if it is enacted. No such negotiations have yet been begun.

Should the United States draft the nationals of other countries now at war who are residents of this country and have not taken out first papers, it is asserted that it would then be difficult to stop those countries from drafting American citizens for service in their armies unless there is a specific treaty agreement to the contrary.

Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, tonight issued a statement for the purpose of correcting some erroneous notions regarding the procedure to be followed by those who are called for examination under the draft.

"Complete instructions," said General Crowder, "for the guidance of persons registered may be obtained from any of the several exemption boards. The questions most usually asked relate to a change in the place of physical examination and discharge claim hearing. As soon as a person who expects to continue absent for some time from his place of registration learns that he has been called on the first draft, he should apply in writing under Section 29 of the Exemption Regulations to the local board having present jurisdiction over him and request that on account of his necessary absence an order issue from that board directing him to appear, for physical examination and exemption or discharge claim, if any, before the board in whose jurisdiction he now is. This request should designate definitely the board before which he wants to appear, for instance, Local Exemption Board for Division No. 3, Washington, D. C.

"Another question commonly asked relates to the procedure in case of claim for discharge on the ground of industry or agriculture. The regulations are explicit that only the upper or district board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before one has a standing before the district board, however, he must first be certified to it by the local or lower board as held for service—that is, he must have been found physically qualified for service and must have had any discharge claim made before the lower board decided adversely to him. He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file claim for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, and five days after the filing of the claim in which to file proof of his claim. It should be remembered that all claims for exemption or discharge, except claims for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board."

Reports of the first selections boards to fill their quotas are eagerly awaited by Washington officials, because they will give the first definite information as to the probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the 10,000,000 registrants for physical reasons or for dependents.

All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In particular localities this will vary greatly, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 and 30 per cent. There are no available data as to dependents, however, or as to how many must be excused under industrial exemptions.

YOUNG WIFE ALSO ENLISTS.

Husband Drafted, So Mrs. Anshen Joins Naval Reserve.

Mrs. Harold Anshen, twenty-two-years old, of 398 Clinton Avenue, Newark, has joined the Naval Reserve as clerk. Mrs. Anshen decided to be of service to the Government after it became known that her husband had been drafted. The young woman asserted that if her husband could be of service to the country, she could too. Accordingly she applied to the Third Naval District in New York. After her husband's draft number, "504," was published Mrs. Anshen was informed that she had been appointed a clerk in the Navy Department. The young woman is a graduate of the New Brunswick High School and her husband, who is manager of the Newark branch of a large printing concern, is a graduate of Rutgers College.

PRO-GERMAN PAPER RIDICULES AMERICA

President and Leaders of the Allies Lampooned in "Bull," Issued in This City.

O'LEARY WRITES FOR IT

Attention of Federal Authorities Called to Publication Attacking Government's War Policy.

The attention of the Federal authorities was drawn yesterday to a publication bearing the name of "Bull," which is published from 50 Fifth Avenue, the building containing the office of the American Truth Society, an organization which was active in the last campaign in putting forth documents favorable to Germany. The publication sells at 15 cents a copy, and the principal article in the August issue was written by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the American Truth Society.

In the August issue the United States and President Wilson are cartooned and attacked in articles, while all of the allied nations are made the subject of ridicule. Those Americans of German origin who have advised their fellows to stand by the United States in this war are denounced, Herman A. Metz being the object of the most bitter of these attacks.

On the first page is a cartoon entitled "The United States Pawnshop." Over the door appears this sign, "Democratic money exchanged for monarchical securities," while another sign posted on the door reads: "American independence exchanged for royal bunk and junk."

In the door stands "Uncle Sam," while just about to enter is King George in tattered clothing. King George is leading a dog labeled "Arthur," the head of the animal being that of Mr. Balfour.

Another cartoon shows a ship at sea, named "American Independence." A submarine is about to sink the ship, and the words on the torpedo which is shown on its way are "British influence."

Another cartoon is directed against President Wilson and the American people, the latter represented in the picture by a rat. The cartoon shows President Wilson standing between a lion and a rat. The lion is eating all the "American food in sight," while President Wilson with a stick keeps the rat away.

"Do I get any?" the rat asks the President.

"You must wait until the lion is fed," the President tells the rat.

Another cartoon shows Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., the American naval commander in European waters, prostrate before King George, while still another is captioned "On Thin Ice." This picture showed the President skating on a field of ice and cutting a figure which spells "autocratic rule." From a hole in the icefield protrudes the head of the late Czar of Russia, the intimation being that the fate of Russia's late ruler awaits President Wilson.

Herman A. Metz is denounced because he refused to have anything to do with the Bull and denied it his support when an agent called upon him. Asked why he refused, Mr. Metz said that in this war he was for the United States and against Germany. Carl Schurz is also the subject of denunciation and is referred to as a "counterfeit" who is supporting Mayor Mitchel for re-election.

The Union News Company and Ward and Gow are also attacked because they refused to handle Bull.

'FAUST' AGAIN AT COLUMBIA.

Gounod's Opera Repeated, with Henry Weldon and Maggie Teyte.

Gounod's "Faust," the opera above all others that Metropolitan audiences delighted to honor in the days of the De Reszkes, Melba, Calvé, and Eames, and a work worth its place beside some others more recently sung by Farrar and Caruso, drew a fine attendance at Columbia University's gymnasium last evening in the second half of the current Summer opera season. This was the second and last hearing as far as "Faust" is concerned.

Henry Welden, a Mephisto on whom the mantle of Plançon has fallen, was in better voice than last Saturday, when his distinguished treatment of the "perfect gentleman" in red tights and cock's plume had won praise in spite of an unseasonable cold. Maggie Teyte again was a winsome Marguerite, appearing for the last time in this series. Gaudenzi, Bouillez, Miss Wakefield, and others assisted, as did the Metropolitan chorus, the orchestra under Chariler, and a troupe of supernumeraries drilled to the hour by Albertieri.

Marie Valle, it was announced, will sing Tonio in "Pagliacci" on Saturday night, when Claudia Muzio appears as Nedda, and a young American girl, Helene Rogers, is to make her operatic début as Lola in "Cavalleria." Repetitions of both "Tosca" and the double bill will end the series next week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the first performance of "The Inner Man," Abraham Schomer's new drama, in which Wilton Lackaye has the principal role, has been changed from Monday, Aug. 6, to the following night to avoid conflicting with the premiere of "Mary's Ankle" at the Bijou.

The Screen Club, whose membership consists of men engaged in all branches of the motion-picture industry, will give an entertainment Sunday night at the Casino for the benefit of its clubhouse fund. The entertainment will be an annual event, and will be known as a "Reel." Many players of the screen and stage will contribute to the program.

The Columbia Theatre will begin its new season Monday afternoon, Aug. 6, with the presentation of a new burlesque show called "The Burlesque Review." The regular policy of weekly change of attraction will be adhered to.

Anton Heindl has been engaged by Edward B. Perkins to conduct the orchestra for his forthcoming musical production, "The Red Clock." Mr. Heindl was musical director at the Century last season.

The title of the operetta adapted from the German "Wie Einst Im Mai" has been changed from "'Twas Once in May" to "Maytime."

The 400th performance of "The Man Who Came Back" will be reached tonight at the Playhouse.

Laura Williamson, dramatic soprano, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for the role of Conscience in "Everywoman."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN DANGER.

The behavior of the Russian troops in Northern Galicia presents the picture of man in about his lowest degradation. Individual man can bring himself to the gutter by his vices, but that is a very different matter. Here an entire army either refused to obey the orders of its officers to advance against the enemy, or deserted and fled before the enemy approached, leaving guns, ammunition, immense stores of material of war to fall into the hands of the Germans, and shooting down comrades who attempted to check its flight. This is unsurpassable degradation, because these creatures had lost all sense of shame; they yielded in a body to the solicitation of cowardice, the unpardonable sin for a soldier.

Perhaps the responsibility might justly be placed upon the old imperial régime, which was so much concerned with the foreign and dynastic policies that it never took thought about improving the condition of the Russian people, certainly not about establishing public schools where they could get the rudiments of an education. This enormous mass of Russian ignorance has been played upon by Socialists, anarchists, terrorists, and all sorts of agitators who were apt students in the German school of social overthrow; it has been fed upon the senile vaporings of TOLSTOY; and the agitators who influenced it have been imbued with the doctrines of internationalism, the deadly foe of national character and patriotism. The whole brood of socialistic doctrines comes here to a supreme test that has proved their falsity and hollowness. Professing desires and principles for the uplift and happiness of the masses, these doctrines have brought the Russian people perilously near to complete social disorganization, anarchy, and ruin.

The danger may be averted, the damage may not be beyond repair, but if KERENSKY can turn the tide he will prove himself worthy of the hero's crown, he will become one of the world's great men. The danger to Russia, whose revolution came much too soon for her good, is great and obvious, but the disaster to the cause of the Allies is one that can be repaired only by giant efforts and at enormous cost. It will be repaired. Whatever advantage Germany may temporarily gain must in the end be overcome, for short of her defeat there is no end to the war.

The Paris conference of the representatives of the Allied Powers may make decisions intended to meet the new danger. That the great British and French forces holding the line from Saloniki westward may be withdrawn to reinforce the troops holding the Germans in check in France and Belgium is at present merely a surmise. There are some indications that this course will be taken. It would bring more than half a million men to the west front, where the Germans are already overmatched in numbers. This would serve to offset any transfer of forces which Germany, because of the Russian failure, might feel free to make from the eastern line to the west. Moreover, it would release for other use a great deal of shipping now employed in transporting supplies to Saloniki.

Since the Russians began to give way, the plan of the northern advance to relieve Rumania has had to be abandoned. Serbia is already for the most part in possession of the enemy. Greece, VENIZELOS declares, is at war with the Central Powers. The Allies, of course, would not leave her undefended. She has an army of some 300,000 men, and of the British and French forces enough would be left in the east to co-operate with the Greek Army against any Austrian or Bulgarian attack in that quarter. The position would not be very secure, but nothing has so far been accomplished by the large allied forces dispatched months ago to Saloniki, and the need upon the western front is probably felt to be urgent. Germany already knows that we have troops in France, she knows that their number will be rapidly increased until our contributions to the British and French lines from the sea to Switzerland will be substantial, a reinforcement to be reckoned with. Fortunes of every great war are changeable. Just now we are passing through a time of disappointment and trial for ourselves and our allies, but it brings no discouragement. In us and our allies it inspires a sterner resolve to meet every demand, to be unsparing in effort and sacrifice until victory be assured.

IN THE LAST STAGE.

The action of the House of Representatives in sending the Food Control bill to conference without any other delay than that caused by Mr. MANN'S motion was most commendable. We say this in face of Mr. LENROOT'S complaint that the prevention of debate by the Rules Committee was unprecedented. We fancy that so good a parliamentarian as Mr. LENROOT, and so competent a politician, will make up his mind, now that he has relieved himself of his argument in the form of a statement to the press, that there has been enough debate already on a measure which ought to have had the President's signature a month ago. He will probably be thankful that his emotions were not permitted to transform him temporarily into an obstructionist. He should be willing to leave to the Senate the odium of "holding up" a war measure. To be sure, there were able arguments made in the Senate in favor of the immediate acceptance of the bill. A speech by Senator PAUL O. HUSTING of Wisconsin on July 17 was clear enough to move all but the Senators bent upon delay. It covered the whole ground. But under the Senate rules the objectors were able to keep up the fight four days longer, and then to return the bill to the House in a crippled condition. The country is to be congratulated on the refusal of the House to be caught in a trap.

Its conferees have not been held down by instructions, as it was feared they would be. They are empowered to make compromises, if the bill cannot be put through without compromise. They will first settle the liquor dispute, so that the Finance Committees may know how to proceed with the Revenue bill. They will endeavor to eliminate that objectionable rider, acceptance of which the President will take as an expression of lack of confidence, and they will try to restore one-man control. The ridiculous amendment providing for a high minimum price for wheat can hardly stand. Nevertheless, the conference should not be unduly prolonged. If the conferees are willing to work over the bill night and day, they should finish quickly. The country needs a workable food control law.

CONGRESS IN WAR.

The proposed joint committee upon war expenditures is fit for the fate which met a similar proposal to the British Parliament. The Government declined even to discuss the matter, and it did not reach debate, still less a vote. It is as much the business of the Executive Department to spend money as it is of the Legislative Department to provide it. If the money is wrongly spent, there is a remedy in the punishment of the responsible official, whatever his grade. But if the money is provided badly, either in excess or deficiency, or raised in poor methods, the country has no recourse. As the matter stands now, the money is being spent better than it is being provided. The proposal, therefore, to oversee the functions of the Executive is a proposal to meddle with matters which do not belong to the Legislature without cause shown. And the Legislature is discharging its own duties in a manner open to criticism.

If the conference should turn the Committee on Expenditures into a Committee on Appropriations, the country would applaud a proposal so necessary. There is a Committee on Appropriations, but it is so shorn of its rightful duties that its Chairman the other day offered to resign in order that it might be reorganized. Its original and proper work is now divided among eight committees, and no committee which appropriates money has charge of raising the money. It is not possible to place responsibility for such a bill as the River and Harbor bill, which contains all sorts of proposals brought together in a manner known to nobody. It is no wonder that Congress is never able to trust anybody with power to spend money when it is aware of its own deficiencies in the matter of raising money. The history of the deterioration of the House in the matter of appropriations is well known. It is a matter of politics, not of finance. It was desired to take control of legislation from the Speaker, and it was done with full foresight of what the result would be. Speakers of both parties said in debate that it would cost millions, and the record shows that has happened. Comparison of the periods before and after the change of method shows that the growth of appropriations has been several times the rate of growth of the country. Now arises a situation when there is the greatest need of large appropriations in the most skillful manner, and the House is considering supervising expenditures without reforming its own procedure.

If the country is to raise twenty billions without discomfort, there is need of a plan which shall prevent such disorderly procedure. There cannot be well balanced appropriations by eight committees, modified by freedom for the adoption of personal eccentricities of proposals. It is scandalous that any individual should be allowed to make proposals affecting the country's revenue by hundreds of millions, and with freedom to hide his personal accountability behind the votes of his colleagues. It is beyond patient endurance that there is no authoritative adjustment of the proportion between the billions which must be raised by taxation and the billions which must be borrowed. There should be an authority beyond dispute to decide upon principles and formulas and control action by minor bodies. The right of initiative in this matter lies with the House. There is not the least objection to the House's rivaling the Senate in competition for public approval and taking back the prestige of the House by the excellence of its proposals.

Our Executive is not responsible to Congress, like the British Executive. Our Executive is responsible to the law for misconduct and to the country for errors of policy. Congress does not appoint the officials who spend the money it appropriates. In England the similar proposal was rejected for fear that it would "slow down the administrative machine," in Mr. SAMUELS'S words. Our effort should be rather to quicken the legislative machine into the better performance of duties now so supremely important.

GERMANY AND THE NEUTRALS.

The British Prize Court has released two cargoes, nearly 4,000,000 pounds, of American dried fruit seized on their way to Sweden, which has been importing such fruit from the United States for the benefit of Germany. It is a part of the German standard army ration. The court's decision and the arguments which preceded it point to the difficulties encountered by the British Government whenever it has attempted to control the exports from neutral countries to Germany. This fruit was released because it was consigned to Sweden's Victualing Commission, which, the court said, was striving to prevent the exportation of products so received. But the sale of other similar cargoes to Germany was not ignored in the decision, and it is expected that this fruit, if retained in Sweden, will take the place there of a similar quantity which will be sent to Hamburg from the warehouses where it is stored.

Great Britain cannot interfere with Sweden's German trade, which is mainly in territorial waters. The British Government has been obliged to make concessions. It relies upon Sweden for the safe passage of its goods and envoys to Russia, and it needs the Swedish high-grade iron ore, the annual sales of which to Germany have been 1,500,000 tons, or nearly one-quarter of the quantity required for that country's shells and guns. For similar reasons there have been concessions in agreements with other neutrals. Great Britain for a long time has imported food from the adjoining continent. She is not self-supporting in many necessaries and essentials. And so the neutral countries' dairy products, vegetables, meat, cattle, fish, ore, copper, nickel, and timber have been going to Germany, and this trade has been related to exports which Great Britain has received and could not afford to lose. Agreements concerning this trade have been broken, but Great Britain's own wants prevented effective protest and punishment.

We are not dependent upon these neutrals for supplies, and now, when they plead for exports of wheat, corn, and oilcake, our Government can apply the pressure which will cut down and possibly suppress this trade with our enemy. Germany sees that we have power to do this. Herr ERZBERGER, head of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, according to trustworthy reports, recently predicted at a committee session that Germany would soon be deprived of supplies from neutrals by our export policy. "The "terrible fact had to be faced that the "military authorities in their estimates "had relied upon these supplies, and "that nobody in authority could now "say how the gap would be filled." Great Britain expects that we will do what she has been prevented from doing. We can, and should, withhold grain and fodder from these neutrals. It may be true that such imports are needed now for their own people. But hardship on account of food shortage will be a just penalty for their greed, and we could not be sure that exports intended for home consumption would not go to Germany. Their exporters are robbing the people now; probably they would continue to rob them. As for wheat, we have not enough for our allies; and any surplus of fodder grain should be used for our friends. No American product which can help Germany, even indirectly, should be sent to those whose aid to her has prolonged the war and even now is supporting armed men who will attack our soldiers.

THE UNIFORM IS FOR SOLDIERS.

The action taken under the authority of the United States Government to prevent the wearing of the uniform of our soldiers by any persons not connected with the military service is prudent and it has probably been too long deferred. No civilian should be permitted to wear a uniform similar to that of the soldier. Without the regulation buttons and insignia, such a costume would not deceive an army man, of course, and it might be worn without intent to deceive anybody. But actual intent to deceive should not be considered in the enforcement of this wise rule. There are doubtless some well-meaning men of patriotic instincts who have been misled into wearing uniforms similar to those of the regular army and National Guard. By nearly every civilian who sees them, they are taken for members of the military service. That amounts to deception. Nobody is permitted to impersonate a policeman or a fireman. To impersonate a soldier is surely as bad. That the uniform has been worn lately with the intent to deceive is a matter of record. Its employment as a commercial advertisement is shameful, and it is no wonder that the soldiers protest.

We are raising an army of 2,000,000 men. It will have use for all the army cloth that can be manufactured. The soldier's uniform is the token of his service. Civilians should not wear it on any pretext.

"THE BUREAUCRATIC INKPOT."

The approval of the German Chancellor's speech by the Hungarian Premier, Count ESTERHAZY, in an address to the Hungarian Parliament, must be deeply appreciated by the German friends of internal reform. Count ESTERHAZY, so much more "liberal" than the irreconcilable reactionary TISZA—who likewise lauds the speech—whom he succeeded, has been an advocate of "Magyarization," which depends upon Germany for success, ever since he was a freshman Deputy. The fervor of his passion for democracy may be judged from his first utterance after taking office:

> I desire to work on democratic lines, but naturally democracy in Hungary can only be a Magyar democracy.

That is, the Magyar minority, controlled by the Magyar oligarchy, must continue to rule in Hungary. Such a "reformer" must be sympathetic to Dr. MICHAELIS. "We are "waging this war," the Premier said, "as a defensive war, and our goal at "the conclusion of peace will not be "conquest." The official German-Austro-Hungarian theory. Count ESTERHAZY used almost the same words a week before Dr. MICHAELIS'S speech. It was in self-defense, of course, against the gigantic encroachments of Serbia that Austria began the war. Count CZERNIN'S ingenious theory of "peace without annexations or indemnities" from Russia was brilliantly interpreted by official "public opinion" as not including the restoration of Serbia or the return of the Montenegrin mountain fortress of Lovchen, commanding Cettinje and Cattaro. Various other Austrian "peace aims," an autonomous Albania dependent on Austria-Hungary, control of navigation in the Danube, a Balkan customs union, were seriously asserted last month.

Stop-gap changes in the Governments of Austria and Hungary mean no more than they mean in Germany. In spite of serious troubles and demands of long-oppressed nationalities in Hungary and Austria, there is no evidence that the ruling classes of either State contemplate other than a German peace. The divorce of words and realities which Austrian critics long ago worked as a characteristic of the Hapsburg Monarchy has seldom been more grotesque than in the statement of Dr. VON SEYDLER, the Austrian Premier, the other day, that the Reichsrat would strive for "the aim for which Austria is fight-"ing, the unassailable, sacred right "of her peoples to decide for "themselves their internal destiny." Czechs, Poles, Croatians, Ruthenians, among the Deputies, must have felt that the force of official impudence could no further go. A Polish member of the Reichsrat, Mr. DASZYNSKI, told not long ago of the time "when "gallows and murder made their en-"trance into Galicia. Some speak of "30,000 executions; others say there "were twice that number. They "hanged people without in the least "knowing why." A Czech Deputy, Mr. STRIBRNY, told of the persecution of Czechs interned on suspicion. A detachment of Magyar militia murdered forty-three persons. Prisoners were beaten and tortured. In Talerhof 1,500 died of an epidemic. Men, women, and girls, huddled together, had to sleep in the open. One thinks of Turks rather than of men fighting for the unassailable sacred right of peoples to decide for themselves their internal destiny.

In official Austrian or Hungarian talk, this sharp contrast between phrases and facts must be kept in mind. What a young Czech Deputy, Dr. STRUNSKY, said of the young Emperor's pretty vaguenesses at the opening of the Reichsrat, applies to all the fine, insincere, empty asseverations of Austrian and Hungarian officialdom:

> The speech from the Throne comes from the bureaucratic inkpot, not from the red blood of reality.

The description fits the speech of Dr. MICHAELIS also. The honest German reformers are getting bolder and bolder in their criticisms of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Training and Visiting Incompatible.

It is with the best of intentions, of course, that the mothers, wives, and actual or potential sweethearts of the young men who are learning at Plattsburg the arts of war go there as interested and affectionate visitors with considerable frequency and make stays there of considerable length. Both their interest and their affection are highly commendable, but if they would give a little thought to the purpose for which the young men are in camp, these estimable ladies would see that, underlying the warmth of the welcomes they receive and the courtesies extended to them, is a feeling on the part of the chief officers and of the more earnest members of the Reserve Corps that even these most loved of all visitors should not come.

For the men it is almost impossible even to hint the existence of this feeling, but that only makes it the more necessary to perform the unpleasant task for them. The work doing at Plattsburg, if well done, is nothing less than an earnest effort to obtain in a few months as much as possible of the military training given at West Point in almost as many years. A reasonable degree of success in this can be achieved only when all the time not required for rest, and all the energy possessed by the men, are devoted to the lessoning of body and mind. For the activities called social they have no leisure whatever, and they can make or take it only to the detriment of their preparation for service in the field.

What that detriment means can and should be realized best of all by those who care most for them. The lives of these young men, as well as the lives of the men whom they are to command, will depend in no small measure upon the extent to which they profit from the teaching now given. The more competent they are, the more they know, the better will be the chances in battle for themselves and for their subordinates, and—to offer a still stronger, though less personal, argument against the diversion of their attention from their present work—the better will they be able to protect their country from the perils that menace it and the more effectually will they contribute to the success of its causes.

In short, the training camp is no place for visitors and they should keep away.

Disease as Enemy of Soldiers.

In neither House nor Senate has there been manifested, as yet, full appreciation of the importance that lies in providing for our new armies the number of well-trained medical officers requisite to assure them the protection so freely and eagerly offered by modern science. A bill which, if passed, would do this to some extent has, indeed, been introduced by Senator OWEN—it was erroneously credited to Senator GORE in remarks on the subject recently made in this column—but it has not attracted the attention it deserves, and there is some reason for fearing, not that all the terrible experiences of the Spanish war camps are to be duplicated, but that the reforms and improvements will not be carried as far as they should be.

For the advance to be fully up to "the present state of the art," it is necessary that the question be most carefully considered, and that the advice of the real experts be asked and heeded. This would not decrease military efficiency in the slightest degree, though too often there is an inclination on the part of the older line officers to resent and resist what they call and honestly think the impertinent meddling of the army surgeon with the placing and managing of camps. On the contrary, the fighting power of an army is largely dependent on the health of the soldiers, and the preservation of health is almost as essential to the winning of campaigns as is courage.

Indeed, the competent medical officer in an army of today is at least as much a sanitarian as a surgeon, and it is no less his duty to keep disease out of the regiments than it is to care for the men when they are sick or wounded. Prevention rather than cure is his first task, and it is his ability to protect the soldiers from the infections to be feared as a result of the abnormal conditions of military service that distinguishes—or should distinguish—him from the civilian physician.

It is well, therefore, that the men should think of him, and speak to him, not as "Doc," but as General, Colonel, Major, Captain, or Lieutenant, as his rank in the Medical Corps may be. Thus only can he get obedience to his orders and enforce discipline. The Owen plan would give seven medical officers for each thousand soldiers. That is better than four or five, but ten would be better still, and would save both lives and money.

Instruction in This Misfortune.

Among the most interesting of yesterday's dispatches was a brief one from Berlin stating that a British submarine had been sunk by a German boat of the same sort. No details as to the nature of the encounter were given, so we do not know, as yet, whether the two boats had their fight in what may be called their own domain, or whether, abandoning for once the supposed safety of submersion at the approach of an armed enemy, they both remained on the surface and used their guns on each other in open battle.

It is of the utmost importance that this uncertainty should be cleared up if possible, and that all obtainable details of the novel combat be secured. The general assumption, hitherto, has been that submarines could not be fought with submarines, and the world has learned only too well that their destruction in any other way is slow, difficult, and terribly expensive. But if it be true—not everything coming from Berlin can be accepted at face value—that there has been such a combat, and not a mere accidental collision ending fortunately for the German boat, then the old assumption was wrong.

Whatever a German submarine has done can be done by those of Great Britain, France, and the United States. The difficulties of pursuit under water are enormous, but perhaps they are not insuperable. The bigger fish have all overcome them, and so have not a few of the diving birds. Man ought to do as well in time—and he cannot be too quick in his successful emulation of his humble neighbors.

Aliens in Our Armies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many men not yet citizens of the United States who, through their residence in America, have formed new affiliations and have lost the touch of the old ones, who want to do something to show a lively appreciation of the benefits of living in America.

In the cases where such men are over the military age set for enlisted men, they are denied the right by law or departmental regulations to hold commissions and are also denied the right to enlist because of the age limit. Many such men, while being ready to become citizens, put off the matter from day to day, since August, 1914, because they did not want to look like quitters by turning their backs on their countries while their countries were at war. After the United States declared war, many of these men then filed first papers with the ultimate view of becoming citizens and with the immediate view of having their services accepted by this Government. As a matter of course, they may be advised in cold blood to pull up stakes and join their own country's forces, but sometimes such men find themselves strangers in their own countries. Anyhow, it may seem to them more agreeable to enter the conflict side by side with their new-found friends in a new country which they have learned to love.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

Baltimore, July 25, 1917.

Patriotic Sparrows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning, in unfastening a shutter at my home, I was pleased and amused at seeing behind the shutter our colors interwoven conspicuously in a sparrow's nest. Shame to the slackers when even the birds take to patriotism!

E. EUGENIE GEER.

New York, July 22, 1917.

MEETING THE DRAFT.

They Will Be Proud and Happy Who Answer in Washington's Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The draft will be received with varying emotions by those who are fortunate enough to be called into the service of the nation. Some will go gladly, some reluctantly. They will be the happy ones who go like Washington, saying, "I am ready."

It is a proud privilege to be among those chosen ones. In after years they will say with just pride, "I responded to the call of my country." Their descendants, for generations to come, will acclaim them, saying, "He fought in France!" That is enough; it tells the story. Or they may say, "He fought in the great war for the liberty of the world, for the real freedom of the seas, and to make secure the blessings of peace, with honor, which we inherit!"

Their names will remain on the roll of honor for all time. They and their comrades in the military service of the nation will be among the real Americans, no matter from what race or nation they may have sprung.

What a great inheritance have those Americans whose ancestors crossed the ocean in their little ships, amid dangers infinitely greater than now, to found a new civilization in a wilderness, among savage men. And those others whose "patent of nobility" lies in the fact that their ancestors fought at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, or at Yorktown, or were of that band of heroes who endured, under Washington's leadership, the hardships of Valley Forge, or of those who in yet later years fought at Gettysburg.

Many a man can say today with pride, I was with Leonard Wood, or Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba, or with Dewey at Manila! Those who can say it hold their heads a little higher and step out a little firmer, and are respected a great deal more than those who cannot.

When the boys come home, as most of them will, better, stronger, nobler men in every way, they will lift the nation to new and higher standards of life and government and confer immeasurable benefits upon the world, for they will establish liberty.

Who would not be glad to serve in such a cause? The cause of freedom and peace. Our own country's cause! We did not seek the war. We did everything we could to avoid it. It was forced on us by Germany. Our country was infested with spies and plotters, our ships sunk at sea, our people killed, our territory actually bartered to induce Mexico to attack us; we had no alternative but to submit or fight.

If there ever was a just war, a war for freedom, a war that would claim the best that is in us, the utmost we can give or do, *this* is it!

We all may well say, "All that I have and am I freely give in this cause." To you—parents and sons alike—who would seek "exemption," take new thought. Don't do it! Don't for your own sake. Don't for the sake of those you love. Don't for the sake of those who come after you. Don't let your neighbors and associates now say, or your descendants after you, "He sneaked out of the draft."

If a man is not able to go, let him count it a great misfortune. He is the one to whom sympathy is due. He will spend the rest of his life explaining "why." Above all, don't shrivel your soul, don't lower your whole life by cowardly reluctance. Timid parents, brace up! Your son is not in half so much danger in war as an honorable soldier as he is in peace as a dishonorable coward. Americans are not cowards; don't think you will have any comfort in any kind of cowardly avoidance of duty.

Therefore, for every reason, for honor, for duty, for safety, and, before God, because it is right, "Go and Give."

Know the calm happiness and joy of sacrifice. Know the peace that comes with it. Know the joy of service. Then throw your whole hearts into the cause and let no one even shake your confidence in the conviction that you have done just right. Stand by the Government. Be ready to serve. Be proud and glad to be called. Rejoice if you or your son "has drawn the lucky number."

Send the boys out with courage and they will come back with honor!

CASS GILBERT.

New York, July 21, 1917.

Gasoline Cards Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the statement made by one of the heads of the Standard Oil Company in your issue of even date in re the waste of gasoline: I am an automobile owner and would be delighted to do my bit in this respect also, providing no shirkers or slackers profited by my sacrifice. Would it not be fair to all, and easily enforced, if the Government would issue gasoline cards entitling automobile owners to a given number of gallons a month a car? I decline, however, to deprive myself and my family of the pleasures they get from motoring, when no real effort is made to check waste by the authorities.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, July 23, 1917.

Magistrate Marsh's Reappointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor has done himself credit by reappointing Magistrate Norman J. Marsh, in defiance of the usual considerations, to a full term of ten years. It is a hopeful sign that the eminent judicial qualities of that excellent Magistrate have been of themselves sufficient to overcome the special appeals for the numberless aspirants for a much desired but not too often acceptably filled office.

New York, July 20, 1917. LAWYER.

ON THE TURNING UP OF THE KAISER'S SKULL.

(By a Hamlet of the Twenty-first Century.)

Within this clod flared hell!
Through this shard kingdoms fell
And toppled thrones—this thing
Of mold about which cling
Unwholesome damps!
And yet
No pity ever came,
No smoldering regret,
No twinge of human shame
For what it shed of blood,
For what it razed by flame.
And now—a mud-caked grin!
What furies ruled within?
What demons, mad with lust,
Who spurred it on?
Vile dust,
Lie there! Your swords are rust,
Your gases, planes, and guns,
Your mighty war machines,
Your regiments of Huns,
Your skulking submarines
Are gone; for all were hurled
To Time's profound abyss
When Death's last flag was furled.

Half truths loomed big to you.
To crush, you planned, to strew
The earth with doom until
All bowed before your will.
God said it should not be;
He knew your blasphemy,
Your sin, your vandal dreams.
To man came back the gleams
Of lost divinity
That guided him of old.
He rose up fearlessly
And smote your devil's hold.
You deemed God but a tool
To work your heat.
Poor fool!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

MR. PENROSE'S DISPATCH.

Central News Denies Filing It, but Senator Replies He Has It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of July 25 considerable prominence was given to a statement, made on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Penrose, that the manager of the Central News, Ltd., of London and New York started a story on the transatlantic cables a few nights ago, and further states that the censor in the cable office in New York strongly objected and demanded information as to how the Central News, Ltd., got the story.

We beg to inform you that the censor in the cable office never objected to the story because it was never filed, as we can find no record in our office, either in New York or in Washington, and have no information of any kind whatever as to the filing of this message.

Will you be kind enough to correct the statement as made in your paper, and oblige,

EDWARD RASCOVAR,
President Central News of America.

New York, July 26, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Penrose said tonight that he had seen the Central News dispatch to which he referred in his speech of yesterday, and that there is no doubt as to the correctness of his statement concerning it. The Senator has the dispatch at his office at the Capitol, he said, and would be glad to show it to THE TIMES tomorrow.

"In the meantime," he said, "you may say that I am sure of my facts. Such a dispatch was sent and I am able to produce the proof of it."

SCOTT FOR WAR BUYER.

President Expected to Make Him Head of Purchasing Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Complete plans for the reorganization of the advisory branches of the Council of National Defense and for the selection of a war industries committee, or central purchasing body, are now in the hands of the President. It is expected that a formal announcement regarding them will come from the White House tomorrow after a meeting of the council.

It is understood on the highest authority that Frank A. Scott of the Warner-Swazey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the General Munitions Board, has been recommended to President Wilson by the council as the man who should head the purchasing committee. The President, it is said, has the highest regard for Mr. Scott and is prepared to place the important duties in his hands.

Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Julius Rosenwald, who head committees which have been investigating prices of raw and finished materials, will also be on the committee, it is said, along with a representative of the War Department and a representative of the navy and at least two civilians not at present connected with the Council of National Defense.

It is understood also that the reorganization, or as some have termed it, the readjustment of the advisory bodies of the council, will in no way eliminate men valuable to the Administration but will be directed toward bringing them into closer co-ordination where their services may be of the greatest value.

There has been much discussion concerning the advisability of placing Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, on the Central Committee. Mr. Coffin has the full confidence of the President, and the question involved was whether he would have time to perform other duties in connection with the great task ahead of him in working for the development of the airplane program. It was said tonight that this was one of the points still undecided.

BRING A BIG FRENCH GUN.

Major Reiffe and His Colleagues Here to Instruct Our Artillerymen.

Major Reiffe of the French Field Artillery, accompanied by five Captains and a lieutenant of the same branch of the service, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port. The French officers will be attached to the United States Army as instructors. They brought with them in the hold of the ship a 350-millimeter gun, which has already seen service in the defense of Verdun, and is known in this country as the French 12½-inch field gun. It has a range of twenty miles and scatters nearly a ton of metal every time it is discharged.

The officers were met on their arrival by artillery officers of the United States Army, who informed them that quarters had been prepared for them at Sandy Hook, where the demonstration of the big gun's capabilities will take place.

Major Reiffe said that he was under the orders of the War Department at Washington and could not give out any details regarding the gun he had brought over.

BRENT OUT OF SHIP BOARD.

President Accepts His Resignation—Hurley Takes Up Reins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Edward N. Hurley, selected by President Wilson to head the United States Shipping Board, took the oath of office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and, with a smile, announced that he was ready to build ships. He wouldn't talk about his plans or discuss the question of wood versus steel. Instead he hurried to the offices of the Shipping Board, where he held a long conference with William Denman, the former Chairman, and Rear Admiral Capps, who has been named to succeed Major Gen. Goethals as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which will build the ships for the Government.

There will be a meeting of the Shipping Board tomorrow morning, at which Mr. Hurley will be formally elected Chairman. As soon as that is done, Admiral Capps will be "hired" by the Board of Directors of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. With the formalities out of the way, they will get to work.

The resignation of Theodore Brent, close friend of Mr. Denman, as a member of the Shipping Board, was accepted today by President Wilson, but there was no intimation as to the identity of his successor.

Mr. Hurley was full of enthusiasm today, and let it be known that it was his intention to put into the shipbuilding program every ounce of energy and ability he possessed. He is sure that from this time things will move without a hitch. He has the highest regard for Admiral Capps, and there is every indication that they will work together without friction.

The scenes at the offices of the Shipping Board today were cheering ones which spoke for concentration of effort. Everybody was busy and everybody was talking about building ships, and not about controversies.

The only thing approaching a hitch was the fact that the Senate had not confirmed the nomination of Bainbridge Colby as a member of the Shipping Board, but it is believed that this action will soon be taken.

Exporting Firm Sells Ships.

The exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore has sold two ships now under construction by the Great Lakes Engineering Corporation of 5,600 tons dead weight each to a private corporation. The ships will be finished within a few weeks. In place of these vessels the firm will place orders soon, according to information obtained yesterday, for two others of 10,000 tons each. The new ships, to be delivered late next year, are to be used in the North Atlantic trade.

CHARGE ESPIONAGE OF CONGRESS MAIL

Representatives Tague and Dallinger Complain to a House Committee.

BURLESON ENTERS DENIAL

Says No Post Office Inspectors Have Been Employed to Shadow Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Charges that some one connected with the postal service had repeatedly tampered with their mail were made before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department today by two Massachusetts members of the House, Representative Peter Tague, Democrat, and Representative Frederick Dallinger, Republican, brought the accusations against the department.

The charges were a sequel to those recently made before the committee by Thomas F. Flaherty, Secretary of the Association of Postal Employes, who alleged that the Post Office Department had sent inspectors into the district of a member of Congress to "get something on him." Mr. Tague said today that he was advised that he had been trailed by the post office inspectors or detectives. It was indirectly and inferentially alleged that this had occurred because Mr. Tague had opposed legislation wanted by the department—particularly that for the abolition of pneumatic mail tube service in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Chairman Keating of the House Committee read a letter today from Postmaster General Burleson referring to the Flaherty charges as coming from "a discharged employe," and saying that ordinarily the Post Office Department took no notice of such matters. However, Mr. Burleson denied the various allegations and offered to send the records of the department to the committee.

Mr. Tague said that recently a number of letters both to and from him had been opened and resealed before delivery. He also testified that he had been informed that Post Office inspectors were trying "to get something on me." One of his informants, he said, was Michael O'Leary, Democratic State Chairman for Massachusetts.

Mr. Tague said that up to the time he had taken issue with the department on the pneumatic tube matter his mail had never been tampered with, but there were numerous instances of tampering more recently.

"This is no hearsay," said Mr. Tague. "I saw the letters that had thus been opened."

Mr. Tague said the tampering was confined largely to letters going to Boston and containing his frank. Representative Tague exhibited a letter mailed by him on June 9 which had been received at the Scituate Post Office in opened condition. The Scituate Post Office had affixed the customary notice attached to letters received in bad order. Mr. Tague's clerk testified the letter when mailed here was in good condition and well sealed.

Representative Tague said even special delivery letters had been opened in transit. He had been aware of the tampering, he said, for some time, but had said nothing about it because of a desire to locate the responsible parties.

Dallinger Makes Similar Charges.

Similar testimony was offered by Representative Dallinger. He said he had engaged in a controversy with Postmaster Murray of Boston over the alleged bad service given the Cambridge station. He wrote an account of this controversy to a newspaper friend, he said, and the letter was never delivered. A second letter, registered, was received after having been opened in transit.

"As a member of Congress," said Mr. Dallinger, "I believe that my mail has been tampered with, and I would no more think of sending a confidential letter to my district which could be identified than I would cut off my hand."

The registered letter, said Mr. Dallinger, had been clumsily resealed with tissue paper and delivered after a delay of a day or two.

Mr. Flaherty said today that he severed his connection with the San Francisco Post Office soon after being elected Secretary of the Postal Association. The department, he said, instead of granting the customary leave of absence to an employe so elected, had taken exception to his activities.

Representative Tague said that in his conversation with Mr. O'Leary, the latter had told him that Post Office Inspectors were investigating him. O'Leary was quoted as saying that he had been visited by one of these Inspectors, whom he had advised that "You are investigating the wrong man. Tague's record is unassailable."

Postmaster General's Letter.

The letter of Postmasetr General Burleson sent to Chairman Keating today, after the original Flaherty charges, reads:

> Since I have been Postmaster General it has been the rule to give no attention to statements made by discharged postal employes or irresponsible persons. I have read that a charge was made yesterday before your committee by a discharged postal employe that inspectors have, by my direction, been sent into the districts of members of the House who voted against certain legislation urged by the department for the express purpose of "getting something" on the member which would be of future service to the department.
>
> Of course, this charge is without the shadow of truth upon which to rest, and whereas your committee is without jurisdiction to deal with such matters, I feel that in justice to the members of Congress and the inspection service that it should be not only promptly denied, but, inasmuch as your committee has allowed the false statement to be made, you should not rest content with permitting the name of the injured member to be imparted in confidence, but the whole matter should be fully exposed, so that its falsity can be at once established. There is a record in the department of every investigation made by the inspectors, which includes those ordered by me, as well as those originating from other sources, and this record is open to you as a member of Congress.

The committee has not fixed a date for another hearing.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK CENTRE

Clearing House for Training to be Established Here.

It was voted yesterday at a conference called by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second Street, to establish a clearing house in this city for the training of women for war service. Representatives of different educational institutions were present. Columbia and Teachers College were represented, Hunter College, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, the Civil Service Commission, &c. The feeling was unanimous that a central body where information regarding the training of women for war work could be kept on file would be of great value to the community. Women and girls wishing instruction in different lines of work will be told by the bureau where they can go for it. There will probably be an advisory board composed of representatives of the different educational institutions.

MAY UNITE FORCES FOR FRENCH RELIEF

Judge Lovett Forecasts Agreement Between Red Cross and American Fund.

PLANS OF INDEPENDENTS

May Make Their Own Arrangements for Shipping Supplies Abroad, Secretary Moffat Asserts.

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, announced yesterday that the committee had about reached an agreement with the American Fund for French Wounded to centralize the distribution of relief supplies in France. The fund, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has 500 collecting committees in the United States, and operates fourteen supply motors and furnishes supplies to 3,000 hospitals in France. It is the first of the independent organizations in the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities to treat individually with the Red Cross following its failure to arrange a general peace with the council on Wednesday. The Surgical Dressings Committee, another of the independents, that had been furnishing surgical and medical appliances to the hospitals of Europe, has also affiliated with the Red Cross, but did so before the Wednesday meeting.

Judge Lovett would not disclose the basis of the contemplated agreement with the American Fund for French Wounded, but it was learned from another source that it sought to permit the fund to retain its identity by permitting it to continue its distribution service under the general direction of the Red Cross. Any agreement made by the Red Cross Co-operation Committee with any independent organization must be ratified by the War Council, of which Henry P. Davison is the head, and it will probably be a day or two therefore before a definite statement of the outcome of the negotiations can be made.

John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council, again asserted yesterday that the impression in some quarters that the Red Cross had broken off negotiations with the council was unfounded. The council, Mr. Moffat said, would continue to treat with the Red Cross as long as there was any possibility of establishing a co-operative basis of agreement, but he asserted that it was a mistake to suppose that the seventy or more relief organizations identified with the council were solely dependent on the Red Cross for means of transporting supplies to Europe. The members of the council met yesterday to discuss the outcome of the meeting in Judge Lovett's office on Wednesday, and following adjournment, Mr. Moffat said:

"The Red Cross at Wednesday's conference pointed out that it was quite practicable for the allied charities to make their own arrangements for shipping goods to Europe, and it is possible that some such arrangement may be carried out."

Mr. Moffat did not say what assurance he had that cargo space to care for independent shipments would be available, but intimated that there were enough wealthy persons in the various organizations represented by him to make such an arrangement possible.

"We heartily agree with the Red Cross that centralization of effort is desirable," he said, "so that in many instances a greater efficiency can be secured through such instrumentality as the Red Cross shall devise. Our only fear—absolutely the only point at issue—is the matter of distribution of supplies collected in this country for specific purposes. At our first meeting with the American Red Cross, Judge Lovett laid before us a plan of affiliation which left to us our autonomy, our separate identities in this country, and it was very satisfactory in every respect but one.

"The situation was that the American Red Cross insisted on absolutely controlling distribution in Europe, and upon the right to distribute supplies to other objects than those for which they were specifically given, or for which money was specifically given. In the interests of efficiency it is possible that such an arrangement is wise, but, unfortunately, it would probably be illegal to divert goods in this manner, and the effect upon the givers of money and supplies wo... that collections in this country for relief would be made extremely difficult—we fear in many cases might be rendered impossible."

Mr. Moffat added as illustrations of his argument that whereas American women might exert every effort to furnish relief supplies for American troops, they might object if what they sent were diverted to the relief of Armenians, Syrians, and Russians. Similarly, he said, with the Italians, who might object to a deflection of their goods to the Greeks, and with the British, who would not like to have supplies intended for their own kin sent to ameliorate conditions in Serbia.

Mr. Moffat asserted that far from having been eliminated from the situation the Federal Council was as active as ever, and would pass on the agreements made by the Red Cross with the independents as individual bodies. The council, he said, favored audited financial statements by all charity organizations and expected to become a permanent organization, retaining most of its affiliated societies.

Judge Lovett, when Mr. Moffat's statement was shown to him, said that the only comment he had to make was that the statement as to the attitude of the Red Cross toward gifts made for special objects "might be misleading, although Mr. Moffat didn't so intend it."

"The Red Cross has, I think, as much regard for trust obligations as anybody," said Judge Lovett. "It would not think of diverting gifts from a specified object without the consent of the giver. Its position is that under the existing difficulties of ocean transportation, due to the submarine warfare and conditions of rail transportation in France, the Red Cross itself will not assume the burden of transporting and delivering articles consigned to any particular destination. Many articles, comparatively unimportant have been sent in the past, but the present extraordinary difficulties of shipping makes a continuation of this impossible.

"All available space is required for foodstuffs, medical and hospital supplies, munitions, &c. It is quite possible that the Red Cross will be able when shipping conditions improve, to undertake the transportation of gifts to particular destinations, and when that time comes, announcement will be made, and the articles it will undertake to deliver will be enumerated.

"We don't propose to divert shipments, but merely and only to decline to assume responsibility to deliver special shipments."

RED CROSS POSTERS SHOWN

Many Made by High School Pupils to be Used in the Service.

Red Cross and thrift posters made by high school pupils of the city under the auspices of the School Art League are being exhibited at the Knoedler Galleries. Sixty were chosen from several hundred made for a prize contest conducted by the league under the auspices of Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the city high schools. Many of the posters will be used in the service, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Red Cross, and the School Garden Association having made selections from them for their own use.

The posters may be obtained for use at a nominal cost by applying to the Secretary of the School Art League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan. The group of posters will be exhibited in other cities, going first to Washington, D. C., upon invitation of Mr. Hoover's publicity department.

RULES OF CABLE CENSORS.

Western Union Announces Regulations for Outgoing Messages.

In announcing the censorship of outgoing cable messages, which took effect at midnight on Wednesday, the Western Union Telegraph Company made public last night the following regulations:

Cablegrams to all transatlantic points may be written in English or French. To Italy and Italian territory, Italian may be used. Cablegrams to Central and South America, to the West Indies, Mexico, and to points reached by the Pacific routes may be written in plain English, French, or Spanish.

The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned on their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and will be signaled free: A. B. C. 5th, Scott's 10th Edition, Western Union, (not including five-letter edition,) Lieber's, (not including five-letter edition,) Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (not including the Oil and Mining Supplements,) Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition, and A. Z.

Addresses must be complete, but properly registered code addresses may be used, where permitted by the censorship abroad. The sender must place the full name and address of the addressee on the face of the message and likewise his full name and address. In the case of code addresses which are permitted by the censorship abroad the above information will not be transmitted, but is for the use of the censor solely.

Cablegrams without text or with only single word text will not be passed. Single code words will be accepted when they translate into two or more words which are clear to the censor.

All cablegrams must be signed; in the case of individuals by the surname at least; in the case of a firm or organization, by the name of the firm or organization, or at least by the surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

If the message refers to a shipment or to a voyage the name of the vessel concerned must appear on the message, but will not be considered a part of the cablegram.

Coded cablegrams filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed should be accompanied by a translation, and if it is certified by some responsible member of a firm it will tend to expedite the transmission of the message.

Unrelated numbers, or code words which translate into unrelated numbers, prohibited.

Test words are permitted when senders comply with regulations which will be furnished on application to the censor or telegraph and cable companies.

Serial numbering to the West Indies, Central and South America, Mexico, and Pacific points will be permitted by numbering from 1 to 999, but the serial number must begin with No. 1 on the first day of each month. At option of the sender, two additional figures may be added to serial number, indicating the day of the month, and these figures may be in plain figures or in authorized code translating into figures, but on the first nine days of the month the numeral shall be preceded by a zero. The serial number, when used, shall be the last word in the message preceding the signature. Nothing herein requires any cablegram to have a serial number. The rules re serial numbering and test words do not as yet apply to transatlantic traffic, as censorship authorities abroad have not yet agreed to the arrangement. Serial numbers and test words therefore should not, for the present, be used in transatlantic traffic.

The regulations conclude by listing the following information as prohibited: Military information, aid to the enemy, numbering cablegrams, except as specified, information of movements of all vessels to submarine zone, private codes, and serial numbers, except as specified.

ASSAILS PICKETS' JAILERS.

Mrs. Brannan Says Story of Their Imprisonment Shocked Senators.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, wife of the President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, who has just reached her home in New York, at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, following a short term of service at the workhouse at Occoquan after her arrest as a suffrage picket in Washington, told of her experiences yesterday.

"We were taken to the Occoquan workhouse in a car marked 'Whites only,'" Mrs. Brannan said, "but when we reached the place we found that we were quartered in a dormitory with the colored women, and their beds were close to ours. We would not have complained of their presence except for its significance. We sang with them, worked with them and talked with them, and nothing could exceed their kindness to us. They were anxious to do anything they could for us, and they were indignant when they heard that we had been sentenced for sixty days for a first offense, when they, who had been there before ten or a dozen times, had ten, twenty-five, or thirty days. They did not do or say anything that was objectionable while we were there.

"Every one knows that it is the small necessities of life which women in our position would feel the loss of most. We were not allowed combs, toothbrushes, or even handkerchiefs. We were told we must even remove our wedding rings. 'I can't take mine off,' I said. 'It has not been off for thirty years, you would have to file it.' 'We will see about that in the morning,' said a keeper.

"Then we noticed that our colored companions had their hands covered with gay rings, they had combs that they wore in their hair, and one of the women had a toothbrush in a pocket of her dress.

"I think this will open the eyes of many people. I talked with Senator Colt of Rhode Island about our treatment and with Senator Newlands, who was an old friend of my father, and they were both shocked. We have all been inundated with letters, and the President must have been flooded with letters and telegrams which caused him to pardon us."

CAPTAIN RAIMONDO WEDS MISS TINEDO

Naval Officer's Romance Began During Recent Visit of the Italian Mission.

CEREMONY AT BILTMORE

Bride Is a Daughter of the Late Gen. Velasco, Once a Candidate for President of Venezuela.

A romance which began during the recent visit of the Italian Mission to this city culminated last evening in the marriage at the Hotel Biltmore of Miss Ana Louisa Tinedo of this city, formerly of Maracaibo, Venezuela, and Captain Sebastiano Raimondo of Genoa, Italy, a director of shipbuilding of international reputation.

Captain Raimondo was a member of the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel for the reception of the mission, headed by Prince Udine, and it was during one of the social gatherings in honor of the royal visitors that he first met his bride.

Mrs. Raimondo has become popular in society on the west side of town since coming to New York, and is a daughter of the late General Bernardo Tinedo Velasco, who was once a candidate for the Presidency of Venezuela, having held several high civic and military positions in the South American republic.

The wedding ceremony at the Biltmore was performed by Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with a veil of rare Spanish lace, an heirloom in her family.

Later the couple left on an extended honeymoon, and as they first met and were married in this country, they have planned to "see America first." On their return they will reside at Kew Gardens, L. I.

Captain Raimondo holds a commission in the Italian Army, and came here about a year ago to take charge of the purchasing and shipping interests of Gio Ansaldo & Co. of Genoa, the largest munitions and engineering construction concern in Italy. Before coming to this side he was in charge of the building of warships for the Italian Navy.

FRIARS GET FREEPORT KEY.

Enjoy Field Sports and a Clambake at The Lights Club.

The Friars left their monastery in West Forty-eighth Street yesterday and journeyed to Long Island for a field day and clambake, as is their custom. The pilgrimage was made in motorbuses and cars, and the destination was Freeport, the home of Frank Tinney and other stage celebrities. Freeport was chosen because The Lights, a theatrical organization of stage folk who live in the vicinity, have a clubhouse there, and they invited the Friars to make it their rendezvous for the event.

The hospitality of The Lights was not carried to excess, however, for in the baseball game between the two clubs that followed the presentation of the key to the city to Raymond Hitchcock the hosts trimmed their guests by the score of 1 to 0. The game was suspended in the fifth inning to permit the players to partake of refreshments, which were needed badly on account of the heat, and was not resumed.

Jack Gleason and his trusty megaphone kept the thirty motor loads of Thespians in action throughout the day. The first stop en route was made at Lynbrook, where a light luncheon was served at Blossom Heath Inn. After the field contests there was a clambake, and then those who had not straggled back to the city to take part in the evening performances returned in a body and finished the celebration at the clubhouse.

AGREE WITH MUSICIANS.

Managers Evade Clash by Granting Wage Advance of 10 Per Cent.

The threatened clash between the musicians and the theatre managers over the adoption of a new scale of higher wages demanded by the former was obviated yesterday by a compromise by which the wages of the musicians will be raised approximately 10 per cent. The agreement was reached at a meeting of representatives of the Managers Mutual Protective Association and of the Musicians Mutual Protective Union held at the offices of the former in the New York Theatre building. Marc Klaw, President of the managers' organization, and D. Edward Porter, President of the musicians' union, headed the two delegations.

Under the new schedules the musicians will receive the following weekly wages: Musical comedy, $33; dramatic, $26; Winter Garden, $35.25; Hippodrome, $39.75; vaudeville, $35. The last named musicians are to be employed a maximum of six and one-half hours at two shows daily, and are to receive pay for overtime. The vaudeville managers also agreed not to reduce the size of their orchestras. The new schedule will become operative Aug. 1.

Corporal Turley Marries Miss Tagg.

Miss Beatrice Ann Tagg of this city and Corporal William Burns Turley of the Seventh Regiment, who resides at 146 East End Avenue, were married yesterday morning at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola by the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn. A squad from the Seventh Regiment acted as an escort of honor, and after the ceremony a breakfast was served in the Louis XVI. suite at the Hotel Majestic. The couple have gone to Atlantic City on a ten days' honeymoon.

Snook-Wright Wedding on Aug. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joseph Wright of 420 West End Avenue have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Virginia Dabney Wright, and Lieutenant Thomas Edward Snook, Jr., Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock, in All Angels' Church, with a reception following at the Hotel Plaza. Miss Wright's engagement was announced about a fortnight ago.

Luther Burbank Out of Danger.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 26.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, ill at his home here with an inflamed appendix, was pronounced out of danger today.

MRS. H. A. SCHEFTEL WEDS G. A. DIXON, JR.

By Her Remarriage $566,555 Estate Left by Her Late Husband Goes to Their Two Sons.

George A. Dixon, Jr., the only son of Dr. George A. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of 15 West Forty-ninth Street and Bytheway, Southampton, L. I., and Mrs. Vivian Straus Scheftel, widow of Herbert A. Scheftel and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, were quietly married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New York home of the bride, 820 Park Avenue, by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Only the immediate families and a few friends were present. The bride, in a blue traveling gown and hat to match, was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have gone on a motor tour before returning to Southampton.

Mrs. Dixon is a niece of Nathan and Oscar Straus and a sister of Jesse, Herbert, and Percy S. Straus, Mrs. C. F. Hess, and Mrs. Lazarus Kohns. She was married to Herbert A. Scheftel, a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., in 1907. He died in 1914, leaving his widow a life interest in his estate of $566,555, which on her death or remarriage was to go to their two sons—Herbert A. Scheftel, Jr., and Stuart Straus Scheftel.

Mr. Dixon is a broker with the firm of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, and is a brother of Mrs. William May Wright. He was graduated from Yale in 1913, and is a member of the Union Club and the Nassau Country Club.

MRS. DRUMMOND MARRIED.

Widow of Ex-Charity Commissioner Wed Dr. Bruce Weaver May 16.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26. — That Mrs. Helen M. Drummond, widow of Michael Drummond, once Charity Commissioner of New York City and head of the Drummond Iron Company, was married on May 16 last to Dr. Bruce Weaver of Stamford and New York, Pathologist of the Stamford Hospital and City Bacteriologist here, was announced today at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Weaver in Noroton, Conn.

The ceremony was performed quietly in St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Darien, Conn., by the Rev. Dr. Hiram Vankirk.

Mrs. Weaver is a daughter of the late Captain Robert Bissett of Brooklyn, who was in command for several years of George J. Gould's yacht. She is a sister of Mrs. Mark V. Brady, who was married on July 11.

MRS. BRUCE TO WED AGAIN.

Former Camille Clifford to Marry Capt. J. M. J. Evans in London.

Word comes from London that Mrs. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, formerly Camille Clifford, the actress whose husband was killed at the front in December, 1914, is to marry again. On Aug. 9 she will become the bride of Captain John M. J. Evans of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, London.

As Camille Clifford she won renown in Broadway and London musical comedy on account of her beauty. Her first husband was the eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare and was a Captain of the Third Battalion, Royal Scots.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. BARNEY.

Master Recommends Freedom for Wife of Former New York Lawyer.

Master in Chancery Nathan Prendergast of Jersey City recommended yesterday that Mrs. Claire Barney of Jersey City should receive a divorce from Marshall A. Barney, formerly a lawyer of New York, who is now in Honolulu "or thereabouts." Mrs. Barney is a cloak model in a Manhattan store.

The troubles of the Barneys first became public in 1914 when Barney sued Alexander S. Chessin, a consulting engineer and former professor in Johns Hopkins and Columbia, for $100,000, alleging alienation of his wife's affection. He charged that when Professor Chessin played sweet music to his wife she lost all thought of her husband. He also charged that Professor Chessin taught his wife improper ideals of life. In January, 1915, on the day the suit was to have been tried, Barney withdrew the action and in a public statement took back all the unkind things he had said about Professor Chessin.

According to the papers in the divorce suit, Barney shortly afterward went to Alaska and thence to Honolulu. Mrs. Barney charged that not only had he deserted her, but that he had been cruel. She said he spanked her, and one time when she was sick upbraided her for not going to bed early so he could go walking with her nurse. To show the court the attitude of her husband toward her, Mrs. Barney introduced in evidence the last letter she received from him in which he said:

"Perfidious Heart: Your cowardly mentality, your obtuse insults, your lying vituperation are not going to be left unanswered. I am going to have one last laugh at you. You have a pretty face and I love you so well that I cannot live normally without you. I hereby adopt alcohol and stick to it. With my last breath I will curse your deceitful lying heart."

There was much more such evidence which led to the decision of the Master that the Barney family should be dissolved.

SEE GERMAN RUIN OF FRANCE

Vandalism of Retreating Armies Pictured Before Architects.

Lantern slides, the property of the French Government, showing the condition of the devastated areas of northern France, recently retaken by the Allies, were shown for the first time in this country at a meeting held last night in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Food Battalion of the Architectural League of New York. The most interesting of the views were those showing the remains of the orchard district, which the Germans ruthlessly destroyed in their retreat.

Many of the pictures were explained by Charles Butler, designer of one of the large hospitals in France, who had made a tour of the region. He said that the cannon had plowed up the top soil of much of the land to such an extent that it would be years before anything could be grown on it again. Mr. Butler told of the efforts of the French Government to help the peasants to rebuild their ruined homes in the very spots where their houses had stood.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, in a brief address, said that the Germans displayed lack of judgment in destroying the orchards and farms of the French peasants. He said it gave them no military advantage and earned for them the increased hatred of the French.

Several members of the league also spoke on the work which the battalion is doing on its twenty-acre farm at Forest Hills.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Red Star Animal Relief.

More than $100,000,000 subscribed for the Red Cross, destined to relieve human suffering and distress! It is indeed a munificent sum.

And now that our human soldiers have been most liberally provided for, how about relief for our four-footed soldiers, whose humane needs should be also considered?

The Red Star Animal Relief, founded at the request of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, (the Director of which is Dr. W. O. Stillman of the National Humane Association of Albany,) is appealing for $250,000 for immediate use.

Thousands and thousands of horses sent to the front will be lost to our country unless this branch of patriotic service can be made financially efficient to provide hospitals and other equipment for these dumb servitors of war.

As Chairman of the New York Branch of the Red Star, I have already received several checks, but I wish that the columns of your widely read paper would make special mention of the urgent needs of this organization. Checks may be sent to Mrs. B. K. Cutter, Treasurer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ELLEN P. SPEYER,
(Mrs. James Speyer,)
Chairman New York City Branch, American Red Star Animal Relief.

MEXICANS DEPLORE PRESS ATTACKS HERE

Officials Say Certain American Papers Are Playing Germany's Game.

SEE CLOSE CO-OPERATION

Anti-Mexican Articles Reprinted in Mexico, to Influence Peons Against America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 26. — Mexicans high in authority whose sympathies are known to be with the Allies express themselves freely regarding the recent attacks upon the Mexican Government published in American papers and reprinted here in El Democrata, a German subsidized organ. They say that these attacks show clearly that German propagandist agents in the United States are working in close harmony with German agents here in the hope of forcing Mexico to break with her northern neighbor.

These officials say that Mexico has a hard road to travel, owing to the attitude of the lower classes, who in the time of Diaz were taught to remember the war of 1847 and to hate foreigners, especially Americans. Local politicians, when the peons grow restive, find the anti-American cry a very efficient means of taking the minds of the lower classes off their troubles.

The campaign waged by El Democrata only serves to stir up the illiterate masses, who follow the leader who makes the most violent speeches, which appeal to the passions of the uneducated.

"It is strange," said one official, "that these attacks have been made by a certain group of papers and only after the Mexican Government has demonstrated its friendship by its policy of benevolent neutrality toward the American Government. Apparently a determined campaign has been prepared by the Germans in the United States. Co-operation with agents here has been arranged, as these articles, written in the United States, are forwarded to the German-owned paper here and used to incite the lower classes against Americans and turn them toward the Germans.

"Taking advantage of our situation during the period of reconstruction, which makes it difficult to enforce ordinary laws, the Germans in Mexico have made every effort to force Mexico to assume an attitude of hostility to the United States. These attempts will fail, but they show not only the lack of patriotism on the part of certain newspaper owners in the United States, but their almost criminal complicity in aiding the German propaganda, which seeks to entangle the United States in order to nullify its efforts in Europe.

"A complete understanding which will establish closer relations, benefiting both countries, cannot be reached if irresponsible newspapers continually distort the true state of affairs in Mexico to further their selfish interests. Mexico will maintain her policy of benevolent neutrality toward the United States in spite of the efforts of German agents and a certain section of the press of the United States.

"While we cannot allow our names to be published, owing to our official connections, you may assure the American people that we are working with all our power to make Mexico's relations with the United States closer than ever. We realize that the United States can teach many things which benefit our country, especially in agriculture, as it possesses many modern improvements which, when brought to Mexico, will develop our fields to the fullest extent, allowing Mexico to enter the ranks of cereal-exporting countries."

William Harrison Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., July 26.—William Harrison Brown, an importer, who has had a Summer home here for several years, died late this afternoon in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Brown had been ill three weeks and a specialist had been in constant attendance. Mr. Brown came here several years ago and bought the Creyfeld property.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNIE GRAVES, widow of Dr. Chandler F. Graves, a Brooklyn dentist, died on Wednesday at her home, 34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. She had been a resident of that borough for fifty-five years and is survived by two sons, Clarence T. and A. Lewis Graves.

Mrs. CHRISTINA GLOVER, 66 years old, wife of George Glover and a resident of Patchogue, L. I., for the last thirty-two years, died on Tuesday.

WILLIAM F. CONNAIR, a hotel man of Flushing, L. I., and one of the organizers of the Third Ward Hygeia Ice Company, of which he was President for seven years, died in the Kings County Hospital on Tuesday. Mr. Connair was 57 years old and had lived in Flushing since 1902.

GEORGE A. DIETRICK, 37 years old, a letter carrier attached to the Whitestone sub-station, died at Liberty, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was a native of College Point and belonged to Marvin Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Adelphi Social Club.

Mrs. MARGARET MAGUIRE, wife of City Marshal Thomas Maguire of Queens, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday.

WILLIAM C. BAILEY, a civil war veteran and for thirty-five years employed as a night guardian in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 748 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of Rankin Post, G. A. R., and left a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

THOMAS G. HENDERSON, a real estate broker for many years in business in Brooklyn and active in church and political circles, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,983 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mr. Henderson was one of the organizers of the Grace Reformed Episcopal Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM DAHL, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 242 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years. Mr. Dahl was a native of Sweden and had lived in the Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn for thirty years.

CHARLES GRAF, 75 years old, a retired butcher and one of the first members of the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society, died at his home, 82 Linden Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 75 years old.

GEORGE S. BROWN, a lifelong resident of Babylon, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday in his eightieth year. He was a member of Sampwams Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., and of Farmingdale Lodge of the American Knights of Protection.

CHARLES HAGEN, a painting contractor of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday night at the Orange Memorial Hospital from lead poisoning. He was 70 years old.

CHARLES L. GRIESE, a retired butcher and a resident of Orange, N. J., for more than fifty years, died at his home there yesterday. He was a native of Germany and a member of the First German Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LEMAN, widow of Abram Leman, died on Wednesday at her home, 31 West Eighty-second Street, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Leman was born in England and came to this country when very young.

THOMAS DOOLEY, for many years employed as a hostler for Troop C, which was later incorporated with the First Cavalry, died on Tuesday at his home, 18 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD GARRIGAN, formerly in the sheet iron business in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,299 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. He came to this country from Ireland in 1864.

Mrs. LENA WOODWARD SWINBURNE, wife of Dr. G. K. Swinburne and a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., died yesterday at her home, 64 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Swinburne was the daughter of Harrison Ely Woodward of Boston and Julia Smith Woodward of Hadley, Mass.

Dr. SARAH A. FRENCH BATTEY, a specialist in the diseases of women, died yesterday at her home, 700 West 179th Street, in her fifty-sixth year. Dr. Battey was a native of New Hampshire and was graduated at the Women's Medical College here in 1889. She was married in 1894 to Dr. S. B. Battey, by whom she is survived with one son. Before she retired from active practice seven years ago, Dr. Battey was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and several other medical organizations.

Mrs. ELLEN J. GILMORE, widow of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the famous musician and bandmaster, who died Sept. 24, 1892, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Carter, 1,721 Beverly Road, Flatbush, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Gilmore had been an invalid for several years. At her husband's death both military and civil honors were paid him.

URGES SCOTS TO UNITE.

Committee Plans Wide Propaganda in Favor of Nationalism.

The Scottish Nationalist Committee, an organization "devoted to the cause of the independence of Scotland," announced last night through its Secretary, Marion A. Smith, the beginning of a nation-wide propaganda to interest people of Scottish ancestry living in the United States in the movement. It is hoped to perfect an active organization in every State and large city in the country to carry on the work, according to the Secretary, who is the honorary President of the International Scots Home Rule League and Vice President of the Highland Land League of Scotland.

"Our purpose," said the Secretary, "is to associate ourselves whole-heartedly with Scots in the homeland who have for their common object the reassertion of the sovereign rights of the ancient Scottish nation. It is planned to present a national protest at the International Congress to be held after the war, which will embrace the following:

"Protest against the exclusion of Scotland, which, notwithstanding any pretended act to the contrary, is now, as she ever was, a sovereign State, and, as such, has an indefeasible right to send her own representatives to any international congress.

"Protest against the pretended right of England to appear, and speak, in name, and in behalf of Scotland at any international congress."

HELD AS BOGUS OFFICER.

Undertaker's Assistant Accused of Posing as Aviation Lieutenant.

A cap in which he had written "Lieutenant, United States Aviation Corps," led to the arrest yesterday of John Levens, 21 years old, of 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn. The complainant was William A. Boggs, a student in the Aviation Corps on Governors Island, who asserted that after becoming acquainted with Levens in Central Park he became suspicious of him. Levens asserted that he was a Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and readily accepted an invitation to accompany Boggs to the Elks Club to inspect some literature on flying and military matters.

At Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, Boggs called Policeman Patrick McDonald and had Levens arrested for impersonating an aviation officer. Levens was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he explained that he was employed as undertaker's assistant at 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn; that he was married and had one child. He said that he did not mean to convey the impression that he was an officer in the Aviation Corps, but was locked up for arraignment in a Federal court today.

Henry A. Lloyd.

Henry A. Lloyd, former President of the Brazoria Land and Cattle Company of Texas and a widely known business organizer, died on Wednesday at Belfast, Me., in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Lloyd was a native of Doylestown, Penn., and was graduated at Princeton in 1869. He organized the Brazoria Rice and Irrigation Company, in Brazoria County, Texas, and was one of the organizers of the Atlantic Export Company of New York and Wisconsin. He was also one of the organizers of the Cleveland Grains Drying Company and the Guardian Trust Company of Kansas City. Mr. Lloyd was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York Athletic Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Pennsylvania Society.

MRS. GALLATIN'S ESTATE.

Property Exceeding $7,000,000 Pays $701,000 to the Government.

The estate of Mrs. Almy Goelet Gallatin, wife of Frederic Gallatin and sister of Elbridge T. Gerry, who died on March 27 last, was appraised yesterday at $7,004,978 gross and $6,552,004 after the legal deductions had been allowed. The largest part of the estate consisted of Mrs. Gallatin's realty holdings, twenty-five in number, appraised at $3,752,000. Her stocks and bonds were worth $1,113,874. The estate is one of the first to be appraised since the recent Federal inheritance tax law became effective, the amount payable to the Government being $701,076.

Mrs. Gallatin left $30,000 a year to her husband, and to her sons, Rolaz Horace, Goelet, and Albert Gallatin, she left $1,053,193 each. Her daughters, Mrs. Almy G. Pell, Mrs. Jean B. Cammann, and Mrs. Mary G. Hoppin each received $1,064,534. Jane Costly, widow of Mrs. Gallatin's coachman, got $500 a year; Nelly Lyons, her children's former nurse, received $600, and $1,500 a year went to her clerk, James F. Phalen. Mary Graham, her grandchildren's nurse, got $240 a year.

Mrs. Gallatin's largest realty holding was 890 to 892 Broadway, worth $950,000, and the next largest was 432 to 450 Madison Avenue, worth $850,000. The property at 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth Street was appraised at $240,000, and 20 and 24 East Twentieth Street is worth $235,000. Her jewelry was worth $40,950, the most valuable article being a string of 68 pearls, weighing 515 grains, appraised at $29,000.

END BRADY WILL FIGHT.

Compromise Reached with Contestants for "Diamond Jim's" Estate.

When the probate hearing on the will of James Buchanan (Diamond Jim) Brady is called this morning the objections to the testament will be withdrawn; the contests were settled yesterday out of court. Mrs. Mary E. McGee convinced the executors that she was a daughter of Mr. Brady's half-sister, Mrs. O'Neill, and will receive an amount reported to be about $25,000. Daniel M. Brady, brother of the testator, and Mrs. Harriet Matieu, the other contestants, will receive parts of the estate.

It was rumored that the executors had wished to avoid the expense of the litigation that would have been entailed by fighting the contests, and in the second place felt that because of war needs Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore should have as soon as possible the $300,000 the will of Mr. Brady gives it. The settlement avoided what was expected to be one of the most interesting will contests in the history of New York County. Scores of witnesses in all walks of life were to have testified.

WILL PROVIDES FOR OUTINGS

Children Who Live in Apartment House to Benefit.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 26.—Under the will of Rudolph Anton Sinnhold of Rochelle Park, who died on June 30, the children under twelve years who live in the apartment house at 1,004 Avenue A, New York, will receive yearly outings. By the terms of the will, probated today, $1,000 will be made a trust fund for an outing each year for the children of the house mentioned, and also for their parents and guardians in the descretion of the trustees of the fund.

The outings will continue only as long as the house exists. After that the fund is to go to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled at 321 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

COX—GIEGERICH.—On July 25, Church of Ascension, Miss Kitty Giegerich to Mr. John J. Cox. The bride's sister, Miss Anna Giegerich, was bridesmaid and Mr. Henry A. Maurer, Jr., best man. A noon wedding luncheon followed at Churchill's.

CROWELL—GRIDLEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, at the First Presbyterian Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by the Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall, D. D., Mary Aitken Gridley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Gridley, to James Malcolm Crowell.

DIBBLEE—BABER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baber of Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Louis J. Dibblee of 13 East 49th St., New York City. Mr. Dibblee is connected with the firm of Hallgarten & Co., bankers, of 5 Nassau St.

DIXON — SCHEFTEL. — On Thursday, July 26, at 320 Park Av., by the Rev. Percy Gordon, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's, Vivian Straus Scheftel, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, to George A. Dixon, Jr.

HULSE—CARTON.—On Wednesday, July 25, Ellen Carton to Frederick Hulse.

WOOD—SCHEDLER.—On Thursday, July 26, in the Reformed Church at Piermont, N. Y., by the Rev. John Muyskens, Olga Schedler to Lawrence Van Dein Wood.

DARCY—EMMERICH.—July 26, Ruth Emmerich to Benjamin Darcy.

Brooklyn.

FAHR—OSGOOD.—July 23, Edna D. Osgood to Cornelius A. Fahr.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—Mary, wife of Dr. Robert Abrahams and mother of Walter R., Chester R., and Eleanor R. Funeral private on Friday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 336 West 88th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BATTEY.—Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah A. French Battey, M. D. Services at 700 West 179th St., Saturday afternoon, July 28, 2:30 o'clock.

BISSELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 26, 1917, Sarah S. Bissell, in her eighty-first year. Services at her late residence, 35 Grove St., Plainfield, on Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M.

BOSTWICK.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 25, Colonel Henry Anthon Bostwick. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and Eighty-first St., on Friday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOSTWICK.—New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York City, July 27, 1917.—It is with deep regret that the Commander announces the death of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick on Wednesday, July 25, 1917. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of All Angels, West End Av. and 81st St., on Friday, July 27, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES, Commander. RENE DE RUSSY, Secretary.

BOSTWICK.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Colonel Henry A. Bostwick, (Company B,) at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, July 27, 1917.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

BOSTWICK.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on July 25, 1917, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., of their late associate, Lieut. Col. Henry Anthon Bostwick, No. 691 on the Roll.
DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BOSTWICK.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Henry Anthon Bostwick, at All Angels Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday, July 27, at 3 P. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BOYD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 26, 1917, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth M., widow of James M. Boyd of New York City and mother of Mrs. Paul Gadebusch of Summit, N. J., and Mrs. Theodore Heinold, and James M. Boyd of Newark, N. J. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, William Harrison Brown, at his late residence, in Briarcliffe, N. Y. Interment in Philadelphia.

BUNT.—Mary E., beloved wife of James Bunt, July 25, 1917, aged 52 years. Services at her late residence, 410 East 141st St., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BURNS.—On July 26, Marion C., daughter of the late John T. and Mary G. Burns. Requiem mass on Saturday, July 28, Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Chicago papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—Emma Augusta, beloved wife of Thomas Christie, at her late residence, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, July 26, 1917. Funeral service in the parlors of the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

COPMANN.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, Annie Julian, beloved wife of Jules W. Copmann. Funeral from her late residence, Beach 48th St., Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary A. Coughlin and sister of Catherine Coughlin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRICK.—Sarah Robinson, beloved wife of Frederick J. Crick, at Allendale, N. J. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Friday, July 27.

CUMMINGS.—James Fulton. Services at his late residence, at 135 Central Park West, at 5 P. M., Sunday July 29. Interment at Brattleboro, Vt.

DOOLEY.—July 26, 1917, Helen M., beloved daughter of the late Thomas F. and Anna C. Dooley. Funeral services at her late residence, 320 East 163d St., Saturday, at 8 P. M.

FINK.—July 26, at 6 A. M., Nathan, beloved father of Jacob, Louis, Anna, Rose, and Milton Fink. Funeral Sunday, July 29, at 10 A. M., from 315 West 115th. Omit flowers.

GERHARD.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1917, Francis J., son of the late Adam J. Gerhard, in his 35th year. Funeral from 537 Bay St., Stapleton, Staten Island, thence to St. Mark's R. C. Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

GILMORE.—On Thursday, July 26, 1917, at 1,721 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, Ellen J. Gilmore, widow of P. S. Gilmore. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 17th St. and Beverly Road, on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

GINSBURG.—Jacob, on July 25. Funeral 9 A. M., 35 Charles St.

GRAVES.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1917, Annie Graves, widow of the late Dr. Chandler F. Graves and mother of Clarence T. and A. Lewis Graves, in her eightieth year. Funeral services at her home, 34 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 27, at 8 P. M.

HOPPER.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1917, Edna, beloved wife of Richard J. Hopper. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 159 West 103d St., today, Friday, July 27th, at 1 P. M.

HUGHES.—Richard T. Hughes, Past Grand President, Sons of St. George, State of New York. Services at Walter H. Williams's undertaking parlors, 62 West 102d, Friday, 8:30 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Phoebe. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

LEMAN.—On July 25, Adelaide Leman, beloved widow of the late Abram H. Leman. Funeral from her late residence, 31 West 82d St., on Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

LEVY.—At 607 West 113th St., on July 23, in his 72d year, August, husband of the late Marion Levy, (nee Strauss,) and dearly beloved father of Mrs. Harry L. Trier. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Friday, July 27, at 10 A. M. New Orleans and Texas papers please copy.

LLOYD.—Henry Albert, beloved husband of Cornelia P. Lloyd, on July 24, 1917, at Belfast, Maine, aged 67. Funeral at Doylestown, Penn., Saturday, July 28, at 2 P. M.

MacDONALD.—July 26, 1917, Jean Elizabeth MacDonald, formerly of Roselle, N. J. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

MASUR.—Dorothy, 20 years of age, daughter of Jacob and Rose Masur. Funeral private, 2 o'clock Friday from her late residence, 230 Mount Hope Place, Bronx.

PECKHAM.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Wednesday, July 25, Harriette M. Arnold, widow of Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court. Funeral at St. Peter's, Albany, Friday, July 27, at 2:30.

RAAB.—July 26, 1917, Emily Freis Raab, aged 78 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 463 West 154th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STENZEL.—July 25, 1917, Clara Stenzel, aged 21 years. Funeral services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

SWINBURNE.—Lena Woodward, wife of Dr. G. K. Swinburne. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 64 East 56th St., Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston. Boston papers please copy.

TALMAGE.—At Brentwood Sanatorium, July 26, Dr. Thomas Goyn, son of the late Colonel David M. and Sarah J. Talmage, aged 66. Notice of funeral later.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1917, Frederick, husband of Louisa L. Thomas, nee Dale, survived by two sons, Russell F., Harold D., and one daughter, Margaret E. Thomas. Body lying in state at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, from noon Friday till Saturday, 2:30. Funeral service at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, McDonough St. and Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TROST.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 26, Henry, son of the late Franz J. and Louisa Trost. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,149 Hoe Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends, United Housesmiths' Union No. 52, New York, and Union Constellation Club invited.

UNDERWOOD.—At Garden City, L. I., on Wednesday, July 25, Ada Hull, widow of William J. Underwood. Funeral services at the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, in New York, on July 25, 1917, Rachel H. Wheeler of Elizabeth, N. J., daughter of the late Ira B. and Kitty Ann Wheeler. Funeral services will be held at the home of her nephew, Ira T. Wheeler, 411 Morris Av., Elizabeth, Friday, July 27, at 5 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BRADY.—Rose, July 24. Funeral 260 West 68th St., today.

Died.

CAMERON.—John D., 158 West 129th St., July 26.

CORRIGAN.—John, 1,549 2d Av., July 24, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRAIG.—Thomas, 337 East 30th St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DORAN.—Thomas, 2,480 8th Av., July 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAUGHEY.—Susan, July 24. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Ann M., 116 East 68th St., July 24.

JOYCE.—Frank, 353 East 31st St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KLEIN.—Jennie, July 25, aged 49. Funeral 535 2d Av., today, 2 P. M.

LABARTHE.—Bernard, July 25. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av.

LEAVY.—Mary, 156 Madison St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LONG.—Catherine, 246 East 41st St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McKERNAN.—Catherine, 417 West 47th St., July 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Charles, Jr., 319 East 65th St., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—John, 523 Hudson St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PFISTER.—Emily, 480 Convent Av., July 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Catherine, 431 East 154th St., July 25. Funeral today.

REILLY.—Martin S., West New Brighton, S. I., July 25, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROEMER.—John, July 24. Funeral 408 West 38th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

SHEA.—Katie, 234 East 96th St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—August, 1,979 3d Av., July 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

STROUT.—Joseph, 242 West 27th St., July 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TRAYNOR.—Elizabeth, 167 East 113th St., July 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WHITE.—Mary F., 474 East 144th St., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAJOHR.—Wilhelmina D., July 25. Funeral 322 18th St., today, 3 P. M.

CASSIDY.—Edward, 194 Baltic St., July 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COCHRAN.—Nicholas, 20 Charlotte St., July 24.

DAHL.—Charles W., 242 Chauncey St., July 26. Funeral July 29.

DOWNES.—Thomas J., 534 56th St., July 25. Funeral notice later.

DURRING.—Louis, 238 Marion St., July 24, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EYRICH.—Marie, 945 Franklin Av., July 25. Funeral tomorrow, 12:30 P. M.

FUEGEN.—George, 583 Bristol St., July 24, aged 36. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GNAD.—William F., 625 Franklin Av., July 26, aged 65. Funeral private.

GRAY.—Howard W., 672 Fulton St., July 25, aged 44. Funeral today.

HARTNER.—Mary, July 24, aged 59. Funeral 1,202 Broadway, today, 2 P. M.

HOGAN.—Maud A., 259 12th St., July 26. Funeral July 29.

KEMP.—Mathilde T., 175 Harrison St., July 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

LEONHAUSER.—Edward, 228 Albany Av., July 24, aged 32. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Bridget, 255 49th St., July 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Alba E., 35 4th Av., July 24, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOORE.—Emma F., 196 Decatur St., July 25. Funeral private.

NOBRIGA.—Frank, 628 Myrtle Av., July 25, aged 45.

STUBNER.—Amelia, July 25. Funeral 229 Jerome St., tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

Hoboken and Newark.

ALLEN.—Charles, 144 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, July 25.

DIBBLE.—Myron W., Newark, July 25. Funeral today.

DOUGHERTY.—Martin J., 117 Madison St., Newark, July 26. Funeral notice later.

FOLEY.—Anna, Newark, July 26. Funeral notice later.

LAVIN.—Raymond, 156 5th St., Hoboken, July 25.

McCORRY.—John, 99 Clay St., Newark, July 25.

MEISENZAHL.—Louise, 252½ Hunterdon St., Newark, July 25.

MONAHAN.—Thomas, Newark, July 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Sarah J., 41 North 3d St., Newark, July 26. Funeral notice later.

SMITH.—Margaret, 71 Bergen St., Newark, July 26.

Long Island.

ASCIONE.—Ciro, Woodhaven, July 24, aged 35.

DOLAN.—Bridget M., 373 Lockwood Av., Long Island City, July 24, aged 55.

FISCHER.—Adam, Ridgewood, July 24, aged 62.

GAJOSA.—Jesusa, Woodhaven, July 24, aged 19.

HEERMAN.—Peter, 88 Vernon Av., Long Island City, July 24, aged 39.

JECHA.—Joseph W., 110 Flushing Av., Astoria, July 23, aged 50.

McCARTHY.—Agnes, Woodhaven, July 24, aged 40.

McKEON.—Annie, Flushing, July 24. Funeral today.

MAHON.—Lucy W., Flushing, July 24, aged 60.

SHELLEY.—Nora, Woodhaven, July 24, aged 10.

TILTON.—Albert W., Richmond Hill July 24.

WALZ.—Mary, Richmond Hill, July 24, aged 33.

In Memoriam.

KAISER.—In memory of our beloved mother, Fanny Kaiser.

KNOEPPEL.—In loving memory of John H., devoted husband of Louise Knoeppel and loving father of Harold C., Herbert J., Raymond J., and Alfred W. Died July 27, 1916.

RYAN.—Month's mind mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Mary Ryan, Saturday morning at 7:30, Church of the Ascension, Bradley Beach, N. J.

DONAHUE.—Daniel D., mass St. Aidan's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Thomas, mass St. Aidan's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MULLEN.—Thomas H., in memory of; died July 27, 1906.

CIRCLE 194. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

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233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

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HUTCHINSON WRESTS GOLF VICTORY FROM TRAVERS IN A THRILLING FINISH

HUTCHINSON'S GOLF MASTERS TRAVERS

Jersey Amateur, After Being 1 Up with 2 to Play, Loses to Scotch Pro. on Home Green.

BRADY MAKES ROUND IN 71

This Defeats Long Jim Barnes—Homebred Professionals Now Have Big Lead in Team Matches.

Another exceptional display of golf was provided in the second day of the International team matches over the Siwanoy Country Club's links yesterday, where Westchester's army of enthusiasts elbowed each other and tried desperately to see some of the sensational shots of the day. Homebred professionals, led by Walter B. Hagen of Rochester, managed to get a big lead on the field at the expense of the English and now have a total of 89 holes to their credit, with the English second at 59 holes, the Scots third with 55, and the amateurs a poor fourth with 24.

The attraction of the day was the match between Jerome D. Travers and Jock Hutchinson, amateur and Scotch professional respectively. Hutchinson, according to experts, is playing the best game of any golfer in this country, and he had to be at the top of his ability to overcome the marvelous short game of Travers. The foremost amateur was 1 up and 2 to play on Hutchinson, but was defeated at the home green, more through the uncanny long driving of Hutchinson than anything else.

Hutchinson's efforts on the greens were hardly comparable to those of Travers, but at the long holes, which abound at Siwanoy, the Scot made up for the ground lost. He finished and won the match with two wonderful shots, which left the onlookers gasping in amazement and hardly could be believed by the professionals who were not watching and who had played that eighteenth hole.

Amazing Play by Hutchinson.

With the tees moved back it was fully 565 yards from the tee to the green, yet Hutchinson was on the green, thirty feet from the cup, on his second shot. He drove more than 330 yards off the tee and carried the rest of the way over bunkers, a ditch, and to the top of a short hill on his second. He was down in 4 easily, but Travers needed the customary three shots to reach the green and was unable to sink a thirty-foot putt for a half in a stroke under par.

Travers really lost the match at the seventeenth. He drove poorly and was short on his iron shot, and needed a long approach to get on the green and then two putts. Hutchinson was on the green in 2 and down in 4 to square the match.

Although defeated, Travers was by no means disgraced. Spectators voted it one of the greatest matches ever played. Hutchinson won the first and seventh holes of the outward journey, and Travers squared matters by taking the second and fourth. They reached the turn in 39 each. Hutchinson had a 7 on the long fourth, where he found the rough off the tee, was still in trouble on his second, and was behind a tree on his third.

Fine Recovery by Travers.

Travers made a spectacular shot at the fifth to halve the hole. He was in a ditch on his second shot, but dug the ball out and lifted it to a raised green in position to get down in two putts. Hutchinson took three putts after getting on the green in 2.

Hutchinson won the tenth, then missed a putt and lost the eleventh, but won the long twelfth with the aid of another prodigious drive. The next two were halved. Travers appeared to clinch the match when he cut under par to win the fifteenth, 4—5, and again was under par at the sixteenth to win that hole, 3—4. Then came the last two holes, and Hutchinson's unbelievable distance on his drive. Their cards were:

Hutchinson—
Out ....4 5 3 7 5 3 4 4 4—39
In ....4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4—36—75
Travers—
Out ....6 4 3 5 5 3 5 4 4—39
In ....5 3 5 3 4 4 3 5 5—37—76

The youngsters of the amateur team each displayed their best golf ability. Bobby Jones won everlasting fame by defeating the veteran Fred McLeod of the Columbia Country Club by two holes. Jones had an approximate 76 and was 3 up on McLeod, only to lose the seventeenth by utilizing three putts. Perry Adair took the measure of George Simpson of Chicago by one hole. Adair had a card of 78, but played exceptionally well when necessary to hold his scant lead over the Chicago professional. Norman Maxwell finished all square with Jack Hobens, the Englewood professional, after each had gone around in 76. Maxwell was 2 down at the turn, but came home in 37 to square the contest.

In their foursome match Jones and Adair snowed under Alex Cunningham and George Simpson by a six-hole margin. The Atlanta youngsters had 75 for the morning struggle, and managed to win two holes through the fortunate use of stymies. Playing with J. S. Worthington against James Maiden and George Fotheringham, Maxwell held the professionals to a decision at the home hole, and that Fotheringham sank a long putt and took the match by one hole brought no discredit upon the youthful Philadelphian.

Best Round Made by Mike Brady.

Mike Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, gave the best exhibition of golf of the day in defeating Jim Barnes, the professional champion, by five holes. Brady had a 71 and sank so many long putts Barnes decided the Boston homebred was unbeatable. Brady's card was:

Out ....4 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 3—36
In ....4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 5—35—71

Travers and Oswald Kirkby had a one hole margin at the finish of their foursome with Hutchinson and McLeod. All played badly in this affair, which the amateurs decided by winning the seventeenth, thus starting for the home hole 2 up. Hutchinson and McLeod won the last hole and saved that much glory out of the wreckage.

Emmett French had a narrow escape and was forced to make a picturesque shot in front of the gallery at the home hole to win his match from James West. West laid French a perfect stymie, but French pitched over the obstacle with his mashie and holed out to take the match by 1 up.

George McLean had a 72 in defeating Arthur Reid by 7 holes. Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy professional, had his work cut out to dispose of Wilfred Reid by 2 up. Kerrigan played the course in 73 at that.

It was announced that the gallery at Baltusrol Wednesday had contributed $734 toward the war relief fund being raised by the Professional Golfers' Association. The sale of programs and other helping things has brought the sum above $3,000. The professionals hope to have a record gallery tomorrow at Garden City.

The summaries:

Foursomes.
AMATEURS VS. SCOTCH.
AMATEURS.

D. E. Sawyer and J. G. Anderson	0
J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby	1
Bobby Jones and Perry Adair	6
Norman Maxwell and J. S. Worthington	0
C. B. Van Vleck, Jr., and R. Gwathmey	0
G. P. Tiffany and Grantland Rice	1
Total	8

SCOTCH.

Jock Hutchinson and Fred McLeod	0
W. MacFarlane and Alex Smith	2
Alex Cunningham and G. Simpson	0
James Maiden and G. Fotheringham	1
Jack Hobens and Isaac Mackie	10
George Low and Alec Campbell	0
Total	13

HOMEBRED VS. ENGLISH.
HOMEBRED.

M. J. Brady and Jack Burke	0
Walter Hagen and H. Lagerblade	0
Tom McNamara and Otto Hackbarth	0
Tom Kerrigan and George McLean	2
Jack Dowling and Charles Hoffner	5
Emmett French and Edward Loos	9
Total	16

ENGLISH.

Jim Barnes and James West	1
Gil Nicholls and Cyril Walker	4
George Sargent and Herbert Strong	1
Wilfred Reid and Arthur Reid	0
A. J. Sanderson and Frank Belwood	0
Harry Harris and Gordon Smith	0
Total	6

Individual Matches.
AMATEUR VS. SCOTCH.

Travers	0	Hutchinson	1
Kirkby	0	MacFarlane	3
Sawyer	0	Cunningham	1
Anderson	0	A. Smith	3
Jones	2	McLeod	0
Adair	1	Simpson	0
Maxwell	0	Hobens	0
Worthington	0	Mackie	2
Van Vleck	0	Fotheringham	8
Gwathmey	0	Maiden	3
Tiffany	0	Campbell	1
Rice	0	Low	6
Total	3	Total	28

HOMEBRED VS. ENGLISH.

Brady	5	Barnes	0
Hagen	3	Nicholls	0
McNamara	0	Sargent	3
Kerrigan	2	W. Reid	0
Dowling	0	Walker	3
French	1	West	0
Loos	7	Sanderson	0
Hoffner	2	Strong	0
McLean	7	A. Reid	0
Hackbarth	0	Harris	3
Burke	2	Belwood	0
Lagerblade	5	G. Smith	0
Total	34	Total	9

POINT RECAPITULATION.
First Day—English 44, Homebred 39, Scottish 14, Amateur 13.
Second Day—English 15, Homebred 50, Scottish 41, Amateur 11.
Total—Homebred 89, English 59, Scottish 55, Amateur 24.

Most of the contestants will have a day off today resting up for the final team matches at Garden City tomorrow. The existing ties for first and second places in the thirty-six-hole medal play affair at Englewood last Tuesday will be played off at Englewood today. George McLean and Willie MacFarlane, each of whom scored 146, will play eighteen holes this afternoon to decide first and second, and George Fotheringham and Emmett French, who scored 147, will play off for third prize.

HARNESS MEET CUT SHORT.

Grand Circuit Meeting at Detroit Ended, One Day Early.

DETROIT, July 26.—The annual Grand Circuit meeting here was cut one day short by the management, presumably to prevent further loss, and so ended with today's racing. The last-day crowd saw a splendid race in the free-for-all pace, in which the season's speed record was established by Hal Boy, although Single G. won the race.

Ben Earl set the pace in the first heat, but Single G. overhauled him in the stretch and stayed there until the last eighth, when Hal Boy, who had been trailing close, came fast, carrying Single G. to a break and winning in 2:01¼, the record heat of the year, with the last half in 0:59¾.

The summaries:

2.16 TROT.
Purse $1,200.

Peter Chenault, br. h., by Peter the Great, (Murphy)	2	1	1	1
Bessie G., b. m., by Duke Ideal, (Gamble)	1	2	3	3
Frances Belmont, b. m., (Ervin)	3	4	2	6
Ralla Hall, b. m., (Lee)	5	3	6	2
Jeanette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	4	5	4	4
Minnie Arthur, blk. m., (White)	6	6	5	5
Dell Jolla, blk. m., (Erskine)	8	8	7	7
Forrest Bingen, b. h., (Shuler)	7	7	dr.	
Mayor Todd, blk. h., (Tallman)	dis.			
Top Notch, b. h., (Taylor)	dis.			

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:10.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.
Purse $2,000.

Single G., b. h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Jamison)	1	2	2	1
Hal Boy, b. g., by Hal B., (McMahon)	2	1	4	2
Ben Earl, b. h., by The Earl, (Childs)	3	3	1	3
Russell Boy, b. h., (Donahue)	4	4	3	4

Time—2:02; 2:01¼; 2:06½; 2:04.

2:10 TROT.
Purse $1,200.

Brescil, b. m., by Bingara, (Rodney)	3	2	1	1	1
Stephen, b. g., by Belsire, (Pierce)	1	1	2	3	3
The Guide, b. h., (Geers)	5	5	4	2	2
Colorado Range, b. h., (Graves)	2	4	3	4	4
Grand Marshal, blk. g., (Hopkins)	4	3	dis.		

Time—2.09¼; 2:09½; 2:08¼; 2:11; 2:11.

TAKES FOUR BLUE RIBBONS.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker Has Good Day at Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia won four of the sixteen blue ribbons distributed at the second day's exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association this afternoon. It was an ideal afternoon and while it rained hard further inland, just a sprinkle touched the quarter-mile track.

Miss Wanamaker excelled in tandems and triumphed twice over horses owned by A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville. She won first in the class for harness horses over 14.2 with Eve, and again with Eve in the harness class for horses over 15 hands, this time defeating Mr. Atkinson's Polonius. In a saddle class Miss Wanamaker won with Cherry Stone over Mrs. Garvan's Fannie Frances.

Walter H. Hanley won the biggest class judged during the afternoon, the combination saddle class for the B. B. O'Donohue prize, in which fifteen of the sixteen horses entered were shown. It was a nip and tuck contest, Driftwood Blaze winning over A. W. Atkinson's Sparkling Moselle.

In the harness class won by Miss Wanamaker's Suave two of the twelve horses entered were shown. In the saddle class for 15 hands and over Miss A. J. Lindsay of New York won with Nancy Bright.

TO HOLD GRENADE CONTEST

N. Y. A. C. Arranges Novel Event for Games Tomorrow.

A hand grenade throwing contest, in which soldiers will compete in full military uniform, stands out as the chief event of interest at the military athletic meet which will be held by the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island tomorrow. The soldiers competing will be allowed three throws from behind a fence, so that the conditions of the event will be as near those of trench conditions as possible. The object will be a point ninety feet from the centre of the place from which the throw is made, and the participants will make their throws straight out, to the right and to the left, the points being judged according to the accuracy of the throw to the objective point.

This event is only one of a number of competitions arranged for the benefit of the soldiers stationed at the various posts around New York City. The program contains the biggest set of events the Winged Foot club has undertaken since starting its campaign to keep alive interest in track and field sports, rowing and swimming during the war. Entries have been received from soldier-athletes stationed at Forts Totten, Jay, and Slocum, and to add to the gaiety of the occasion the Fort Slocum band will be on hand to render a concert.

Other events for soldiers on the program are:

100 yards dash, in athletic costume; a litter race, in uniform; a two-lap inter-company relay race, in light marching order; an equipment dressing race; a running high jump, in athletic costume, and a one-half mile run, in athletic costume.

In addition there will be a javelin throw for the men stationed at Fort Slocum and a one-half mile walk, in light marching order and carrying a gun, for the men of Fort Jay. The swimming races, which will start after the last of the athletic events has been decided, will consist of a 110-yards handicap race, a 440-yards scratch race, a 55-yards novice race, open to enlisted men, and a fancy diving handicap competition.

The chief rowing races will be a junior eight-oared shell and a centipede race, in which the crews must contain two juniors. There will also be several rowing races closed to members of the New York A. C. The athletic events are scheduled to start at two o'clock.

YANKS TAKE GAME AS SHADOWS FALL

Battle with White Sox Until Baker's Bat Saves Day in Fourteenth Frame.

The Yanks played ball all afternoon and part of the evening at the Polo Grounds yesterday to beat the White Sox in a 14-inning tussle by a score of 6 to 5. The Sox, imbued with pennant ambitions, made strong objections to everything the Yanks did from the start. Donovan's lads have become very superstitious about losing so many ball games, so they decided to change their luck and get a new mascot.

This new mascot is a real innovation in baseball. His name is Harry Walker, and his color is pale mahogany. The little darky wears a perpetual grin, which serves to counterbalance the grouchy appearance which frequent defeat has carved on the faces of the Yanks. The grin isn't the good omen which has brought a ray of sunshine into the club, but the fact that Walker has six toes on his left foot, is, according to the soothsayers, the real reason that the Yanks' luck has changed. Now that they have a mascot with six toes, the Yankee scouts have their eyes open for some pitchers with three arms and base runners with three or four legs.

For a time it looked as if the new jinx dispeller's charm wasn't going to work, for after the Yanks got a four-run lead in the first inning the White Sox came back and tied the score in the second chapter. Egged on by Clarence Rowland and Kid Gleason the Sox tried everything in their répertoire to squeeze over anything which resembled a run, but the Yanks held them off until the fourteenth and annexed the spoils.

With the score tied at 5 to 5 in the fourteenth, Paddy Baumann got an infield hit, which hopped merrily out of every one's way at second base. Peckinpaugh raised the Yank hopes to a high plane by poling a long hit to left, which looked like a home run, but the ball sliced off into foul territory. Peck then spilled the ball on to the infield rug, and Williams fielded it.

He threw the ball to second to force Peck, but the ball bounded off Peck's back and all hands were safe. Pipp then laid an infield tap out of every-one's reach at third base and filled the bases. Frank Baker and his dangerous bat were received with loud welcome at this point. What Baker intended to do was to wallop a home run into the right field stand and while he didn't accomplish this particular purpose, he did something just as good by hoisting a high sacrifice fly to Joe Jackson in right field, which sent Baumann home with the winning run.

The Yankees had a high old time with Joe Benz in the first inning. High walked and Baumann cracked a single to right. Peck's sacrifice sent the runners along a station and Pipp's sacrifice fly sent High home, Baumann going to second after the throw in. Baker was then passed intentionally, the third time he had been accorded this flattery in two days.

A wild pitch by Benz pushed Baker to second and Baumann to third. Marsans, the Cuban stogie, clicked a single to centre and Baumann and Baker scored, the Cuban going to second when the ball was thrown home. Miller sent a single to centre and scored Marsans.

With that generous four-run lead it looked like easy picking for Nick Cullop, who was pitching for the Yanks. In the second inning, however, the White Sox bats got the measure of Cullop's left-handed wares and they were smashed over the hills and far away. After Joe Jackson had flied to Peck, in the second, Happy Felsch was safe on Baker's low throw to first.

Gandil rapped a single to right which sent Felsch to third. McMillan singled to right and scored Felsch, while Gandil romped home on Miller's error in trying to corral the ball and McMillan went around to third on the mishap. Ray Schalk smacked a three-bagger to left centre, scoring McMillan.

With a chance to tie the score within his grasp, Manager Rowland's excitement reached fever heat, and he sent in Tom Jenkins as a pinch hitter for Benz. This bit of strategy resulted in nothing, because Jenkins fanned. John Collins got an infield hit at the third station, and Schalk went over the pan with the tying run. Weaver's strike-out cut short any further destruction by the Sox.

Cullop weathered that inning all right, and was going along respectably until the sixth. Eddie Collins beat out a roller to short, and Jackson sacrificed. After Felsch lifted a high fly to Marsans, Gandil rammed a single to left which sent Eddie Collins home and put the Sox in front. Unexpected generosity on the part of Danforth, who had succeeded Benz, made it possible for the Yanks to tie the score in their portion of the same inning.

Nunamaker, the first batter up, flied to Jackson, and Cullop walked. Danforth couldn't find the plate, and High got a pass. Baumann also got a walk, and filled the bases. Danforth was taken out and Williams hurried to the rescue. Peckinpaugh shot a hot grounder to Weaver, who forced Baumann at second, and while Eddie Collins was trying his level best to make it a double play at first, Cullop romped home with the run which locked up the game again.

The two teams then struggled along far into the night, both pitchers being accorded the snappiest kind of support when they were in any kind of trouble. It was now a simple question whether the Yankees' new pickaninny mascot would work or whether he wouldn't. His mystic spell finally reached Williams, the Sox pitcher, in the fourteenth, and after loading up the pillows, Baker's sacrifice sent the assembled citizens home happy.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
High,lf	5	1	1	2	0	J.Collins,lf	6	0	2	3	0
Baum'n,2b	6	2	2	4	3	W'ver,ss,3b	6	0	2	5	4
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	7	E.Collins,2b	6	1	1	6	3
Pipp,1b	6	0	1	21	1	Jackson,rf	5	0	0	5	0
Baker,3b	5	1	1	2	3	Felsch,cf	6	1	2	1	1
Marsans,cf	5	1	3	5	0	Gandil,1b	6	1	3	11	0
Miller,rf,lf	6	0	2	4	0	M'Mullin,3b	5	1	1	2	2
Nunam'r,c	6	0	2	2	0	Risberg,ss	0	0	0	0	0
aGilhooley	0	0	0	0	0	Schalk,c	5	1	1	7	2
Walters,c	0	0	0	0	1	Benz,p	0	0	0	0	1
Cullop,p	3	1	0	0	4	bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0	cJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Hendryx,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Williams,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	46	6	13	42	19	Total	51	5	12*	40	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Nunamaker in thirteenth.
b Batted for McMullin in fourteenth.
c Batted for Benz in second.
Errors—Baker, Miller, Nunamaker.

New York...4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6
Chicago ....0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Nunamaker. Three-base hit—Schalk. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Pipp, Baker. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Bauman and Pipp; E. Collins, Weaver and Gandil; Baker, Bauman and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 12; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; Danforth, 5; Williams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 3 hits 4 runs in 1 inning; Danforth, 4 and 1 in 4 1-3; Williams, 6 and 1 in 8 2-3; Cullop, 10 and 3 in 13; Shawkey, 2 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; Danforth, 2; Williams, 2. Wild pitch—Benz. Time—2 hours 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

SOLDIERS WILL SEE BOUTS.

N. Y. A. C. to Hold Amateur Contests at Fort Slocum Tonight.

The soldiers of Uncle Sam in training at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, will be entertained this evening with a program of amateur boxing contests which will be conducted at the fort under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. The boxing will be confined to two classes, 110 and 135 pounds, and in each class the metropolitan district champion is scheduled to appear.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Young Joe Dundee vs. Eddie Fletcher; Eddie Seigel vs. Jerry Murphy; Jimmy Kirk vs. Joe Malone. Three ten-round bouts.

Freeport S. C., Freeport, L. I.—Jim Savage vs. Jack Hanlon. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Eddie Fitzsimmons vs. Johnny Drummie; Red McDonald vs. Dummy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Chicago, 5. (Fourteen innings.)
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 2. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 2. (Second game.)
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. (First game.)
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 2. (Second game.) (Called in fifth; darkness.)
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 1. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. (Second game.)
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	60	33	.645
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	50	44	.532
Detroit	47	45	.511
New York	45	44	.506
Washington	37	53	.411
Philadelphia	34	52	.395
St. Louis	36	58	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	53	28	.654
Cincinnati	53	43	.552
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Philadelphia	42	38	.525
Chicago	45	46	.495
Brooklyn	40	45	.471
Boston	36	48	.429
Pittsburgh	29	59	.330

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

DODGERS LOSE AND WIN.

Pirates Capture First Game, but Are Beaten in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—Brooklyn and Pittsburgh divided the honors today, the Buccaneers taking the first by a score of 4 to 1, while the Dodgers walked away with the second, the score being 5 to 1. In the first game Harold Carlson, the Three I League recruit, pitched better ball than Ed Pfeffer, the veteran twirler of the Dodger crew. Pfeffer was wild, nicking three batsmen, and also passed three men. He was reached safely seven times.

However, he managed to weather the danger until the eighth inning, when the game was tied at 1 to 1. Then the Pirates settled the contest beyond doubt. The Dodgers were the first to score.

In the fourth inning Daubert shot a triple to left centre, and scored when Hi Myers duplicated his Captain's feat by smashing out another three-bagger. Stengel flied to King in right and Myers refused to come home after the catch, but when Johnston hit to Debus, Hi was caught at the plate. The Dodgers never had a chance after that, only three men reaching first.

Cadore and Jacobs faced each other in the second game, and both went the whole distance, the former because he was never in danger, and the Pittsburgh twirler because the Dodger hitting did not come until the ninth inning, when it was too late to rescue him. The Pirates started off on Cadore as if they meant to store up several runs, the first three men beating out infield hits, and filling the bases. Hans Wagner hit into a double play, Bigbee scoring, and the next man was easy.

Pittsburgh got two more safeties in the second, but failed to push a run across. The same was true in the fourth. At no other time was Cadore in trouble, and pitched himself out of bad places like a veteran.

The Dodgers made the game sure in the ninth when they turned back the offerings of Elmer Jacobs for three more runs. With one man gone, O'Rourke, who was subbing for Mowrey at third, beat out a hit, went to third on Mack Wheat's hit, the latter taking second on the throw to third. O'Rourke scored on Cadore's sacrifice fly to right. Wheat taking third. Olson was passed, and he and Wheat worked the double steal, the latter scoring and Olson taking second. Daubert's third hit scored Olson.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	0	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3
King,rf	3	0	0	5	2	Daubert,1b	4	1	2	8	1
Carey,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wagner,1b	2	0	1	11	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	2	1
Boeckel,3b	3	1	2	1	1	Johnston,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Debus,ss	3	1	2	2	5	Cutshaw,2b	2	0	1	3	4
Pitler,2b	1	0	0	0	0	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Ward,2b	1	0	0	2	1	Meyers,c	2	0	1	5	2
Fischer,c	3	1	1	3	1	Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	1
Carlson,p	2	0	0	2	4						
Total	25	4	7	27	14	Total	29	1	6	24	13

Error—Stengel.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 .—4
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Fischer. Three-base hits—Daubert, Myers, Debus. Stolen bases—Johnston, Bigbee, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Boeckel, Ward, Carlson. Double plays—Stengel and Daubert; King and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; Carlson, 2. Earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 4; Carlson, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Bigbee;) Wagner, (Ward.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; Carlson, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	1	1	5	5	Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	3	8	0	King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Wagner,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Johnston,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Wilhoit,1b	0	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	3	3	Boeckel,3b	0	0	0	0	0
O'R'rke,3b	4	1	1	2	0	Pitler,2b	3	0	0	3	3
M. Wheat,c	4	1	2	4	4	aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Cadore,p	2	0	0	0	1	Debus,ss	4	0	1	0	2
						Ward,2b,3b	3	0	2	2	3
						bSteele	1	0	0	0	0
						Schmidt,c	3	0	2	1	1
						Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	31	5	10	27	13	Total	33	1	8	27	14

a Batted for Pitler in ninth.
b Batted for Ward in ninth.
Errors—Olson, (2.)

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3—5
Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Olson, M. Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Myers, (2,) Cadore. Sacrifice flies—Cutshaw, Cadore. Double play—Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 1; Jacobs, 3. Earned runs—Off Cadore, 1; Jacobs, 5. Struck out—By Cadore, 4; Jacobs, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

New York State League.
Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 3; Scranton, 1.
Binghamton, 2; Reading, 1.

American Association.
Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 5.
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 2.

Eastern League.
Lawrence, 4; New Haven, 2.
Bridgeport, 5; Portland, 2.
Hartford, 8; Springfield, 0.
Worcester, 4; New London, 3.
Worcester, 11; New London, 5.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. [illegible]

GIANTS SUCCUMB TO CUBS' ATTACK

McGraw's Clan Starts Tour in the West at Short End of a 7 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Playing bush ball, the Giants lost a one-sided and uninteresting contest to the Cubs this afternoon, 7 to 1. There never was a time during the game when the National League leaders were in the running or showed a semblance of the class that has given them a seven and a half game lead.

Tesreau, who was allowed to go the full nine innings, even though he was hit opportunely by the Bruins, was only in part responsible for the New York defeat. The four errors his mates made behind him played a big part in the final count. The Cubs touched Jeff for eight blows, three coming in the fourth, with a wild pitch and boot to clinch the game for the North Siders. A hit, walk, and a couple of mistakes added two more in the sixth, while two hits, following a pass, manufactured the initial tally of the contest in the first.

The Giants had Vaughn alarmed in nearly every round, but he always managed to revive when things looked darkest. Charley Herzog was the only visitor who delivered in a pinch, for it was his single that counted Burns in the fifth with the only New York run. This did not cause any worry, for the Cubs were leading by five runs when this session rolled around. Kauff, Zim, and Robertson experienced all sorts of trouble solving the home left-hander, Heinie's only hit being a bunt toward second, which he beat out.

Cy Williams put the Cubs in the lead, after two were out in the first inning, by swatting a double. Flack walked and reached second when Wolter beat out an infield tap. Doyle and Merkle raised easy infield pop-ups, but Long Cy poked out a double which registered Flack. Zeider's foul to the catcher closed the chapter. The Giants got men on base in each of the next three frames but couldn't get them over.

In the fourth, Zeider put a Texas leaguer back of third and Wortman followed suit. Dilhoefer sacrificed, and when Vaughn hit to Fletcher, Rariden dropped the throw, letting Zeider count. Flack's single marked up Wortman and after Wolter went out via the pitcher, Tesreau uncorked a wild pitch with Doyle at bat, permitting both Vaughn and Flack to scoot home.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	2	1	3	0	Burns,lf	3	1	1	5	0
Wolter,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	4	Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	3	0	2	1	1	Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Zeider,3b	4	1	1	2	4	Robertson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wortman,ss	3	2	1	1	1	Holke,1b	4	0	1	8	2
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	1	4	3	Rariden,c	3	0	1	2	1
Vaughn,p	3	2	1	2	5	Tesreau,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	31	7	8	27	18	Total	32	1	8	24	12

Errors—Wortman, Herzog, (2,) Kauff, Rariden.

Chicago ....1 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 .—7
New York ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Williams, (2,) Holke, Fletcher, Vaughn. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Burns, Wortman. Sacrifice hits—Kauff, Dilhoefer, Wolter. Double plays—Williams, Wortman and Merkle; Tesreau, Holke and Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 4; Vaughn, 2. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3; Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Passed ball—Dilhoefer. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and Bransfield.

MATTIES TAKE EARLY LEAD.

Hit Rixey Hard at Start, Downing Phillies by 5 to 2.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The locals hit Rixey almost at will today and had the game won before Oeschger relieved him, the score being 5 to 2. Schneider, on the other hand, pitched an excellent game and was never in real danger after his teammates had established a four-run lead in the third inning.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	2	1	5	Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	6
Roush,cf	4	1	0	1	0	Schulte,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Cravath,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	2	1	4	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Thorpe,lf	2	2	2	0	0	Dugey,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Neale,lf	2	0	1	2	0	Whit'd,lf,1b	4	0	0	4	0
McK'nie,2b	4	0	2	3	2	Evers,2b	3	1	2	3	1
Clarke,c	1	0	0	2	1	Burns,c	4	0	0	3	2
Wingo,c	2	0	0	5	0	Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	1
Schneider,p	3	0	0	0	3	Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aPaskert	1	0	1	0	0
						Fittery,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bNiehoff	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	11	27	11	Total	35	2	9	24	14

a Batted for Oeschger in seventh.
b Batted for Fittery in ninth.
Errors—Cravath, Burns.

Cincinnati ....0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 .—5
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Luderus. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Stolen bases—Bancroft, McKechnie, Evers, (2.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, . First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases of balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 8 hits 1 run in 2 2-3 innings; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 3 1-3; Fittery, 2 and 0 in 2; Schneider, 9 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Oeschger, 2; Schneider, 6. Wild pitch—Fittery. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

DOAK SHUTS OUT BRAVES.

Allows Only Two Hits and Cardinals Win Fray by 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Doak held Boston to two hits today and St. Louis shut out the visitors, 2 to 0.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Maranv'e,ss	3	0	0	2	2
J. Smith,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Powell,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Rehg,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Hornsby,ss	2	1	1	0	3	Kelly,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Cruise,cf	3	0	1	0	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Paulette,1b	3	0	0	16	0	C. Smith,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	6	Rawlings,2b	3	0	0	0	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	6	4	Tragesser,c	3	0	0	3	2
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	1	Barnes,p	3	0	0	2	2
Totals	25	2	4	27	16	Totals	29	0	2	24	11

Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis...............0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 .—2
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen base—Kelly. Sacrifice hit—J. Smith. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Doak, 2. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 2. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; Doak, 6. Time—1 hour, 3 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.
(First Game.) R. H. E.
Newark ......1 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—9 14 2
Toronto ......0 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0—7 17 3
(Second Game.)
Newark ....3 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2—8 13 1
Toronto ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 10 3

AT ROCHESTER.
(First Game.)
Providence ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 1
Rochester ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1
(Second Game.)
Rochester ....3 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 ..—11 10 0
Providence ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0 7 4

AT BUFFALO.
Baltimore ....0 0 0 5 0 0 2 2 3—12 16 1
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0— 2 8 3

AT MONTREAL.
Montreal ....0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 ..—5 9 1
Richmond ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 5 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	57	33	.633
Providence	54	38	.587
Baltimore	51	40	.560
Toronto	51	41	.554
Rochester	45	47	.489
Buffalo	39	56	.411
Richmond	36	54	.400
Montreal	33	57	.367

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.

Southern Association.
Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 2.
Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 0.
Mobile, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 1.
Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 2.

RED SOX WIN TWO GAMES.

Gain on White Sox by Administering Double Defeat to Browns.

BOSTON, July 26.—Boston won two games from St. Louis today, the opening game 11 to 2, and the second 8 to 3, gaining on Chicago, the league leader. Poor pitching and wretched fielding gave Boston its chance in the first game.

In the first game John Lavan was hit in the ribs by a pitched ball, and threw his bat at Ruth. Umpire Dineen ran between the two players. There was no serious damage done, and at the close of the inning Ruth and Lavan shook hands. Sloan of the visitors was ejected from the field in the first game after he had had words with Umpire Dineen.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	5	0	1	1	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Janvrin,2b	4	2	2	2	3	Austin,3b	3	0	2	2	2
Gainer,1b	4	3	2	11	0	Sloan,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	2	2	Rumler,rf	2	0	0	0	1
Hooper,rf	3	2	1	3	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	14	0
Shorten,rf	1	1	1	0	0	Pratt,2b	5	0	1	2	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Jacobson,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Scott,ss	4	1	2	2	1	Hale,c	4	0	2	3	1
Agnew,c	3	1	0	5	0	Lavan,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Ruth,p	3	0	2	1	5	Koob,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Martin,p	1	0	0	0	3
						aMagee	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	11	13	27	11	Total	36	2	10	24	15

a Batted for Koob in sixth.
Errors—Sloan, Rumler, Sisler, Pratt, Hale, Lavan, Martin.

Boston ....1 1 1 0 3 3 0 2 .—11
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Austin, Jacobson, Hale, Hooper, Gardner. Stolen base—Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Gardner, (2,) Ruth, Lewis, Hooper. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 12. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 3; Martin, 1; Ruth, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 7 hits, 1 run in 5 innings; Martin, 6 and 1 in 3; Ruth, 10 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Lavan.) Struck out—By Koob, 2; Martin, 1; Ruth, 3. Time—2 hours 7 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Walsh,cf	5	1	1	5	0	Shotton,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Janvrin,2b	4	2	2	3	3	Austin,3b	2	1	1	0	0
Hoblitzell,1b	3	2	3	9	2	Johnson,3b	1	0	0	0	3
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Rumler,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Pratt,2b	3	1	3	4	2
Scott,ss	4	1	1	1	5	Severeid,c	4	0	1	3	0
Agnew,c	4	0	1	2	1	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Foster,p	4	1	3	1	1	Lavan,ss	2	0	0	1	5
						Sothoron,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Rogers,p	2	0	0	0	2
Totals	34	8	14	27	13	Totals	31	3	8	24	13

Boston ....3 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 .—8
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Shotton, Hoblitzell, (2,) Hooper, Janvrin. Three-base hit—Austin. Stolen bases—Pratt, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Hoblitzell. Sacrifice flies—Hooper, Lavan. Double plays—Scott, Janvrin, and Hoblitzell; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Gardner and Janvrin. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron, 1; Foster, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Sothoron, 7 hits and 6 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Rogers, 7 and 2 in 6 2-3; Foster, 8 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Rogers, 2; Foster, 2. Wild pitch—Foster. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

MACKMEN DIVIDE HONORS.

Tigers Take First Game, but Athletics Get Second Fray.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Detroit broke even with Philadelphia here today, the former winning the first game, 6 to 2, and Philadelphia the second, 4 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	3	5	Jamieson,rf	5	0	2	2	1
Vitt,3b	3	2	2	0	4	Strunk,cf	5	0	1	5	0
Dauss,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Cobb,cf	4	2	4	2	0	Bates,2b	2	1	0	3	0
Veach,lf	3	2	1	6	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Heilman,1b	3	0	0	12	1	Haley,c	3	0	1	3	2
Harper,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Dugan,ss	3	0	0	0	5
Young,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Grover,2b	2	1	0	2	2
Stanage,c	4	0	0	2	1	Seibold,p	2	0	1	1	4
James,p	3	0	0	1	1	aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	14	Total	31	2	7	27	16

a Batted for Seibold in ninth.
Errors—McInnis, (2.)

Detroit ....1 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0—6
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Cobb, Strunk. Three-base hit—Cobb. Home run—Veach. Sacrifice hit—Haley. Sacrifice flies—Grover, Veach. Double play—Dugan, McInnis, and Haley. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 9. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off James, 3; Seibold, 3. Earned runs—Off James, 2; Seibold, 6. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Bates and Seibold.) Struck out—By James, 1; Seibold, 2. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owen.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	1	2	0	0	O.Bush,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Strunk,cf	3	1	2	1	1	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Bodie,lf	3	0	1	1	1	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Bates,3b	3	1	0	3	1	Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	12	3	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Meyer,c	3	0	0	4	0	Harper,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Dugan,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Young,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Grover,2b	3	1	1	2	6	Stanage,c	4	0	0	7	0
Noyes,p	2	0	0	2	4	Mitchell,p	3	0	1	0	0
J.Bush,p	0	0	0	1	1	bBurns	1	0	0	0	0
aSchang	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	28	4	7	27	19	Total	34	2	8	24	8

a Batted for Noyes in eighth.
b Batted for Young in ninth.
Errors—Bodie, Dugan, Noyes, (2,) Young.

Philadelphia ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 ..—4
Detroit ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Strunk, McInnis, Grover. Sacrifice hits—Harper, Strunk. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Heilman; Heilman, (unassisted;) Strunk and McInnis; Noyes, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits and 2 runs in 8 innings; Noyes, 7 and 1 in 8; J. Bush, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Noyes, 3. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owens, and McCormick.

INDIANS GET EVEN BREAK.

Drop First Game to Senators, 2 to 1, but Win Second in Five Innings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Cleveland and Washington split even in a double-header today, the locals winning the first game, 2 to 1, and dropping the second, 5 to 2. The latter was called at the end of the fifth inning, on account of rain.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	0	Graney,lf	3	1	0	2	1
Foster,2b	2	1	1	1	2	Chapman,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Milan,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	3	1	Roth,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	3	1	Harris,1b	1	0	0	10	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	2	1	W'gans,2b	2	0	0	2	6
Menosky,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	6	1	bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	1	0	0	1	1	Billings,c	3	0	0	4	1
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Bagby,p	2	0	0	1	1
Ayers,p	1	0	0	0	1	cDeberry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	5	27	8	Total	27	1	3	24	14

a Batted for Dumont in fifth.
b Batted for Evans in ninth.
c Batted for Bagby in ninth.
Errors — Shanks, Leonard, Wambsganss, Ainsmith.

Washington ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Judge. Stolen bases—Ainsmith, Graney. Sacrifice hits—Bagby, Foster. Double plays—Rice and Ainsmith; Wambsgans, Billings, Evans, Graney, and Bagby. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; Dumont 5; Ayers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 5 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Dumont, 2 and 1 in 5; Ayers, 1 and 0 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Ainsmith;) Ayers, (Billings.) Struck out—By Dumont, 2; Bagby, 2; Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Dumont. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	2	0	1	1	0	Judge,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Chapman,ss	1	1	0	1	3	Foster,2b	3	1	1	1	2
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Milan,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Rice,rf	2	1	1	1	1
Harris,1b	3	0	1	5	0	Shanks,ss	3	0	0	3	0
W'gans,2b	2	1	0	0	0	Leonard,3b	1	0	1	2	1
Evans,3b	2	1	0	3	1	Menosky,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Deberry,c	1	1	1	3	0	Henry,c	1	0	0	2	1
Klepfer,p	1	1	0	0	0	Harper,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Shaw,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	18	5	4	15	4	Total	20	2	4	15	6

Errors—Wambsgans, Shanks.

Cleveland ....0 5 0 0 0—5
Washington ....2 0 0 0 0—2

(Called—Rain.)

Stolen bases—Foster, Rice, Henry. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 5. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 3; Harper, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 4 hits, 0 runs in 5 innings; Harper, 0 and 4 in 1, (none out, three on base in second;) Shaw, 4 and 1 in 4. Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; Shaw, 2. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

PAN ZARETA WINS IN STRETCH DRIVE

Outfoots Fast Field, Including Top o' th' Morning, at Empire City.

E. T. Colton's Pan Zareta, admittedly the Queen of the West, added to the territory over which she holds dominion when she won the Katonah Handicap at about six furlongs at Empire City yesterday and left trailing behind her and out of the money the great sprinter, Top o' th' Morning.

Carrying 137 pounds against the 140 shouldered by Top o' th' Morning, Pan Zareta was conceding weight, according to the scale, to every one of the seven starters. Included in the field was W. P. Orr's Leochares, an aged gelding that had set the track afire at New Orleans in the Winter. He was ridden by Knapp, and was reported to be in such good condition that he was made favorite over both of the top weights.

The real interest was in the struggle for supremacy between Top o' th' Morning and Pan Zareta, and for the greater part of the distance the race appeared to be limited to these two. Leochares began slowly, so that Top o' th' Morning, winging out in front, had only Pan Zareta as his dangerous opponent. The old gelding swept along at a pace that carried him to the quarter in 0:22 4-5 and the half in 0:47. All the time Pan Zareta was sticking close, and in the run around the turn she began to move up, so that in entering the stretch the advantage rested with the mare.

Leochares meantime had been working his way to the front, but Knapp did not dare to essay a passage on the inside, and he had to race all the way around the field to get into a contending position at the head of the stretch. Whimsy, finding a clear track on the inside, also showed up dangerously as Top o' th' Morning began to falter under the weight.

A hot race to the line ensued, with Pan Zareta just lasting to win by three-quarters of a length from Leochares, which beat Whimsy a head for the place. Top o' th' Morning was three lengths back. The time of 1:09 2-5 equals that of Top o' th' Morning when he won last Monday, carrying 126 pounds.

In the Wakefield Handicap, for two-year-olds, the Wickliffe Stable's Ultima Thule, which has met with hard luck in his last few races, had clear sailing all the way. He was opposed by a good field, but John Sanford's Wawbeek, considered the most formidable, got away poorly and never showed his real speed. Papp was chasing Ultima Thule until the stretch, when James Butler's Top Coat came up, and, finishing strongly, took the place, two and a half lengths behind Ultima Thule.

There was an upset in the fifth race, when the odds-on favorite, Miss Kruter, allowed Right to win by a neck. In the final event the first three horses finished noses apart, with the verdict going to the odds-on choice, Sasin.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; purse $1,100; one mile. Time—1:40.
Bella Desmond, Oscar Lewisohn's br. f., 112 pounds, by Desmond-Bellatrix, 7 to 20 and out, (M. Buxton)....1¾
Golden Rod, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 108, by All Gold-Daisy F., 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, (F. Robinson)....2^{4}
Queen of the Water Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 107, by Waterboy-Planutess, 2 to 1, third, (L. McAtee)....3^{4}
*Bedtime Stories, Ginger Snap II., and Diversion also ran. Diamond and Fairy Wand scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; non-winners of two races at this meeting; by subscription of $10 with $1,100 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Edith F., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 101 pounds, by Transvaal-Lady Aristocracy, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (S. McGraw)..$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Corydon, W. H. Travers's ch. g., 112, by Hamburg-Sylvan, 2 to 1 and even, (R. Troxler)....2^{3}
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 109, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, 6 to 5, third, (L. McAtee)....3½
George W. Avery, Miss Bonero, Prunes, Butcher Boy, Ilma Schorr, and Magnetite also ran. Starry Banner and Paganini scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $1,100 added; about six furlongs. Time—1.09 2-5.
Pan Zareta, E. T. Colton's ch. m., aged, 137 pounds, by Abe Frank-Caddie Griffith, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Mott)....1¾
Leochares, W. P. Orr's b. g., aged, 127, by Broomstick-Leayonard, even and 2 to 5, (W. Knapp)....2^{h}
Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 4, 114, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 8 to 5 third, (F. Robinson)....3^{3}
Top o' th' Morning, Kewessa, Startling, and High Noon also ran. Milkman scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Wakefield Handicap, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $25; starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed cash value, $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07.
Ultima Thule, Wickliffe Stable's b. c., 110 pounds, by Ultimus-Rubia Granda, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3 (A. Shuttinger)....$1^{2\frac{1}{2}}$
Top Coat, James Butler's br. g., 110, by Star Shoot-Raglan, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5 (L. Lyke)....2½
Papp, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 118, by Peter Quince-Phebe G., 7 to 10, third (R. Troxler)....3^{2}
Matinee Idol, Starry Banner, James T. Clark, and Wawbeek also ran. Chief Lally scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; claiming; purse $1,100; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 1-5.
Right, W. H. Congdon's b. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Fair Play-Mirth, 5 to 1, even and out, (N. Barrett)....1^{nk}
Miss Kruter, E. T. Colton's b. m., 6, 106, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, out for place, (B. Kleeger)....2^{2}
Madame Herrmann, J. W. McClelland's br. f., 4, 103, by Garry Herrmann-Desayuno, out for third, (M. Rowan)...3^{h}
Precise also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $1,100; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.
Sasin, C. Buxton's b. c., 4 years, 122 pounds, by The Picket-Queen, 2 to 5 and out, (R. Troxler)....1no
Dovedale, Theodore Smith's b. g., 4, 104, by Garry Herrmann-Dovecote, 3 to 5 and out, (M. Rowan)....2no
G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 112, by Lissak-Subdue, out for third, (A. Collins)....3no
Rockport also ran. Aldebaran scratched. Weather, clear; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. The Grader, 117 pounds; Armament, 112; *Ed. Bond, 112; Princess Janice, 109; *Checks, 109; Muckross, (imp.) 108; *Plaudits, 107; *Flash of Steel, 108; Tranby, (imp.,) 108; *Lottery, 99; *Dan, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Trial by Jury 115 pounds; Dick Williams, 112; Syrian, 112; Clematis II., 110; Gex, (imp.,) 109; Brooks, 109; Harry Shaw, 109; Capra, 107; Water Witch, 107; Celandria, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; five furlongs. Pinehurst, 112 pounds; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 110; Marmont, 110; Gyp, (imp.,) 110; Elizabeth H., 109; School-girl, 107; *Paganini, 107; *Aileen O., 107; *Dr. Nickell, 105; * Cave Man, 105; *Frostilla, 104; *Tumble In, 102; *Rita, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mahopac Claiming Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Gillies, 117 pounds; Brooklyn, 114; Hwfa, 112; Fleuro, (imp.,) 109; Starlike, 108; Shoddy, 105; Barry Shannon, 104; Brieze, 104; Phocion, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Cliff Haven, 113 pounds; *Intone, 113; Checks, 108; Madame Herrmann, 108; Muckross, (imp.,) 103; Bar of Phoenix, 103; *Square Dealer, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Fragonard, 118 pounds; Star Spangled, 115; Turf, 108; American, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

EIGHT LEFT AT EKWANOK.

C. H. Gardner Puts Out W. A. Barber, Jr., in Play for Golf Trophy.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—Play for the first President's Cup on the Ekwanok course was narrowed to eight golfers as a result of the second round competition this afternoon. The survivors are Wilson Littleton, Garden City; C. H. Gardner, Agawam; Frank Crocker, Ekwanok; D. M. Parker, Garden City; George E. Morse, Rutland; A. J. McClure, Lakewood; De Witt Balch, Cincinnati, and W. D. MacDonald, Ekwanok. Gardner in today's matches defeated W. A. Barber, Jr., a former champion, and W. W. Manning of Upper Montclair.

When you're good and tired of the usual flavor of ordinary cigars, try the distinctive
JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
3 for 25c and Upward
Various Sizes and Shapes
Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Boys who want to help their daddies flatten out the High Cost of Living, will remind them that all our boys' wool Norfolks now show savings.
Three easy prices, take in the best that we make—and you know what that means! $8.50, $10.50 and $12.50.
This helps, too — men's suits that were higher, now $25.
Need a new straw? Substantial reductions — even in Bangkoks.
For Soldiers! "Westpointer" shoes. The last officially approved for West Point Cadets. Regulation tan, $7.50.
The Rogers-Peet Camp Toilet Case, $3.25.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Taylor Rackets For Vacation Time
Have a look at some we have strung up especially for the holiday player—at very pleasing prices, too—$3, $4 and $5. Taylor Tennis Balls are better than ever. 3 for $1.25—special rates to Clubs.
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Athletic Specialists
26 EAST 42ND STREET
OPP. HOTEL MANHATTAN

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TODAY
SIX ATTRACTIVE EVENTS INCLUDING THE
Mahopac Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:13, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by direct trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley.
Grand Stand and Paddock, $3; Ladies, $1.50.

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35 WALL STREET

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
FIT AND SIT BETTER THAN ORDINARY COLLARS

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323 P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy.—Re Camille Weidenfeld.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calender of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Weitzenkorn<Weitzenkorn.	Orlando<Orlando.
Gurdik<Del & Hud Co	Hanan<Hanan.
Babiczak<same.	Quagliotti<Quagliotti.
Milaw<Milaw.	Lippman, Inc<Levinson.
Sheldon<Sheldon.	Re Beatty.
S Raines & Co, Inc<Ciner Mfg Co.	De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Re Walsh.	Helburn-Thompson Co<All American Mercantile Co.
Nulle<Hardware & Peck Co.	Freygang<Indep Elec Supply Co.
Jacob Lippman, Inc<Levison.	Re Gold, (Kutner.)
Kenny<NY Homeopathic Medical Co.	Oakes<Oakes.
Saperston<Goldsmith.	Thomsen<Thomsen.
Emden<Mint Products	Bancus<Weatherall.
Re Martens.	Preston<Murray.
Rowe<Rowe.	Spiegel<Stokes.
Brody<Brody.	Cook<Kane.
Jamieson<Jamieson.	De Gonzalez<Gonzalez
Re Cont Supply Co.	Fogarty<Stange.
Derrico<Diano.	Goldberg<Klein.
Bigham<Bigham.	Ruff<Rosendorf.
Jamesburg Pk Rty Co<Jamesburg Dev Co.	Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
Denton<Denton.	Fogarty<Stange, (4.)
Mathews<Mathews.	Savarese<I O U Co.
Kegerreis<Van Zile.	Miller<Prince, (2.)
Hall<Cesner.	McLaren<Adair.
Harlem Sav Bk<Hensle Const Co.	Kusmicz<Richards.
Abrahams<Abrahams.	Cunningham<Schenck.
Howell<NY Rys.	Brightwood Motor Mfg Co<Judson.
Abt<Klugman.	Lubitz<Hellman.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Utility Rty Co.	Rosenberg<Spitzer.
McHugh<Del & Hudson Co.	Aranack<Black & White Cabinet Co.
Kegerreis<Van Zile.	Irving<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
Union & N H Trust Co<Ketcham.	Steele<same.
Cornell<Allen.	Alexander<same.
Re Int R T<Weinstein	Bayard Products Co<Gross.
CNY<Smith.	Re CNY, (E 63d St.)
Re Adamczyk.	Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
De Forest Sheet & Tin Plate Co<Loeb.	Spooner<Spooner.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.	Jobin<Lawrence.
Purdy<Edelson.	Re Lequin.
Nealis<Nealis.	Cent Park Pickle Wks, Inc<Fuecksel.
Re Edw'd Thompson Co<Lash.	Jackson<Jackson.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Excise cases:	Re Sisson, (5.)
Re Dexter, (7.)	Re Stiller.

PART III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Margaret Ackerman,	Richard B Schoeler,
George G Dewenap.	Mary A Reilly,
Addis H Wentzel,	French E Evans.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Martin & Martin<Dalberg.	Buonopno<same.
Thorn & Co<Nista Const Co.	Margolies<same.
Same<Bolognese Inv.	Cohen<same.
Jansch<Friedland.	Hoar<same.
Diamond<Progressive S & M Corp.	Kennedy<same, (2.)
Coghlan<Dowling.	Halligan<Beaver.
Brandt<Sussman.	Cleary<Linch.
Silver<Mendelsohn Co.	Bell<same.
Schlanger<Am Vienna Roll Baking Co.	Germano<same.
Love<Muller.	Bank<same.
Barr<Cahill.	Pappas<same.
Rothman<Kamber & Co.	Nitzberg<same.
Herrman<Ullman.	Johnson<same.
Sharp<Samuels.	Connell<same, (2.)
Nichols & Co<Bishoff.	Cronin<same.
Richards & Hirschfeld<Runkle.	Breitweiser<same.
Hornstein<Krasney.	Lazinsky<same, (2.)
Palmer<Siebert.	Kiel<same.
Libman<Lash.	Cassolara<same.
Colonial Bk<Stoddard.	Chasin<same.
Cohen<Goodstein.	Cerney<same.
Nikra Rty Co<Lachman.	Moritz Excel Shrink Wks<Malitzky.
Mucci<Linch.	Claiborne<Wheeler.
Scanlan<same, (2.)	De Fevre<East Rockaway Imp Co.
Edelman<Beaver.	Eilers & Becker Leather Co<Krautman.
Smith<Linch.	Volaskowitch<Starr.
Luria<same.	The Arco Co<Rosenhaus, Inc.
Tannenbaum<same.	Elec Wiring, &c, Co<De Carli.
Morello<same.	Savage<Wachsman.
Bruno<same.	Krieger<6 & 8 Rutgers Place Co, (2.)
Rabinowitz<same.	Zimney<Dworsky.
Sheingold<same.	Wiener<Kirsch.
Farbman<Beaver.	Winter<Pass.
Brettschneider<Linch.	Lipner<Blumenfeld.
Rowe<Beaver.	Miller<Greevklong.
Wolfer<same, (2.)	Harrison<May.
Comerford<Linch.	

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Re Sagendorf—Philip J. McCook. Re Hannon—Stanley M. Isaacs. Gorth<Isenberg—William Weiss. Haskin<McIntosh—Louis J. Schwartz. Morrison<Weingarten—Louis Jacobson.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Appley<Totero—Maurice S. Cohn. Pancoast<Schriebersdorf—Joseph P. Morrissey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Jesse S. Phillips<Clarence F. Birdseye—Edward E. McCall. J. D. O'Neill<Same—Edward E. McCall.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Old Kingsbridge Road.	Re Knapp & French.
Bramer<Kleinberg.	Lawyers Mtg Co<Bregman.
Frazier<Cottage Rty.	Am R Estate Co<Levine.
Re Lichtenberg.	Sommerfeld<Sommerfeld.
Dooling<Ventarola.	Loewy<Loewy.
Carlucci<Giordanio.	Kossoy<Kossoy.
Noble<Noble.	Re Bassi.
Thompson<Santani.	Larson<Hart.
Island Inv Co<Erickson.	Long & Bros<Quin.
Horn<Davey.	D'Aniello<Bruno.
Meed<Panessa.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan J.

Wilson<Barry.	Zarato<Galano.
Johnston<Lehrman.	Loewns<Colonna.
Olson<Morningside Const Co, (2.)	

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Fairchild<Willis Avenue Realty Company, (2.)—Joseph R. Truesdale. Hewlett<Sussman—Enos S. Booth. Rogers<same—Julius D. Tobias.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Bruggner<Bruggner.	McDermott<McCabe.
Lundquist<Lundquist.	Morton<Smith Hoisting Machine Co.
Selander<Johnson.	Re New Utrecht Av RR Line, (Zimmermann.)
Kripattes<Bender.	
Linker<Jamison.	
Waller<Waller.	Goldschmid<Fuchs.
Andereya<O'Hara.	McGuire<McGuire.
Dennin<Remsen.	Cromwell<Bynner.
Hausleiter<Hausleiter.	Vitale<G. Schirmer.
Re Gold & Taylor Cut Stone Co.	Terino<B H R R Co.
Stevenson<Ennis.	Sapolsky<Rooney.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire.	Turner<Parsons.
Hinton<Patrick Ryan Cons Corpn.	Roth<Nassau & Queens Land & Imp.
People N Y<Faggello.	Freedman<Chautauqua & Erie Grape Co.
Huskay<Ackers.	Bunnell<Mooney.
Moulden<Moulden.	Klein<Klein.
Rothman<Silovitz.	Healy<Hunt.
Re East 95th St, (Ginsburg.)	Schmidt<Frederickson.
Nubel<Nubel.	Re Aitman.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part I.—Hylan, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Silverman<Simon.	Meskin<Winkel Bldg.
Marcovitz<Sullivan.	McNamara<Levy.
Richardson<Paragon Const Co.	

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If you have a relative or friend with the American Army in France or elsewhere, send him The New York Times. Daily and Sunday editions at domestic subscription rates. $1.00 per month.

DOCTORS FOR EMERGENCY.

Police Surgeons Nucleus for Corps to Meet Sudden Demands.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Payne Whitney, Chairman, Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. David Stevenson, and Mrs. Arthur Woods, members of the Women's War Auxiliary of New York Hospital, a police surgeon auxiliary medical corps has been equipped and 300 surgeons of this city, including the police and fire surgeons, organized into units to handle surgical cases in any emergency that may arise within the city.

The original amount raised by the women managers was $1,500. Some of the money came from the Hospital Social Service Association and some was given by Southern women now living in New York.

The equipment for the field dressing station is kept at the chief surgeon's office at Police Headquarters and can be delivered quickly to any part of the city by its automobile transport. The emergency bags containing the surgical and medical supplies are kept in each police inspection district office for the use of the medical officers, and may be reached quickly. This equipment will provide means for quick field dressing of wounds and makes possible the successful handling of large numbers of injured, in case some catastrophe should visit the city.

Dr. Edward T. Higgins, chief surgeon, Police Department, is the commanding officer. Each borough of the city has its own unit, in charge of a borough chief, elected by the members forming the unit. Borough units are sub-divided into zones, each zone having its own lieutenant medical officer in charge.

The borough chiefs who have been elected by the various units are: Manhattan, Dr. Harold Barclay; Bronx, Dr. Alvin E. Munson; Brooklyn, Dr. Walter A. Sherwood; Queens, Dr. William T. Scoville; Richmond, Dr. Alfred H. Thomas.

GLEN COVE PROTEST FAILS.

Court Gives No Comfort to Opponents of New City.

MINEOLA, July 26.—Judge Lewis J. Smith in the County Court here this morning dismissed the appeal, taken by those opposed to the formation of a city out of the village of Glen Cove, from the election which was held there on the question on June 30. Judge Smith held he had no jurisdiction. It was alleged that spoiled ballots were thrown on the floor and swept up, and that there was illegal voting. Counsel for the petitioners announced that he would institute a taxpayer's action in the Supreme Court for a writ to prevent the organization of the city government. The city advocates carried the election on June 30 by 7.

Inland Salt Water Routes—Through Long Island Sound

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Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla
Afternoon and Evening Concerts

Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, daily, except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Fall River Line Steamers Providence and Plymouth in Service
Afternoon and Evening Concerts
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms — Inside Staterooms Always Cool

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., daily, except Sundays, 6 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M., Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Agencies, and at Piers.

Take the Biggest Boats
SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.
MUSIC DANCING RESTAURANT LUNCH ROOM
Thru Service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 7 P. M. weekdays, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9:30 A. M. for Albany.
SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP
The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50. Send for special folder.
Telephone Canal 9000
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Sunday Excursions

To Bridgeport — Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c

To New Haven — Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.50. Children 75c

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CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Extra steamer Saturdays leaves Christopher St., 7:30 W. 129th St., 8 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Albany, Troy and the North.
PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY
CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY
Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. week days; 9:30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

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Mondays Only, July 2 to Sept. 10
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
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Connecting train service for Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramas. Folder on request.
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Hard Coal — No Smoke — Comfort
Next Sunday and Every Sunday and Holiday
Lake Hopatcong
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A.M.
Sunday, July 29, Wed., Aug. 1
Atlantic City
$2.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.25
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 8:20 A.M. Wednesday, leave Newark 8:15 A.M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

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BOSTON $3.05
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $2
Week days and Sundays at 6:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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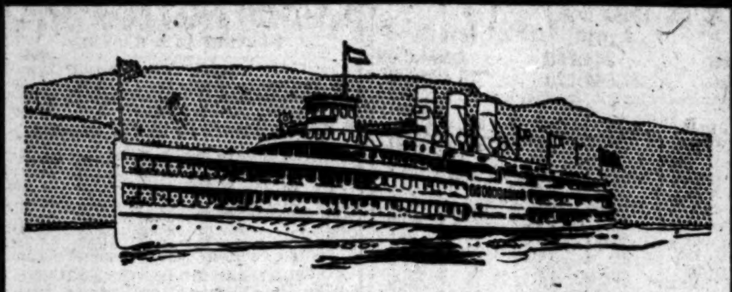

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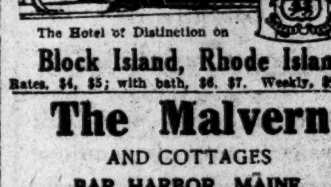

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity at a New Low Level as Uncertainties of Situation Increase.

Dealings on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were in the smallest volume for any five-hour session in more than four months. In this way the Street reflects its inability to gauge the ultimate effect of momentous changes in the business world growing out of the necessities for a much broader participation by the United States in the war than any one visioned in early April. The Russian situation is so bad that no one attempts nowadays to minimize its serious bearing on the probable lengthening of the war. There is still a feeling in banking circles in closest touch with Petrograd that Russia will prove true to her obligations to the Allies and will soon give a better account on the eastern battlefront, but the loss of priceless guns and ammunition obtained with so much difficulty has proved discouraging. Exports from this country to Russia have almost stopped, owing to the railway congestion, which is now so bad that it is estimated that a full year will be required to transport materials now at Vladivostok to their destination. The latest report on submarine sinkings has also served to unsettle further the hope that Great Britain had increased the effectiveness of her protection of the sea lanes to such a point that Germany would have to admit the futility of depending upon the U-boats to win the war.

However, the market takes each piece of bad news philosophically, and prices have held up remarkably well. This is taken to indicate a strong technical position which has made sellers more cautious in working for declines. For most of the day yesterday prices were firm, but they yielded in the final hour upon receipt of news that Secretary McAdoo had increased his tentative war budget to $6,000,000,000. No one deceives himself as to the size of the job that the United States has undertaken. It must make up within a few months for its lack of preparedness expenditures for several years back, and at the same time must shoulder a large part of the burden of carrying the weaker Allies to relieve Great Britain. In some quarters encouragement is derived from this situation on the ground that the Government will move very guardedly in adopting measures for price-fixing or for raising additional revenues in order not to slow down the production of needed supplies.

The Denman-Goethals deadlock was not broken a moment too soon, and it is of the utmost importance that every effort be bent to the production of new ships of all kinds as rapidly as possible. The scarcity of available tonnage has begun to choke export business, and very large foreign orders which were offered regardless of price have been refused by commission men and manufacturers because of their inability to engage cargo space. The movement of supplies for the American troops on the Continent will itself absorb a considerable part of shipping accommodation hitherto available for export business.

Action of the St. Paul Directors yesterday in reducing the annual dividend from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. was well received. The company's shares moved up to 69½ from the price of 68 made before the meeting, and the belief was encouraged that the company sees no reason to believe that future earnings will not be sufficient to maintain this modest rate. Advance inquiries indicate that the offering of $100,000,000 of Canadian Government two-year notes which is to be made on a basis to yield 6.07 per cent. will be well received. There is ample money for investment in short-term issues which is not available for long-term bonds, and it is not expected that the offerings now being made will interfere to any extent in the success of the next big loan by this Government.

Guaranty Securities Co. Dividend.

The Guaranty Securities Company, which was formed two years ago to promote the sale of automobiles on the partial payment plan, has declared a dividend for the quarter ended June 30 at the rate of 2 per cent. per year. A statement issued yesterday showed that the company's surplus increased in the quarter from $86,413 to $210,078. The balance sheet set forth notes and acceptances amounting to $10,096,726 among the assets, which were pledged to secure collateral trust notes, debentures, and bank loans. The amount of collateral notes and debentures outstanding was $7,554,500 on June 30. The total assets amounted to $12,881,269.

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Low ....2¼ | Renewals 2¼

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MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4¼@4½	Sixty days	4¾@5
Ninety days	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4¾@5
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	5
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	5
Six months	4½@4¾	Six months	5@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3 @3¼
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3¼@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3⅝@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months ....4¾@5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	...
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	...
Cables	5.75½	5.75½	5.75⅝	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	21.55	21.20	21.55	+.35
Cables	21.65	21.30	21.65	+.35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7555	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.76¼	5.75½
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.00	63.10
	Peking	99.00	99.125
	Shanghai	93.00	93.125
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10	Holland	41.37½	41.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.25
	Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	21.55	21.65
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	31.90	32.00
	Copenhagen	29.20	29.50
	Christiania	29.80	29.95
19.295	Spain	22.85	23.00
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	25.25	25.375
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.1826	Switzerland	4.59	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $542,049,650; balance, $42,098,945; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $262,804; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,453,034.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.1875@$2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 78⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	306,876	244,760	1,334,872
Year to date	112,689,890	93,646,120	75,496,740

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66½	67½	200	Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67	− ½
3⅝	4¼	200	Alaska Juneau	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
28¼	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
83½	83¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
100	100½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ½
92¼	92⅜	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	91½	92¾	91½	92¾	+1¾
47½	48	1,200	Am. Can	48½	48½	48	48	...
75	76	700	Am. Car & Fdry	75¾	76	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
98	100	200	Am. Express	98	98	98	98	+8
13	13½	300	Am. H. & Leather	13	13¼	13	13	− ¼
57¼	59	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57	58¾	57	58¼	+ ¾
12	13	800	Am. Ice	13	13	13	13	+1
57	57½	1,400	Am. International	58	58¼	57	57½	+ ½
27	27¼	14,300	Am. Linseed	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
62½	63	500	Am. Linseed pf	63½	63½	63	63	...
71	71¼	900	Am. Locomotive	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	− ⅝
15	15½	100	Am. Malting	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅜
69¼	69¾	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	69	69¼	69	69¼	− ⅜
102¼	102½	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	102½	101	102¼	+1¼
120¾	121¼	900	Am. Sugar Ref	121¼	121⅜	121	121	+ ¼
49½	49¾	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	48½	50	48½	49¾	+1½
119¾	119¾	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	119⅝	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝	+ ⅛
200	203	500	Am. Tobacco	201	204	201	204	+4
53	54	500	Am. Woolen	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1
24½	25	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	− ⅛
76¼	76¾	4,600	Anaconda Copper	76¼	76⅝	76	76	+ ⅛
58	59½	100	Associated Oil	59	59	59	59	−1
100¼	100½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	100⅝	100¼	100¼	− ¼
100⅛	100¼	500	Do., odd lot	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	...
104⅛	105	1,200	At., Gulf & West I	105½	105½	103⅞	104⅛	−1⅛
61	62	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	...
70¼	70½	5,900	Baldwin Loco	71½	72¼	70¼	70⅝	− ⅝
69⅛	69⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	69½	69½	69½	− ½
68	69	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ½
126	129	300	Bethlehem Steel	127½	128	127½	128	−2
125⅛	125¼	12,600	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	126	126¾	125⅛	125¼	− ¼
59	61	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅝
101	115	100	Bklyn Union Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½	−3½
..	71	100	Brown Shoe	67	67	67	67	−4
10¾	11⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
100	100⅞	200	Burns Brothers	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+2¼
36	36¾	300	Butte & Superior	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	− ⅞
159¾	161	100	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	+ ⅝
86½	86⅝	1,700	Central Leather Co	87	87⅛	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅝
112½	114⅜	100	Central Leather pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	− ⅞
78½	80	1,400	Chandler Motor	80½	80½	78½	80	− ½
59½	59¾	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	60	59½	59¼	− ⅝
10¾	11¼	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	...
33½	34	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	−1¼
69¼	69½	7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	68⅝	69½	68	69⅝	− ⅛
109⅞	110⅛	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
109	110	200	Chi. & Northwest	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	...
34¼	34½	200	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅝
71	72	720	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. cfs	72¼	72½	72	72	− ½
58⅞	59¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. cfs	59½	59½	59	59	− ¼
19⅞	20	510	Chile Copper	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
54	54¼	400	Chino Copper	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
48	49½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49	49	49	+ ⅞
40	47	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+2
40	40⅜	200	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
39	40½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	40	40	40	40	− ⅛
34⅞	35	3,300	Corn Products Ref	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
97	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
80⅝	80¾	3,900	Crucible Steel	80¾	81¼	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅜
102	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
39⅞	40⅛	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	40⅛	41	39⅞	40⅛	+ ¼
16	16¼	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16¼	16	16	−1½
26⅞	27	8,900	Distillers' Secur	26⅛	27⅜	26	26⅞	+ ⅝
24⅞	24⅞	300	Erie	24½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅛
36	37	250	Fisher Body	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	− ⅛
34⅞	35¼	800	Gaston, W. & W	35⅛	35⅝	35	35	− ⅝
35¾	40	100	General Cigar	36½	36½	36½	36½	+1½
111¼	111½	19,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	113½	113½	110⅝	111⅝	−2½
50	51½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51	51	51	51	+1½
104	104½	700	Great Northern pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	...
32¼	32½	800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	− ¼
41½	43	300	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	+ ½
54⅞	55	1,200	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	+ ½
9½	9¾	400	Interboro Consol	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	100	Int. Agricultural	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅜
58	58½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	57½	58	57½	58	...
28⅜	28½	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	29⅛	29¼	28½	28½	− ¼
86⅝	87	15,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	88⅝	88¾	86⅝	86⅝	−1½
38⅞	39	900	Int. Nickel	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
34	34¼	400	Int. Paper	34½	34¾	34	34	− ⅝
68	69	114	Int. Paper pf. sta	69	69	69	69	...
41	44	300	Jewel Tea	44	44	44	44	+1
42⅜	42½	700	Kennecott Copper	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
91	91¾	800	Lackawanna Steel	90½	92	90½	91¼	...
21	21½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
113¾	117	100	Manhattan Elev	115	115	115	115	...
32¼	32⅝	1,600	Maxwell Motors	32⅝	33	32¼	32¼	− ¼
51½	55	100	May Dept. Stores	52½	52½	52½	52½	−3½
93½	94¼	700	Mexican Petroleum	94	94¼	94	94	− ½
40	40¼	400	Miami Copper	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	1,100	Midvale Steel	58⅛	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	− ⅜
6	6¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
32	32¼	1,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	32¼	32⅜	32	32	− ½
89½	90	100	Montana Power	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
109	113	100	Montana Power pf	110	110	110	110	− ⅛
33½	34	200	National Acme	34	34	34	34	− ¼
108	112	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
35⅞	36¼	200	Nat. Conduit & C	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
43¼	43⅝	1,900	Nat. Enam. & St	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅝
54	56	100	National Lead	55	55	55	55	...
22	22¼	500	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
31¼	31⅝	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	31¼	32	31	31¼	+ ¼
88⅛	88⅜	600	N. Y. Central	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	− ⅜
35⅞	36½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	36½	36½	36	36	− ⅜
100¼	101¼	500	Northern Pacific	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	− ¼
57⅛	58	8,700	Ohio Cities Gas	58¼	59	57	57⅛	− ⅛
5¼	5¾	100	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅜
89½	90½	300	Owens Bottle Mach	90	90	90	90	− ⅝
26	27	200	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	...
53	53¼	2,000	Penn. R. R	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	...
77¼	78	300	People's Gas, Chi	77	77	77	77	...
35½	36	1,000	Philadelphia Co	35	36	35	36	−1
39½	40½	300	Pierce Arrow	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
39⅞	40⅜	20	Do., odd lot	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	...
53¾	54	700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	− ⅛
31¼	31¾	800	Pitts. & West Va	32	32	31¾	31¾	− ⅜
72½	73½	600	Pressed Steel Car	73	73⅞	73	73	...
51½	52	500	Railway Steel Sp	51½	52	51½	52	+ ½
26⅞	27	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
93¾	94	1,500	Reading	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅝	+ ¼
90⅝	90¾	5,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	90¼	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	+ ¼
64½	64⅝	400	Royal Dutch t r	64½	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	...
29	32	100	St. Louis-S. F. pf	30	30	30	30	+1⅛
95	96	300	Savage Arms	96	96	96	96	−1¼
12	12½	1,100	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12½	12	12	− ⅞
168	170	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	169⅝	169⅝	169⅝	169⅝	+1⅝
23½	24½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	24	24	24	24	+ ¾
43½	43⅞	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	− ¼
93	93½	800	Southern Pacific	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93¼	...
26⅞	27	2,300	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
54½	56	300	Southern Ry. pf	55	55	55	55	− ½
84	90	100	Standard Milling pf	84	84	84	84	−1⅞
52⅞	53	8,600	Studebaker Co	54⅞	54⅞	52	53	−1⅜
17⅛	17¼	600	Tenn. C. & C	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
188½	190¼	100	Texas Co	190	190	190	190	− ½
..	..	2,017	Texas Co. rights	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	17	200	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
64¼	64¼	16,800	Tobacco Products	63	65	63	64¼	+1⅛
103⅛	105	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	103¼	104⅛	103¼	104⅛	+1½
85	88	100	Twin City R. T	86	86	86	86	+ ⅝
135⅝	135¾	700	Union Pacific	135⅛	135⅞	135¼	135¼	− ⅜
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅜
116¾	117	6,800	United Cigar Stores	115⅞	117⅛	115⅞	117	+1⅞
65	68	5	United Dyewood	68	68	68	68	...
94	97	100	United Dyew. pf	95	95	95	95	− ½
133½	135	100	United Fruit	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	−1⅜
28	29	300	United Paper Board	29	29	29	29	...
162¼	162⅜	6,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	160½	162⅜	160½	162½	+2¼
60⅞	61¼	1,800	U. S. Rubber	60½	61½	60½	61	+ ⅞
121⅝	121¾	60,500	U. S. Steel	121¼	122	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅜
117⅞	118¼	600	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	1,300	Utah Copper	103	103⅜	102½	102½	− ½
18¼	19¼	100	Utah Securities	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ½
39⅞	40½	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	− ⅝
109	114	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	−1
49¼	49½	400	Wabash pf. A	49	49½	49	49½	+ ½
49¼	49½	50	Do., odd lot	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
26⅛	26½	100	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	20⅝	200	Western Maryland	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
92⅞	93¼	300	Western Union Tel	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	...
48¼	48⅜	600	Westingh. E. & M	48⅜	48½	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,000	Wheeling & L. E	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	− ¼
67	68	100	Wilson & Co	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
29⅞	30¼	9,100	Willys-Overland	30⅜	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ½
95½	96	300	Willys-Overland pf	95⅝	96½	95⅝	96½	− ½
48	49	300	Wisconsin Central	49	49½	49	49½	− ½
125	130	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	126	126	126	126	...
35	36	200	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	35	+ ½

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Foreign Issues Neglected, with Exception of Swedish Bonds.

LONDON, July 26.—The tone of the stock market was generally firm today, though there was some irregularity, the taxed war loan being sold to invest in the tax free issue. The latter hardened appreciably. Home rails were neglected despite dividend payments. Industrial, oil and shipping shares were more active and steadier.

Foreign issues were firm on the improved exchange situation. American securities barely moved after adjustment to parity.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were firmer.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

Canadian Notes to Yield 6.07%.

The $100,000,000 two-year notes of the Dominion of Canada will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and will be offered to the public at 98, at which price the yield will be 6.07 per cent. These details were announced yesterday, and it was said that the public offering would probably not be made until next week.

B. F. Goodrich Co. Earns $5,200,000

The B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber manufacturers, earned a net income of $5,200,000 in the half year ended June 30, a gain of $400,000 over the same period last year. The result reported yesterday was over and above the reservation for excess profits taxes. The profit was equal to approximately 7 per cent. on the common stock, after allowing for the preferred stock dividend.

WELCOMED BY EXCHANGE.

William A. Wallace Back from Driving Ambulance in France.

Stock Exchange members welcomed William A. Wallace back from France yesterday, where he had served with honor with the American Ambulance. The welcome was none the less warm for the reason that Mr. Wallace entered the ambulance service immediately after being suspended from the Exchange last year for violation of one of the trading rules. Because of his distinguished record the Governors of the Exchange two months ago remitted part of the penalty.

The Governors expelled James A. Taylor from membership yesterday for conduct "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Discipline, according to a Governor, resulted from proof that the broker had acted both as principal and broker in certain transactions. Mr. Taylor joined the Exchange on March 22, 1894, and for years was known as a specialist in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé shares.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£283,000
Circulation increased	219,000
Bullion decreased	63,905
Other securities decreased	1,299,000
Other deposits increased	2,128,000
Public deposits decreased	1,140,000
Notes reserve decreased	252,000
Government securities increased	2,640,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.36 per cent.; last week it was 18.62 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,821,000
Silver in hand decreased	267,000
Notes in circulation decreased	2,962,000
Treasury deposits decreased	52,503,000
General deposits increased	51,427,000
Bills discounted decreased	13,309,000
Advances decreased	1,317,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.45	70.20	70.29	− .25
25 industrials	90.41	89.40	89.73	+ .02
50 stocks	80.43	79.80	80.01	− .11

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 26	80.43	79.80	80.01	− .11
July 25	80.33	79.64	80.12	− .10
July 24	81.03	80.07	80.22	− .21
July 23	81.01	80.17	80.43	− .71
July 21	81.31	80.58	81.14	+ .68
July 20	80.62	79.76	80.46	+ .49
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	− .46

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.01
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.84	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.06	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	66.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.01
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	83.80
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 26	82.69	−.06	July 19	82.89	+.04
July 25	82.75	−.11	July 18	82.85	+.17
July 24	82.86	−.03	July 17	82.68	+.03
July 23	82.89	−.07	July 16	82.65	−.09
July 21	82.96	+.0	July 14	82.74	+.10
July 20	82.92	+.0	July 13	82.64	−.07

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.69
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.92
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Has Steel Price Crest Been Reached?

A survey of current steel prices yesterday aroused speculation as to whether or not the crest of the upward movement had been passed. While the quotations for steel products presented in The Iron Age showed no changes from the preceding week, a drop of $2 a ton in Bessemer pig iron reduced the average price of eight leading items in the trade 25 cents a ton to $119.44. In the twelve preceding weeks the movement of the average quotation had been steadily forward to a maximum of $119.69. Bessemer iron, Pittsburgh, was priced at $35.95, against $57.95 the week before. All grades of iron moved off. Reports from steel-making centres indicate that consumers continue to hold off from purchases, a factor which is likely to be reflected sharply in forthcoming reports of steel company bookings. Besides a slackening of domestic buying, it is said that exporters are moving cautiously in respect to future contracts for shipments abroad because of uncertainty over the ocean tonnage situation. They are not desirous of taking on business which might not be possible of completion should the United States Government commandeer a large number of ships. The activities of German submarines also supply a factor of concern.

Shorts in the Motor Stocks.

The traders took another whack at the automobile stocks yesterday, getting considerable action on the downward side from General Motors and Studebaker. In the Street's opinion a big short interest has been built up in these issues and signs of covering transactions have been lacking. As time passes indications point toward a close cooperation between the auto concerns which make their own parts and the aeroplane makers. The Willys-Overland Company has already made known its alignment alongside the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, an arrangement which should be beneficial to both. It would seem that the opportunity grasped by the Willys organization to extend into the aircraft field is also held out to other auto concerns with facilities for making engines. Government plans hold forth the promise for heavy business and good profits for more companies than are now directly engaged in aircraft manufacture. These factors are known to the bears on motor stocks, but so far no anxiety about their market commitments has been evinced.

International Nickel's Taxes.

The International Nickel Company's report for the June quarter throws some important light on excess tax reservations. The reserve for the pending United States tax and the actual payment of the Canadian war tax was included in the item of "administration and general expense," which amounted, all told, to $896,367, a sum more than four times the same item reported for the corresponding quarter last year. The bulk of the increase of $673,945 is understood to represent the tax expansion. The company's gross earnings amounted to $4,457,862, an increase of about $482,500, and the balance for dividends of $2,940,127 was $232,658 less than a year before. In terms of the outstanding common stock, the balance was equal to 7.02 per cent. a share, compared with 7.58 per cent.

Improvement on Clover Leaf.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western furnishes another instance of a road achieving better results under the direction of a receiver than it made when operated as a solvent property. Its operating revenues in 1916 were the best in its history, showing an increase over the previous year of 16 per cent. Gross earnings are largely beyond the control of a railroad, being primarily dependent on the state of industrial and agricultural prosperity, but the Clover Leaf did not stop with a gain in gross. Its operating costs increased only 5.45 per cent. in the handling of the larger volume of business. The operating ratio was reduced from 70.7 per cent. in 1915 to 64.3 in 1916, and this notwithstanding an enormous increase in the cost of materials and supplies of all kinds, including, as the receiver remarks in the annual report, stationery, due to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in this country and Europe. The hire of equipment balance runs high on this road owing to the low proportionate number of freight cars owned for the density of traffic handled.

Whence Comes the Money?

In discussing the prospective offering of another Government loan a bond expert asked this question: "Where did the $1,500,000,000 received in payment of Liberty bonds come from"? He went on to say that the bank figures did not indicate a pronounced expansion in loans or any considerable reduction in deposits, save the withdrawals made by country banks. The fact of the matter is that to a degree there has been a falling off in deposits both in the case of commercial banks and of savings institutions. The bulk of the money which went into the Treasury has gone out of it so fast that it is practically impossible to trace its source or its movements. The cycle of transactions starts with the payment by the individual who draws his check. It goes through his bank and then through the Federal Reserve Bank which acts as fiscal agent for the Government. The money is redeposited with the local banks. The Treasury Department draws against it and for a moment it is again lodged with the Federal Reserve Bank only to be withdrawn by some foreign Government. The foreign Government loses no time in paying its bills, and checks are drawn in favor of contractors, who promptly disburse the money in wages and in payment of raw materials. This movement goes on rapidly and before very long some of the cash gets back to the man who put up his $100 or $1,000 for a Liberty Loan bond.

Preparing for Next Loan.

A number of bankers and bond dealers who were active in the first Liberty Loan campaign and expect to be just as busy with the next are planning to take vacations in the next few weeks so that they shall be in tip-top shape when Secretary McAdoo gives the word to begin work on another loan. During the last campaign some of the bankers worked not only all day but spent their evenings in delivering speeches.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,960,500	$4,337,000	$3,674,500
Year to date	562,967,950	600,649,950	445,507,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$45000....99 46-50
500....99 45-50
500....99 45-50
500....99 45-50
500....99 45-50
500....99 45-50
1000....99 47-50
2000....99 46-50
55000....99 47-50
1000....99 46-50
44000....99 47-50
15000....99 46-50
500....99 44-50
500....99 44-50
1000....99 46-50
500....99 42-50
77000....99 46-50
1000....99 45-50
8000....99 46-50
1000....99 45-50
1000....99 46-50
33000....99 46-50
3000....99 46-50
2000....99 45-50
4000....99 46-50
500....99 42-50
500....99 42-50
41000....99 45-50
500....99 46-50
16000....99 45-50
24000....99 46-50
35000....99 45-50
500....99 44-50
500....99 44-50
500....99 44-50
63000....99 45-50
4000....99 46-50
500....99 42-50
526000....99 45-50
15000....99 44-50
10000....99 45-50
8500....99 44-50
62000....99 45-50
3000....99 44-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
6....96⅝
22....96⅝
5....96¼
21....96

new
26....99⅝
17....99½
2....99⅝
3....99⅝
5....99⅝
50....99½

Anglo-Fr 5s
¼....93⅛
1....93⅜
15....93⅜
4....93⅜
19....93⅜
¼....93½
½....93½
½....93⅝
46....93½
1....93⅝
26....93¼
1....93⅝

5½s, 1921
8....95⅝
5....95⅝
3....95⅞
22....95⅝
4....95½

NYCity4s 1959
6....94½
2....94¼

4½s, 1964
10....97⅞

CityofParis6s
1....94½

AmAgCdeb5s
1....99⅞

DomofCan5s, 1926
6....95⅝

conv 5s
2....100¼

1931
1....95¼

AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
4....91¼
3....91½

French Govt temp 5½s
25....98¼
18....98⅝
48....98⅝

AmT&Tcol4s
2....88¾
1....88⅝

JapGovt4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser
1....87

col tr 5s
1....98⅞
11....98⅝
½....99
1....98⅝
4....98⅝

German stp
5....80

UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
52....98
6....97⅛

AmWrPap6s
3....88¼
3....89
7....89¼

5½s, 1918
63....99⅝
10....99⅛
5....99½
12....99⅛

AnnArb1st4s
1....63

Arm'r&Co4½s
5....90¼

5½s, 1919
25....96⅞
30....96⅝
5....96⅝
30....96½

A,T&SFgen4s
5....88¾
8....88⅝
½....88

Atl&CharAL 1st 5s, Ser B
6....98
2....97⅞
5....98⅛

AtlCstLlst4s
3....88⅜
1....89

Balt&Ogold4s
7....85
10....84⅝

conv 4½s
2....88
4....87⅞
2....87⅝
2....87½

ref 5s
4....97
4....96⅜

PLE&WV4s
1....80
5....79½

S W div 3½s
18....86⅝

Beth Stl ext 5s
2....100

1st & ref 5s
2....97⅞

BradCops6s
2....96⅝

B R T 5s, 1918
1....98⅞
32....98⅜

CalGas&E5s
1....97⅛

CanSoco5s, Ser A
3....99⅛
4....99

CenLeather5s
1....98¼
2....97⅝

CenofNJgen 5s, reg
1....110

CenPacgtd4s
2....83⅜
3....83⅝
1....84¼

C & O con 5s
3....102

conv 5s
1....87⅝
5....87⅞
1....87⅜

gen 4½s
3....84¼

conv 4½s
3....78¼

Chi Bur & Qy Joint 4s
9....96
1 c....96⅛
22....96½
33....96
2....96⅛

Ill div 3½s
4....80

Chi & E Ill ref & Imp 4s
1....33

Chi Gt W 4s
1....65⅝
1....65½
15....65
1....64¼

Chi M & St P gen 4s ser A
1....85

conv 5s ser B
3....97⅜

ref 4½s
1....83

conv 4½s
5....83

C & P W 5s
4....101

C R I &Pgen4s
3....80½

ref 4s
3....70¼

Clev C C &StL St L div 4s
1....74⅞

Col & So 1st 4s
1....86½

Del & Hud conv 5s
6....98½
¼....98⅝
11....99

Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
5....57

Det United Ry con 4½s
6....79½

Dis Sec Corp5s
5....67
2....67⅝
4....67¼
5....67¼
10....67⅝
3....67⅜
20....68

E Tenn V & G div 5s
1....100

con 5s
1....100

Erie conv 4s ser B
11....55

1st gen 4s
3....61

ErieFacol trs
12....88⅛

GenElecdeb5s
1....102⅞
3....102⅞

GreenBay&Wn deb ctfs B
3....11¼
2....11⅛

Ill Steel 4½s
1....86⅝
1....86⅝

Inter-Met 4½s
6....63
5....63⅝
18....63⅝

Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
5....93
4....92⅞
1....92⅞
1....92½

Int MerMarine s f 6s
6....94
10....93⅝

KCFtS&M4s
2....70½

KanCityTrm4s
2....82½

Lacka Steel 5s 1923
7....98⅛

LE&Wnlst5s
1....95

LS&MSo4s 1931
50....90⅛
10....90
5....89⅞
15....90
5....90⅛
2....90⅛

LehValCoal5s
1 s 6 f.103⅛

Lex & Eastern 1st gtd 5s
1....98⅞

Liggett&Myers 5s
1....100
3....99⅜

Long Island temp deb 5s
1....80½

Midvale Steel col tr 5s
8....93
3....92⅞

MStP&SSM 1st con 4s
9....88⅛

MoK&T1st4s
3....69

2d 4s
11....39⅛

MoPac 1st&ref 5s when issued 1965
4....90

gen 4s when issued
1....60
26....59⅝
30....59½

Mob&Ogen4s
1....68

Mont Pow 5s ser A
1....93½

NashChat&SL 1st con 5s
1....102

Natl Tube 5s
15....100⅞

NYCentdeb6s
5....104

deb 4s 1934
22....85⅜
7....85⅜

ref&imp4½s series A
3....93⅞
1....93½
3....93⅝

NYGELH&P col tr 5s
2....99⅛

NYLack&Wn Constrctn 5s
2....100

NYTel4½s
6....93⅞
4....93⅝
1....94

Norfolk&Wn gen 6s
1....112⅞

con 4s
2....88¼
2....88

conv 4½s
3....120⅝

div 4s
3....86

North Pac 4s
4....88¼

Nor StatesPwr 1st&ref5s
55....93¼
5....93⅝

Ontario PwrCo 1st s f 5s
1....90

OregShortLine gtd ref 4s
7....88
1....87⅞

PacGas&E5s
4....87⅞

Penn R R 1st real est 4s
15....99½

temp 4½s
1....94⅛
3....94⅝
4....94⅛

Pub Serv Corp sink fund 5s
2....87¼
17....87
3....87⅛

Rdg gen 4s
8....90⅝

RioGrW1st4s
2....69

StL,IrMt&So unif&ref4s
2....78
2....78½

StL&SFprlien 4s, Ser A
1....61⅞
2....61⅞
3....61⅛

prin5s,SerB
1....80

adjust 6s
1....66

income 6s
5....48⅝

StLSW1st ter5s
1....63¼

con 4s
1....66

SeabALadj5s
1....39½

So Bell T & T 1st 5s
2....99
1....99¼
1....99

So Pac cv 4s
1....81½
2....81⅝
2....81⅝

conv 5s
7....98¼

1st ref 4s
1....86⅝

SanFrTer4s
1....80½

So Ry 1st 5s
2....97⅞
6....97⅞
3....97⅞
5....97⅞

gen 4s
1....65¼
1....65⅛
1....65½
4....65⅛

SyracuseLt&P col tr 5s
1....84

TennCopcv6s, subrcs,full pd
6....94

TermAsofStL 1st con 5s
3....99½

Tex Co deb 6s
5....102⅝
2....102½

ThirdAvadj5s
1....39⅝

UnPac1st4s
8....91⅛

conv 4s
10....88⅞
12....88⅝
3....88⅛

UnFuelGas6s
1....98

URRsofSF4s, Untrofsofdep
1....33

USRubber5s
1....102

1st & ref 5s
13....85⅜
2....85½
1....85⅜
5....85⅜
6....85⅜
24....85½
10....85⅜

USSteelCorp sink fund 5s
6....104
1....104⅛
1....104
2....104⅛

UtahPr&Lt5s
3....89⅛

Va-CarCist5s
1....97

VirgnRylst5s
1....94⅛
2....93⅞

Wab,Det&C5s
1....100

West Elec 5s
6....99

WestUnfund& real est 4½s
1....92⅛

West Shore 4s
19....82⅛

Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1....99⅛
11....100⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	..
3s, c, 1918	99	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	104½	..
4s, c, 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	..	92
Adams Ex	110	115
Ad Rumely	14	16½
Do pf	27	34
Alaska G M	5	5¾
Am Ag Ch	91½	92½
Am B N	38	40
Do pf	47	48⅞
Am B Sug pf	91¼	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf	180	190
Am C pf	106¼	109
Am C & F pf	115	118⅞
Am Coal	44	..
Am Cot O	37	38
Do pf	86	95
Am I pf	52	52⅞
Am Lo pf	103	103½
Am Sm pf. A	98⅞	99¼
Do, B	91¼	92⅛
Do rects	91	93
Am S & R pf	113	113½
Am Snuff	120	130
Do pf	100	101
Am S Fds	67½	68
Am Sug R pf	118¼	119½
Am S Tob	..	95
Am T & C	59	63
Am T & T, 2d paid	65	70
Am Tob pf	101¼	102
Am W pf	97½	98⅞
Am Wr Pa pf	37½	39
Am Z pf	61	62
Assets R	2	3
Asso D G	15	21
Do 1st pf	51	59
Do 2d pf	35¼	39
A, T & S F pf	95½	97
A, B & A	14½	15½
Atl C L	110¼	111½
Bald L pf	100	101
Barrett Co	105¼	109
Do pf	107	109
Batop M	1⅛	1¾
Beth S pf	115	120
Br Sh pf	95	99
B. R & P	80	89⅞
Do pf	105	115
Burns Bros pf	108¼	..
Bush Ter	..	100
But'k Co	12	12½
Cal Pkg	37	37¼
Do pf	106¼	109¼
Cal Petrol	18¼	19¼
Do pf	49	50
C & Ariz	77	79½
Can So	..	54
C, C & O	22½	26
Do pf	50	..
Case (J I) pf	78	84
C R R of N J	235	325
C & S A T	116	118
Cerro de P	34	34½
Chi & Alt	..	16
Do pf	21	26⅞
C & N W pf	145	150
C, R I & P, f pd	63	65¼
Chi, St P, M & Om	90	110
Do pf	110	130
C, C, C & St L	40¼	41
Do pf	70	74¼
Cleve & P	..	83⅞
Do spec	..	49⅞
Cluett-P	64	66
Do pf	103½	116
Col & So	25½	26¼
Do 1st pf	54	55
Cons Gas	108	109⅛
C G, E L & P, B	102	114
C I C M	16	17
Cont Can	99	102
Do pf	..	111
Cont Ins	51	54
Crex Carp	30	45
Cuba C S pf	89½	90¼
C-Am Sug	188	195
Do pf	100	105
D & Co pf	99¼	100⅛
Del & H	110⅞	113
D, L & W	210	224
D & R G	7	8¼
Det Ed	122	124
Det U Ry	..	112
Dia Match	118	122
Dome M	10¼	11
D, S S & A	3⅞	5⅛
Do pf	7	9¼
Elec S B	57½	62
Elk H C	33⅞	34
Do pf	44	45⅞
Erie 1st pf	36¼	37½
Do 2d pf	27½	28
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	16	18
Do pf	45½	47
Fisher Bdy pf	85¼	88
Gen Chem	200	225
Do pf	111	115
Gen Cig pf	95	100
Gen Elec	154	155
Gen M pf	87	88
G'drich (B F) Co pf	104½	106½
Granby C	79	80
Gulf S S	115	123
Do 1st pf	110	114
Do 2d pf	108	160
Hartman	55½	62
Hask & B	38½	39
Helme (G W) Co	100	200
Do pf	100	120
Homestake	100⅛	..
Ill Cent	102	104
Inger-R pf	95	..
Interb-Cons pf	55¼	56½
I H, N J	113	115½
Do pf	117½	119
Int H Cor	70	75
Do pf	108	..
Int N pf	104½	..
Int P pf	95	100
Iowa Cent	3	5½
Jewel T pf	100	102
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So	22	23
Do pf	54	56
Kelly S T	46	47¼
Do pf	88	95
Kelsey Wh	30	38
Do pf	81	88
K & D M	2¼	6
Do pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	108	110
Kress (S H)	55	65
Do pf	105	105⅝
Lacl Gas	96	98
L E & W	16	18
Do pf	26	28
Leh Val	62½	64
Ligg & M	..	240
Do pf	115	118
Long Isl'd ctfs	39	44
L-W Bis	15	18
Do 1st pf	80	92
Do 2d pf	51	64
Lorill'd Co	195	209
Do pf	115	116¼
L & Nash	122½	123⅞
M'kay Cos	78½	81½
Do pf	64	64½
Mah C R	350	..
Man B'ch	¾	3
Man Elec S	..	47
Do 1st pf	..	95⅞
Math Alk	52	53
Max M 1st pf	80	86
Do 2d pf	24	24¼
M Dep Sts pf	104	108
Mex P pf	92	96
Mich Cent	100	120
M & St L	15½	17½
M, St P & S S M	100	103¼
Do pf	114	119
Do l l	65	75
M, K & T pf	10	12
Mo Pac pf	55⅞	57
Mor & Es	80	81
N, C & St L	125	130
Nat B pf	116	121
Nat En pf	98	100
Nat L pf	110	110⅛
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf	4	6
N Y A B	128⅛	132
N Y, C & St L	26⅛	28
Do 1st pf	68	79
Do 2d pf	45⅛	50
N Y Dock	15	18
Do pf	40	45
N Y, L & West	..	115¼
N Y, O & West	23	23⅞
Norf So	24	25½
Norf & W	120⅛	122
Do pf	82⅞	84⅞
North Am	60	61½
N W Tel	..	60
Nova Sc S	95	98
Ohio F S	45	49
Owens B M pf	110	120
Pac Coast	45	60
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	60	80
Pac M pf	101	..
P T & T	25	28
Do pf	91	98½
Pan-Am P & T pf	89	92
Peo & E	7½	9
Pere Marq	19½	21⅛
Do pr pf	63	..
Do pf	..	55
Pett-Mull	21	55
Do 1st pf	90	97½
Pierce-A pf	97¼	98
P, C, C & St L	73¼	76
Pitts C, n	58	60
Do pf, n	87	90
Pitts Coal	53	60
Do pf	..	142
Do pf c	118	122
P, Ft W & C	146½	154
Pitts S pf	99⅞	99⅞
P & W Va pf	61	62
Pitts Stl C pf	101	103
P S, N J	117	118
P'man Co	141	144½
Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Do pf	1½	2
Ry Stl Spr pf	98	99
Rdg 1st pf	40	42
Do 2d pf	41½	42¼
Rep I & S pf	102	102⅞
St L S F	17¼	17½
St L S W	31	32
Do pf	46	49
Saxon Mtr	17	19
Seab A L pf	28	29
Sears-R pf	124	126⅞
S-S S & I	51	53
Do pf	93	95
So P R S	165	175
Do pf	110	..
St'd Mill	86	92
Studeb Co pf	91¼	96
Stutz Mtr	42	45
Sup Steel	44	45
Do 1st pf	102¼	..
T P L Tr	185	..
Third Av	19¼	19⅞
Tide W O	202	205
T, St L & West	4	10
Do ctfs	5⅛	7
Do pf	8	16
Do pf a	12	18
Tran & W	41	42⅞
Und Type	106	110
Do pf	114	..
U B & P	10	18
Do, new	81	85
U Alloy S	43	45
U Cig Sts pf	113	121
Unit Drug	70	73
Do 1st pf	50	51¼
Do 2d pf	83	86
U Rys In	8	9⅞
Do pf	19	20¼
U S C I P	21	22⅞
Do pf	54	58⅞
U S Exp	18	20
U S Ind A pf	100	104½
U S R & I	13	15
U S R 1st pf	105¼	109⅞
U S Smelt	55⅞	57
Do pf	48½	49½
Va I, C & Coke	67	70
Va R & P	..	48
Wabash	11⅛	11⅞
W F Exp	90	94
W Md 2d pf	35	38
West Pac	16½	18
Do pf	48	49
W E & M 1st pf	65	70
Weym-Bru	..	270
Do pf	100	115
W & L E pf	33¼	34
White Mtr	46¼	46½
W'son & Co pf	103	105
W'w'th (F W) pf	121	123
Wor Pump pf, A	90	97
Do pf, B	57	61⅛

American Hide & Leather Earnings.

The American Hide and Leather Company's net earnings in the quarter ended June 30 were $428,257, a decrease of $81,007 from the corresponding report a year ago. The surplus for dividends was $262,882, against $343,889. In the twelve months ended June 30 the balance for dividends amounted to $1,779,511, equal to $13.68 per share of preferred stock, against $12.03 in the same period of 1916.

$2,510,000 in Gold Sent Abroad.

The gold movement to Japan was renewed yesterday after a lull of more than a week with the withdrawal of $1,750,000 from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury as the result of a telegraphic transfer of funds from this city. At the Sub-Treasury here $730,000 was taken for shipment to South America and $30,000 for Spain.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P	1918-'30	4½@5	5.22	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.45	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.30	4.90
Chicago & N. W	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1917-'27	4½@5	5.90	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L	1918-'29	5	5.70	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.30	5.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.30
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.98	4.65
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.95	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.80
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H	1917-'28	4½@6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.95	4.60
St. Louis S. W	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'23	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	4.80

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	$11,272,774	$10,845,418	$8,662,956
Net	2,869,019	3,204,471	3,202,582
6 mos. gross	61,170,347	55,628,376	44,677,864
Net	14,446,621	14,146,975	14,881,192
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
June gross	1,345,336	1,056,362	865,746
Net aft. tax	328,673	242,325	262,328
Sur. af. chgs	246,675	174,964	159,984
6 mos. gross	6,783,538	5,993,007	4,422,021
Net aft. tax	1,151,185	1,498,932	1,066,205
Sur. af. chgs	720,177	1,046,509	357,374

Public Utilities.

MONTANA POWER CO. for the three months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
3 mos. gross	1,758,730	1,477,435	281,295
Net after tax	1,286,298	1,133,696	152,602
Sur. after chgs	950,766	804,028	146,738
6 mos. gross	3,634,746	2,903,753	730,992
Net after tax	2,703,011	2,216,500	486,510
Sur. after chgs	2,024,529	1,551,604	472,925

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for the year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn	28,553,614	25,839,344	23,848,606
Exp. & taxes	16,004,171	14,372,428	13,877,433
Net after tax	12,549,443	11,466,916	9,966,173
Fixed charges	9,765,573	9,794,212	9,744,468
Sur. after chgs	2,783,870	1,672,704	221,705

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER for the quarter ended June 30—

Net earnings	428,257	509,264	271,373
Bond int	60,795	66,675	72,285
Sink. fund	104,580	98,700	93,038
Surplus	262,882	343,889	106,050
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Net earnings	2,441,011	2,304,492	1,619,609
Bond int	250,850	273,890	295,310
Sink. fund	410,650	387,610	365,638
Surplus	1,779,511	1,642,992	958,161

GULF STATES STEEL.—Net operating income for June totaled $398,123, an increase of $211,809, and for first half of 1917 amounted to $2,063,383, an increase of $1,053,579.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.—The Open Security Market of The Annalist is a medium for sale of first-class bonds and stocks not quoted elsewhere. Bid and offered prices given. 10 cents on all news stands—$4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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There are nine questions that the conservative investor usually asks before purchasing a bond.

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ST. PAUL ROAD VOTES A REDUCED DIVIDEND

Semi-Annual Disbursement on Common Stock Cut from 2½ to 2 Per Cent.

NOT UNEXPECTED IN STREET

Company Has Spent Many Millions in Expansion, Which Are Counted On to Yield Good Returns.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at their meeting in New York yesterday, reduced the semi-annual dividend on the common stock from 2½ to 2 per cent. The usual 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred was declared.

The cut in the dividend on the common had been expected, the price of the stock having declined sharply in recent weeks. It sold at 92 at the beginning of the year and went down to 65½ three weeks ago. Yesterday it closed at 69⅝. With the payment of 2 per cent. the year's dividends on the common will amount to 4½ per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1916; 4½ per cent. in 1915; 5 per cent. from 1912 to 1914, and 7 per cent. from 1902 to 1911.

The reduction of the dividend directed attention to the St. Paul's earnings in recent months. While the gross income since Jan. 1 has been running at a high level, increased expenses steadily have eaten into the receipts. In the five months ended May 31 the road reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission a gross revenue of $42,871,971, an increase of $791,978 over the same period last year, but the net earnings, after taxes were paid, were $1,806,380 less than a year before, with a total of $8,528,447.

Last year the company earned its 5 per cent. dividend on the junior stock issue with only a moderate margin to spare. The profit available for dividend disbursement was equal to 6.77 per cent. per share, compared with 7.11 per cent. in 1915. The company in recent years has spent many millions of dollars in expanding its facilities and maintaining the existing properties. A few months ago the electrification of more than 400 miles of the system through the Rocky Mountains was completed at heavy expense, which is expected to make an excellent return in the future through the reduction of operating costs by the use of electric power. The burden put upon earnings in the current period of improvement work presumably has found reflection in the income account, promoting a conservative attitude toward dividends on the part of the Directors.

The Directors decided to comply with the request of A. J. Earling, the President, that he be relieved of some of the duties of his office. The Board authorized the appointment of a committee which is to co-operate with the President in making the changes in the bylaws and organization of the company necessary to carry out his wishes. It is understood that the plan proposed is to create the new office of Chairman of the Board and to elect Mr. Earling to that post.

It was definitely stated that Mr. Earling had not handed in his resignation, and after adjournment he told newspaper men that he did not cotemplate severing his connections with the road. Mr. Earling is nearly seventy years old, and has been with the St. Paul for the past fifty years, having started in as a telegrapher.

The committee appointed to attend to the changes in the bylaws consists of P. A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan of New York, and J. Ogden Armour of Chicago. All of the Directors, excepting Samuel McRoberts of New York and L. J. Petit of Milwaukee attended the meeting.

The dividends declared yesterday are payable Sept. 1 to holders of record on Aug. 7.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.09
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.07
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.06
Con. Virginia	.21	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.61⅝
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.28	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.70	Jumbo Exten	.24
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Junior	.04
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.12
Mizpah	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.09	Spearhead	.05
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.16	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.19	Consolidated	.25
Tonopah Exten	2.25	Morning Glory	.18
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Union Amalg	.14
West End	.65	White Caps	1.27½
West Tonopah	.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.65
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.02	Rochester	.47
Florence	.14	Round Mountain	.29
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	4.12½
Goldfield Con	.53	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅞	5⅜	Granite	50	60
Dr. J'pot	4⅜	5	Isabella	10¼	10½
Dayton	8½	9	McKinney	16½	17½
El Paso	26	28	Portland	140	150
Fanny R	4	5	Vindicator	70	79
Golden C	214	215	U. Gold M.	21¼	21¾
Gold Sov	4½	5			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Southern Illinois Railway and Power Company has been sold to the Middle West Utilities Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company began yesterday to exchange the outstanding temporary Series 1, 6 per cent. first lien gold bonds of the United States Public Service Company for the definitive engraved bonds.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that transactions on Sinclair Oil and Refining today, unless made specifically for cash, shall be ex-rights; that rights may be dealt in beginning yesterday; that transactions in rights must be settled on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe expires Aug. 15.

John Bolinger, assistant manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been elected Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The City of Chelsea, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $230,000 in anticipation of revenue to Edward L. Stokes, Philadelphia, at 4.39 per cent. discount.

The City of Worcester, Mass., has sold $200,000 temporary notes, dated July 27 and maturing Nov. 17, 1917, to Morgan & Bartlett, New York, at 4.08 per cent. discount.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list American Smelting and Refining Company $46,256,400 first mortgage, 30-year, 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1917.

Hendrick Hudson has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The seat of James Seligman, deceased, has been posted for transfer to Robert C. Miles, Jr. The Committee on Admissions has authorized John F. McCann to substitute for Roger M. Poor of the firm of Richard Whitney & Co.

The Gulf States Steel Corporation reports for the half year ended June 30 net operating income of $2,063,833, a gain of $1,053,579 over the same period last year.

The Pearlman Company and the Clarksburg Zinc Company announced yesterday that the ownership and management of their plants at Clarksburg, W. Va., would be taken over by the United Zinc Smelting Corporation on Aug. 1.

The Handbook of Securities has been issued for the current year by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, containing statistics of stocks on the exchanges of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Pittsburgh for the year ended July 1.

Robert H. Delafield has been appointed metropolitan district sales manager of the National City Company.

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering to investors $2,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Simmons Company at 95, yielding about 7.35 per cent. on the purchase price.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a special circular describing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	96	96¾	7.00
Argen.Gov.Dis.	Dec. 15,'17	99½	100¾	5.19
Argen. Gov...	May 15,'20	98¾	99	6.20
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.00
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Que...5	Apr., 1920	97⅛	99	5.00
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1921	96	97	5.30
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1926	95¼	96¼	5.40
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.50
Dom. of Can..5	Apr., 1931	97⅛	98¼	5.25
Dom. of Can..5	Mar., 1937	94¼	94¾	5.50
FrenchGov.Con.	Apr., 1919	98	98¾	6.40
Gov. of N. F..5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17	99¾	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'17	99¾	100¼	4.50
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923	100¼	102	5.40
Prov. of Que..5	Apr., 1920	98	100	6.00
Gov. of France.5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	..
Rep. of China.6	Nov., 1919	94½	96¼	7.50
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919	82	84	..
Russian Gov..5½	Dec., 1921	72	75	..
Do rubles..5½	Feb. 14,'26	$210	$218	..
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918	98½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L...6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread...5	Jan., 1919	97⅞	98¼	5.15
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.....6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R..5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R..5	July, 1919	98⅛	98¾	5.70
Beth. St. Cor.5	Feb. 15,'19	98¼	98¾	6.15
Braz. L. & T..6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T...5	July, 1918	98¾	98¾	6.15
C., B. & Q....	July, 1921	95⅞	96¼	5.00
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.25
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2, '25	101⅛	101⅝	5.65
Curt. A. & M.6	Serial	103	105	
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.95
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920	100⅞	100⅜	5.65
Gen. El. Co...6	July, 1920	101⅛	101⅜	5.60
Gen. Rubber..5	Aug., 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.15
G. T. of Can..5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can..5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Hocking Val...5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest...5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.5½	July, 1918	98⅛	99⅛	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry4½	Nov.15,'18	98⅞	99⅛	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry4½	July 19,'21	97⅛	99	4.80
Mich. C. R.R.5	May 3, '18	99	99⅜	5.75
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1919	92½	97	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.60
N. Y. C. R.R.4½	May, 1918	99⅞	99⅝	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H..	Apr. 15,'18	95⅞	96⅛	8.95
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co. ...4½	June 15,'21	98⅛	99⅛	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.	Mar., 1919	98	99⅛	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1, '19	78	82	..
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 2,'19	98⅛	98⅞	6.00
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.65
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22	90¼	91⅛	8.10
Wabash R. R.4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	3.70
Win. R. Arms.5	May, 1918	97½	98	..
W. V. T. & E.6	May, 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.75
W. S. G. & E.6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry...6	Jan. 15,'18	98⅛	100	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.62½	....	62.25	....
Lead	10.50	11.00	10.12½	....
Spelter	8.62½	....	8.75	....
Antimony	....	*15.00	....	*15.00
Quicksilver	115.00	....	115.00	....
Aluminium	*52.00	....	*52.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	55.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26½@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24½@26c, third quarter; 23½@24½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	241	10	0	239	10	0
Tin, futures	238	10	0	236	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	27	29	Iron Cap	15	16
B S Gas	8	10	Iron C pf.	15	16
Bingham	12⅝	12¾	Iron Blos	60	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	2½	2⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1½	La Rose	40	50
Bost Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	45
Bost & M	61	63	Mex Met	28	29
Butte & L	14	15	Mojave T	58	60
Butte & D	25	50	New Balt	1½	1⅝
Bost & Ar	1⅜	3	Nev Doug	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	3	4¼	N U Bing	..	50
Chief Cons	2⅝	2¾	Nixon	30	32
Crown Res	28	32	N Cornelia	17¼	18
Cons Aris	2	2¼	N Z & L	55	60
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	..	50
Champ C	7	8	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cal Corb	1	2	Onondaga	30	50
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Pioneer C	1½	1⅝
Earl Eagle	15	18	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	5	6	Ray Herc	3⅝	4
Gold Lake	2	5	*S W M	1	2
Gila C S	14⅞	15¼	†S W M	1	1⅝
Houghton	75	95	Truro	1¼	1½
Homa	1⅛	1⅜	U V Ext	36	37
Humboldt	89	90	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE COTTON MARKET

Undertone Firm, with October Up to 24.61 — Final Prices 7 to 21 Points Net Higher.

For the most part the cotton market yesterday showed a firm undertone, and October contracts sold at one time about 36 points net higher, at 24.61c. Houses connected with Japanese interests were the chief buyers of October, while English houses sold Winter months, presumably against buying which they have done recently in the South. The advance brought in more covering for Wall Street and other accounts, but near the close, following a subsidence of trade demand, a good deal of realizing took place and offset part of the advance. Final prices were only 7 to 21 points net higher, with the tone barely steady.

Advices from Liverpool stating that the British Shipping Controller hoped to provide space for the importation of 30,000 bales of new crop American cotton each week, while regarded as of much importance, was not altogether understood, some asserting that it was a practical guarantee that a minimum of 30,000 bales would be imported weekly, with the possibility that the amount might run much higher, while others took it to mean a restriction to 30,000 bales of American cotton weekly in Lancashire or about half their normal requirements, and that the cotton would be used on Government orders and in goods for home consumption.

Some of the Japanese buying has been understood to be for mills which have been getting far eastern markets that were formerly supplied by Manchester.

The opening of the local market was steady, with a decline of 13 to 16 points. It resulted from bearish crop news from the Southwest and from indications that clearing weather was likely in the Eastern belt, this view getting later confirmation from the official forecast. The bear theory was that the plant had not been injured to any extent by the rains thus far in the Southeast and, that with a period of clear weather from now on, would make very rapid progress. A number of private crop reports contained favorable references to the outlook in the Southeast, while exporters here from San Antonio said the crop in Texas had been vastly improved by recent rains. Other advices said it would not be surprising to see the next Bureau report indicate a condition of 76 or better for Texas, as North Texas and parts of Central and East Texas will show big improvements.

In its monthly canvass of cotton crop conditions, a local newspaper indicated improvement in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, where the plant is small but strong and healthy, with good cultivation and clean fields. Boll weevils, widely scattered, have done but little damage thus far, and no shedding was reported. The crop is well fruited, but still fully two weeks late. The Alabama condition was reported slightly better, and Louisiana about unchanged.

Exports today were 5,727 bales, making 5,891,616 bales so far this season, against 5,969,740 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Aug.	25.10	25.50	25.05	25.27 bid	25.20
Sept.	24.68	24.73	24.60	24.58 bid	24.41
Oct.	24.15	24.61	24.07	24.42@24.47	24.25
Nov.	....	....	....	24.30 bid	24.09
Dec.	23.90	24.40	23.90	24.23@24.28	24.05
Jan.	23.85	24.27	23.82	24.10@24.13	23.96
Mar.	24.03	24.48	24.03	24.28@24.30	24.12
May	24.11	24.55	24.11	24.43@24.44	24.26

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher, at 25.80c. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.63c; Galveston, 25.95c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Port receipts	2,408	4,307	6,118
Exports	5,727	....	22,649
Port stocks	617,902	658,847	539,131
New York arrivals	3,674	1,200	2,648
New York stocks	53,788	52,207	106,382

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 15 points advance; middling upland, 19d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 7,000 bales, all American. Futures 15 points higher; July-August, 17.65d; October-November, 16.60d; January - February, 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d; May-June, 15.61d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The most conspicuous feature in the wheat market yesterday was an advance of 17 cents in the July position in Minneapolis, which served as a stimulating influence on the entire market. The advance there, however, was apparently due to covering on the part of belated shorts, and the July position moved up to an even parity with the cash markets, which was only natural with only five days more before the expiration of July contracts. There was still a scarcity of offerings of cash wheat in the local market and prices were nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.46½	2.42	2.46½	2.41	1.21
Sept.	2.23	2.17	2.22	2.19	1.23¼

Rye.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.88, c. i. f. New York.

CORN.

Commission houses were good buyers of new-crop corn yesterday and, in consequence, prices were firm and higher. The demand was inspired by strength in the Southwestern markets and by reports that the crop was suffering in the Southwest as a result of heat and lack of moisture. Otherwise the crop accounts were very favorable, and the action of the market again gave evidence of an oversold condition. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.37½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.63¼	1.62½	1.63⅛	1.63	78⅝
December	1.16¼	1.14¾	1.16	1.14¼	68⅝
May	1.14¼	1.12¼	1.13⅝	1.12¼	..

OATS.

The oats market was again firm, with an active demand from July shorts and a fair commission house trade in the new crop months. There seems to be little probability of getting much new oats before the middle of August, but reports on yields were flattering. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 91½@92c; No. 2 white, 92½c; No. 3 white, 91@91½c; No. 4 white, 90½@91c; fancy clipped, 92@93c; ordinary clipped white, 90@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	77	73¼	76¼	73¼	41⅝
September	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜	57½	41⅜
December	59⅝	58½	59⅜	58⅜	43⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed further strength early with more or less buying by commission houses, but eased off late and closed at the lowest, with prices under the previous night. It seemed to be the prevailing impression that too much bullish importance was attached to the buying by the Belgian Relief, although it was said that bids would be open and would be quite extensive. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000 head; estimated for Friday 16,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—July	..	..	20.47	20.55	12.62
September	20.77	20.65	20.65	20.72	12.62
Ribs—July	..	..	21.70	21.75	13.37
September	21.92	21.82	21.82	21.90	13.37
Pork—July	41.45	41.15	41.15	41.25	26.30
September	40.75	40.35	40.40	40.62	24.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and reflected a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of operators. There was an early decline followed by a sharp advance, while subsequently the market closed heavy, with prices net unchanged to 9 points lower. Total sales for the day were 38,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.60	13.90
July	..	..	13.65	13.90
August	13.75	13.75	13.81@13.90	13.90
September	14.07	13.77	13.90@13.93	13.90
October	14.05	13.70	13.89@13.90	13.90
November	13.75	13.59	13.67@13.70	13.76
December	13.75	13.60	13.68@13.70	13.73
January	13.85	13.62	13.69@13.71	13.72
February	..	..	13.70@13.80	13.70

COFFEE.

Dullness prevailed in the coffee market throughout the session, prices having only a narrow range, with the trend somewhat easier as a result of bearish political news from Europe, more inclination on the part of Brazil to sell, and an absence of any trade demand. The later selling made the market a trifle easy at the close, and final prices were generally unchanged to 2 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.65
August	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.70
September	7.78	7.77	7.78@7.79	7.78
October	7.81	7.81	7.81@7.83	7.81
November	..	..	7.84@7.86	7.84
December	..	..	7.88@7.89	7.89
January	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.93
February	..	..	7.97@7.98	7.97
March	8.06	8.01	8.01@8.02	8.02
April	..	..	8.06@8.07	8.07
May	8.13	8.13	8.11@8.12	8.12
June	..	..	8.16@8.17	8.17

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened firm, in keeping with the unusually strong spot situation, and on the call prices showed advances of 1 to 8 points. Prices later showed further gains of a few points on support from operators and Wall Street, but late in the afternoon values sagged off a little on liquidation of long accounts. The market is particularly free of speculative interest at this time. The close was 1 to 7 points net higher, with total sales of 13,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.75@..	5.68
August	5.72	5.72	5.74@5.75	5.63
September	5.78	5.73	5.74@5.75	5.69
October	5.76	5.72	5.70@5.72	5.67
November	5.76	5.72	5.70@5.72	5.67
December	5.48	5.41	5.43@5.45	5.42
January	5.13	5.10	5.12@5.14	5.06
February	4.90	4.88	4.90@4.92	4.85
March	4.89	4.86	4.89@4.90	4.85
April	..	..	4.90@4.92	4.86
May	..	..	4.93@4.95	4.89

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.75@8.50c for fine granulated. The inquiry continues good, but owing to the oversold condition of refiners they were inclined to limit new business. While the volume of business in raw sugar was not very heavy the undertone continued firm, with prices advancing 1-16c and making new high records. The business amounted to 200 tons of Cubas from store to a Canadian refiner at equal to 6.83c for centrifugal. Local refiners would also pay this price, and at the close it was rumored that 5⅛c was bid by local refiners without response from holders. The close was firm at 5 13-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.83c for centrifugal and 5.95c for molasses. The Porto Rico crop is practically over and the Cuban crop is rapidly being brought to a close. It is said that refiners have sold heavily for export, and the domestic demand has also been good, and in some quarters there is fear that there will be a shortage of raw supplies.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,836 packages. With less buying support and some increase in the pressure to sell, the market has weakened and the tone at the close was unsettled on all qualities from firsts up. Cheaper grades of butter are held steady, but demand more restricted than yesterday. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@37½c; thirds, 34½@35½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 36½@38c; State dairy tubs, finest, 38½c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated, extras, 36½c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,797 cases. While new-laid qualities continue scarce and wanted to the full extent of the supply at steady to firm prices, the market for the bulk of the offerings is in a somewhat demoralized condition, qualities are extremely irregular and largely defective. There is a strong pressure to sell, with a disposition to accept any reasonable offers. Dirties and checks lower and weak. Nearby white eggs in light supply and fancy qualities firm, with a prompt demand. Under grades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37½c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 29@32c; thirds and poorer, 23@28c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; under grades, 20@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 44@45c; ordinary to good, 40@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@43c; poor to fair, 31@37c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 31@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 21, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 14	$59,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Net decrease	31,253,500.00	2,000,000.00	*500,000.00
Outstanding July 21	$27,850,000.00	$48,001,000.00	$5,029,400.00
Cash balance	22,912,877.95		
Net obligation	$4,937,122.05		

*Increase.

$2,000,000

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From letter of the President, copy of which will be sent upon request, we summarize as follows:

The company has been in business for more than 30 years, with gross sales in 1916 amounting to more than $10,450,000.

Total net assets $8,830,000, or $441 for each share of preferred stock, includes no valuation for good will, patents, etc.

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Report of California field operations for June and latest news of interest.

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NEUTRALS SELL LESS COTTON TO GERMANY

Department of Commerce Gives Figures to Council of National Defense.

ALLIES ADD TO STOCKS

Entrance of United States Into War Said to be Responsible for Big Shift in Shipments.

Germany received less American cotton through the medium of neutral European countries in the ten months of the Government's fiscal year 1917, ended with April, than in the corresponding period of the year before, according to figures prepared by the Department of Commerce, which are supplemental to the statistics covering the fiscal years 1915 and 1916, already in the possession of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Board.

The statistics, which are the latest to be compiled for the closing months of the fiscal year 1917, also reveal that whereas the neutrals of Europe were in the period getting less cotton, this country's allies, with the exception of Italy and Russia, were adding to their stocks when compared with the corresponding ten months of 1916. Spain, however, in the comparative period of 1917, appeared to be the only European neutral taking more American cotton than in the period immediately preceding. The strict supervision of cotton exports from this country to Europe by Great Britain in the months of the fiscal year preceding the entrance of the United States into the European struggle, was thought at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to be responsible for the slump to neutrals on the Continent.

A significant thing about the ten months' figures covering exports to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Switzerland was that, although these countries paid more for cotton in the latest period when contrasted with the like period of 1916, they actually imported less American cotton and linters in the ten months' period of 1917, due to the advance in the price of the commodity.

The Department of Commerce report, while not making separate enumerations for the European neutrals, grouped them under the head of "other Europe," as differentiated from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia, and Spain, the last-named being the only European neutral to be given a distinct classification.

According to the Government report, American cotton shipments to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and Switzerland in the ten months of the fiscal year 1917 totaled 102,076,460 pounds, against 118,543,546 pounds in the same period of 1916. Summarized, these neutrals in the 1917 period received 16,467,086 pounds less than in the corresponding period of 1916, while their loss when compared with the 1915 period footed up more than half a billion pounds, the exact figures being 602,210,456 pounds.

Spain, the report showed, appeared to have a pretty free hand in the buying of American cotton in the ten-month period of 1917, as exports from here aggregated 176,025,203 pounds, valued at $31,765,949, compared with 141,856,863 pounds, worth $17,420,806, in the like period of 1916. In the ten months of 1915 Spain's purchases of the commodity here totaled 192,007,931 pounds, valued at $16,268,310.

The United Kingdom's purchases of American cotton in the ten months of the fiscal year, ended with April, approached the quarter-billion-dollar mark, the exports having been 1,327,513,181 pounds, valued at $239,001,924. This, compared with 1,137,949,630 pounds, worth $138,626,863, in the 1916 period, and 1,710,866,811 pounds, valued at $141,390,363, in 1915.

French purchases in the 1917 period totaled 461,283,902 pounds for which $89,680,352 was paid. This compared with 377,953,670 pounds in 1916, and 292,060,948 pounds in the 1915 period. Italy in the ten months' period of 1917 bought 295,180,896 pounds, costing $49,859,555, Italian purchases in the 1916 period amounting to 353,625,052 pounds, while in 1915, 515,145,901 pounds were taken for Italy's account. Cotton for Russia in the 1917 period totaled 24,276,638 pounds, the value of which was $4,134,155. This was a big falling off compared with the ten months of 1916, when cotton exports to Russia in Europe aggregated 73,228,295 pounds. Belgium, which before the war was a good-sized buyer of American cotton, did not figure as a buyer in the latest report.

Other principal shipments of cotton in the ten months' period were: Japan, 252,714,728 pounds; Canada, 67,715,223, and Mexico, 2,238,965 pounds. The rest of the world was credited in the period with taking 61,404,372 pounds of the commodity.

Counting Sea Island, upland and other cotton and linters, the 1917 period's exports reached 2,770,429,568 pounds, or 5,325,634 bales, valued at $478,755,351. In the corresponding ten-month period of 1916 the exports were returned at 2,537,712,405 pounds, or 4,895,827 bales, worth $302,828,685. The statistics for the like period of 1915 were 3,915,876,237 pounds, or 7,487,867 bales, the value of which was placed at $330,498,344.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Rec.
Am. H. & L. pf.	2½	SA.	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
C., M. & St. P.	2	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Do pf.	3½	SA.	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Consol. Gas	1¾	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 9
Con. Co., Chi. pf	3½	SA.	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Cont. P. B. c.&p.	1½	Q.	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Diamond Match.	2	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Goodrich (B. F.).	$1	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do pf.	$1.75	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Gr.-Cananea Cop.	$2	Q.	Aug. 27	Aug. 15
Hamilton Mfg.	4	SA.	Aug. 10	July 28
Liggett & M.Tob	3	Q.	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Narr. Cot. Mills.	1½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 24
Narr. Cot. Mills.	1½	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 24
Nat. Lead	1	Q.	Sep. 29	Sep. 7
Do pf.	1¾	Q.	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Salvay Process.	2	Q.	......	......
Salvay Process.	2	Ex.	......	......

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,982,667	$11,982,667
Ord. internal rev.	37,712,953	37,712,953
Income tax	7,775,735	7,775,735
Miscellaneous	6,798,953	6,798,958
Total receipts	$64,270,309	$64,270,309
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	109,689,899	109,689,899
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	567,201,878	567,201,878
Expenditures	173,960,208	173,960,208

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Ala.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle e. winds, except variable over n. w.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except thunder showers Fri. in n.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.

Ind.—Thunder showers Fri. in s., fair in n. Sat., thunder showers; gentle shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Fri. in n. and w.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair Fri. in extreme n.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair in n. Fri.; cloudy in s. Sat., probably fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., except scattered showers in the Lower Rio Grande. Sat., fair in n. and w., cloudy in s. e.

Ark.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat., except cooler near Lake Michigan Fri.

Mo., Kan., and Iowa—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer in n. w. Fri. and in n. e. Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy and cooler, possibly thunder showers.

Neb.—Fair and continued warm Fri. and Sat., followed by cooler Sat. afternoon or night in w.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Fri. Sat., cloudy in w., and by night in e.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1917, for furnishing oats and motor gasoline at this post during remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Information furnished on application to Quartermaster.

NATION NOT IN PATENT DEAL

Cross-Licensing in Airplane Industry Between Companies Only.

Leading airplane manufacturers have entered into an agreement for the mutual use of patents, of which the most important are owned by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Wright-Martin Company. Details which came to light yesterday bore out the reports in respect to the arrangement heard on Wednesday, with the exception that the Government does not appear as a principal in the matter.

"An agreement has been reached for cross-licensing in the air industry," said an officer of the Curtiss Corporation, "similar to the agreement existing in the automobile industry. The Government has bought no airplane patents and shows no signs of buying them. Royalties will be paid on all airplanes manufactured, but these royalties will be paid by the manufacturers and not by the Government.

"The group of patents owned by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation and the Wright-Martin Company fo into the agreement at an identical valuation, both companies, during the life of their patents, to receive royalties to aggregate the same amount, not to exceed $2,000,000. All patent litigation between these two companies, or between the companies in the cross-licensing association, ceases automatically. The airplane industry is free from the restrictions of patent litigation for the duration of the war."

For Our Sailor Boys Abroad.

You may send the Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to any relative or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad at domestic subscription rates; $1.00 per month.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.			Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100¼	100	4s May, 1919		99½	..	99½
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102¼	102	4s Nov., 1918		99½	..	99½
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102¼	102	3½s Nov., 1954		84	85½	83½
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102	3½s May, 1954		83½	..	84
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	4½s 1924-1930		4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98⅜	97½	4½s 1918-1923		4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1960-80	97½	98⅛	97¼	4½s 1924-1931		4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1964	97¾	98⅛	97¼	4½s 1921-1923		4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98⅛	97¼	4½s April, 1920		4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97½	98	97¼	4½s 1918-1919		4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1959	94	94¾	94	3½s 1930-1939		4.50	4.25	4.55
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94¾	94	3½s 1940-1953		4.50	4.25	4.53
4s	May, 1957	94	94¾	94	3½s 1922-1929		4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94	3s 1926-1930		4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅛	7	7⅛	1,000	N. A. P. & P.	4⅜	4⅜	4½
300	‡Air Reduc.	93	93	93	100	‡Ohio C. Gas w. i.	58½	58½	58½
200	Am. Writ. Pa.	3½	3½	3½	1,650	‡Prud. Pict.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	18	18	18	3,200	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	‡Car L. & P.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	450	‡Steel Alloys	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1,453	Carwen Steel	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	2,000	Submar. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	30⅜	29¼	30
500	‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29½	29¼	29⅜	3,000	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
20,000	Curtiss Aero.	51	48	50	2,000	‡Un. E. Aero.	4½	4¼	4½
800	Emer. Phon.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	200	U. S. S'ship.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Ev.-Hes. Inc.	22	22	22	1,500	‡Un. Motors	24⅞	24	24
200	Int. Rubber.	11¼	11¼	11¼	10,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	14	13⅛	13⅞
600	‡LakeTor.Bt.	7	6⅞	7	1,000	‡Zinc Conc.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
300	Marc. of A.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝					
8,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2	1⅞	2					
100	N. Y. Ship.	43	43	43					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	19	18½	19	30	Std. Oil, N. Y.	293	292	292
30	Ill. Pipe Line	220	218	218	355	Union Tank.	105	102	103

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	††Allen Oil	65	56	65	1,300	‡ Do pf	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
800	‡Barn'tO.&G.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1,950	‡Lost City	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30,000	‡Bos.-Wyo. (a pros.)	20	18	20	15,000	‡Merritt Oil	39½	38⅜	38⅜
300	†Con. Mex. (a pros.)	49	49	49	2,500	Met. Petrol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Cosden O. & G. ctfs.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15,000	††MidwestOil	84	80	84
3,000	‡Cos.&Co. (oil ref.) ctfs.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	5,000	†‡ Do pf	105	99	102
2,165	††Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	56	53	54	1,500	‡Midw'stRef.	177	174	174
2,500	Cumb'dP.&R.	⅜	⅜	⅜	800	Nat.O.&R.pf.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,500	‡Elk Basin	11½	11¼	11⅜	12,000	††N. W. Oil	62	61	61
12,000	‡Elk'dO.&G. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	10,000	††Okla. Oil	8	7	7½
2,700	‡Esmeralda	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,200	Okla. P. & R.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	‡Federal Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	8,000	‡ Do rights	⅜	⅜	
800	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	2,500	‡Omar O.&G.	27	25	27
5,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	½	½	½	2,100	Osage-Hom.	9	8⅜	8⅜
1,250	KeystoneCon.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	2,000	‡Pawhuska	37	36	37
4,000	‡Knick.-Wyo.	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	3,100	‡Penn.-Ky.	6	5⅜	6
					900	‡Sapul.O.&R.	11½	11¼	11¼
					5,400	Sequoy.O.&R.	1⅛	1	1
					12,000	‡†TuxpamStar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
					980	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	9½	9	9½
					2,100	‡W.StatesPet.	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	Acme C. H.	2	1⅜	1⅜	100	†McK.-Dar.	55	55	55
5,000	A.-Br. C.M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	9,000	‡Mil. Cop.	2	1⅞	2
2,800	††Alas. S. C.	35	34	35	14,500	††M. M. Co.	82	68	82
3,500	††Atlanta	10	10	10	1,000	†‡ M. C. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,000	††A.-C. (a pr.)	⅜	½	½	5,000	‡Moth.Lode.	28	27	28
10,600	B. L. C. Co.	2	1½	2	100	‡Nan.Hanks Montana	1	1	1
3,700	‡B.C. (a pr.)	⅛	¼	¼	3,000	††Nat.Z.& L.	58	54	55
4,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	64	62	64	100	Nip. Mines	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	B. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼	1,200	†Nixon Nev.	32	30	30
500	Butte Det.				4,800	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜					
10,500	††Caledonia	66	61	62	5,700	‡Port.Con.C.	33	33	33
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2,500	‡Rex C. M.	25	24	24
16,000	Can. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3,700	‡Rich. M. M. & R.	55	53	55
4,500	‡Coco R. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,000	‡San Toy	13	13	13
4,500	Con. A. S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	300	‡SantaR.Dev.	¼	¼	¼
10,000	Cons. C. M.	8⅜	7	8⅜	1,000	Silver Kg. of Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	‡Con.-Home.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Std. Sil.-Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Cres. C. G.	6	5⅜	5⅜	200	Super. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,070	‡Emma Con.	1	[illegible]	1	100	†Ton. Belm.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	‡Green. Min.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
750	Hecla Min.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	2,200	††Troy-Ariz.	22	20	20
900	H. B. Z. M.	1	1	1	325	Un. Eastern	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	††Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,150	Un.M.of Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Jim Butler	72	70	70	800	††U.S.Tung.	24	23	24
1,000	‡J.V. (a pr.)	1⅛	1½	1⅛	800	Unity G. M.	4	3⅞	4
1,000	J.-K. (a pr.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	††Utah N.M.	2½	2	2
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	26	25	26	3,000	††Utica Min.	22	21	22
2,200	††J. M. of N. M. (pros.)	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	1,200	‡W. E. Con.	68	67	67
4,000	Magma Cop.	54	51	52	1,500	‡Wilbert M.	25	24	24
300	††M'matic C.	24	24	24	2,500	‡Yering.M.C.	27	26	26
2,600	‡Mag'e Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛					
1,000	Mason Val.	7⅛	7	7					

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	‡Beth.St.5s, 2-yr. notes	98¾	98⅝	98¾	$50,000	‡Gen. El. 6s notes, w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10,000	‡Erie 5s, nts.	98	98	98	12,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	84½	83	83
13,000	‡Ch.& W.I. 6% notes	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	7,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	74	73	73

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—All sales of Unity Gold Mines Co. Wednesday were at 3⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday Bid.	Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. Stores	34	37	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord.	17	18	17	18
But. Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Carbon Steel	92	98	92	98
Central Fdy.	33	35	33	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45	52
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Char. Iron pf.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Chev. Motor	92	93	94	96
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf	70	80	70	80
Eastern Steel	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Free. T., new	47	50	43¼	45
Grant M. Car.	4¼	5½	4½	5½
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101⅛	99	101⅛
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Int. T. Corp.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Do pf.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Kath. Bse. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. T. B. 1st pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼
Man. Transit	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Marlin Arms	93	100	93	98
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	66	68	66	68
Rep. Truck pf	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
S. (A. C.) pf.	94	95	94	95

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday Bid.	Ask.
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	35	32	34
St. Jos. Lead.	19⅝	20¼	19	20¼
Stand. Motors.	11	11½	11	11½
Strom. Carb.	26	30	26	30
Todd S'yards.	81	84	81	84
U.S. Aeroplane	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Z. S.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N.E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12	16
Bilt. O. & G.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Houston Oil	20	22	20	22
Nat Oil & R.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
N. Y. & O.O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
N.Y.& Tex.Oil	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52	57
Penn. Gaso.	⅛	½	⅛	½
Penn.-Wyo.	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½
Pierce Oil	18	18½	18	18½
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Un. West O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Utah Pet.	30	40	30	40
Vac. O. & G.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Big Jim	⅜	⅝	⅛	⅝
Bingham Min.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Booth	7	8	7	8
Buffalo Mines	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Dome Exten.	17	19	17	19
Dundee Ariz.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Goldf. Con.	51	53	51	53
Goldf. Merger	5	6	5	5½
Howe Sound.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Int. M. M. D.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Kewanas	12	14	12	13
Louis. Con.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Lucky Girl	14	16	14	16
Marsh Min.	12	13	12	13
Mojave T'n	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅛
Nev. Rand.	9	12	9	12
N. Y. Zinc.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Ray Hercules	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Red Warrior	½	⅞	½	⅞
Seneca Copper	10	10¼	10	10¼
Silver Pick.	9	11	9	11
St. Nich. Z.	16	18	16	18
Success Min.	26	28	26	28
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wednes-day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wednes-day Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¾	19¼	18¾	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Atlantic Refining	980	1000	990	Prairie O. & G.	520	530	520
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Prairie Pipe Line	283	287	283
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	100	Solar Refining	345	360	345
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390	Southern Pipe L.	195	200	195
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South Penn. Oil	295	305	295
Continental Oil	585	600	580	S. W. Penn.	108	113	108
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	Stand. Oil, Cal.	262	265	260
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160	Std. Oil, Ind.	755	765	755
Eureka Pipe Line	207	212	207	Std. Oil, Kan.	475	495	475
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147	Std. Oil, Ky.	355	360	355
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139	Std. Oil, Neb.	500	520	500
Illinois Pipe Line	220	225	220	Std. Oil, N. J.	597	602	600
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96	Std. Oil, N. Y.	290	293	290
Int. Pet. Co., Lt.	13¼	13½	13¼	Std. Oil, Ohio	440	455	440
National Transit	14	16	14	Swan & Finch	105	115	105
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	Union Tank	103	105	102
Northern Pipe L.	100	104	100	Vacuum Oil	383	388	380
Ohio Oil	373	377	373	Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
Aetna pf.	38	40	36	Colt's Arms	98	103	100
American Brass	313	316	312	Du Pont	260	262	256
Atlas Powder	165	170	164	Do old com.	104	106	104
Do pf.	99	101	99	Do deb. pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122	Hercules Powder	246	249	245
Bliss	500	550	500	Do pf.	116	120	116
Do pf.	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	153	148
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg.	550	600	570
Do pf.	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
130	Cities Service	276	275	275	275½
1,425	Cities Service pf.	86½	85	86¼	86½
900	Cities Service new	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅜

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	Miss. River Power	11½	13½
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74	Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	50	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
Am. Light & Trac.	310	311	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	60
Am. Power & Light	66	68	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾	Northern States P. pf.	96½	98
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern Texas Electric	53	56
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern Texas Elec. pf.	78	81
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7⅛	8½	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf.	68	71	Pacific Gas & Electric	54½	55½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	21	25	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	91
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	13	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Carolina Power & Light	37	39	Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Carolina P. & L. pf.	92	96	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70
Colorado Power	29	30	Republic Ry. & Light	32	33
Colorado Power pf.	98	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison	87	88
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Conn. Power pf.	92	95	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Dayton Power & L. pf.	87	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35¼	36
Duluth Edison	75	82	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	6	6½
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	63	67	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	95
El Paso Electric	102	106	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric pf.	94	97	United Gas Improve.	80	80½
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	90	United Light & Rys.	40	42
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys. pf.	69	70
Fed. Light & Traction	12	16	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	13	16
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	69
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power	14½	15
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.	54	56
Interstate Electric	38	46	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95	Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	90	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	Nat. Secur. deb.	48	58
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Con. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	92	95	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	91	97	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	96	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	86	88	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90			
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange held well during the greater part of the day, trading was aggressive only in spots. Steel at one time sold as high as 122¼, with nearly 20,000 shares dealt in. The steel shares and the war specialties were generally firm early in the day, although there were some reactions later on. Considering the general character of the market, commission house dealings were on a good scale. They included a broad distribution of odd-lot orders.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
290	Am. B. Sug.	92⅞	92	92½	70	Mo. Pacific	32⅛	32	32
10	Am. Can	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	60	Nat. E. & S.	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
10	Am. H. & L.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	150	Nev. Con.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
300	Am. Linseed	27⅜	27	27	50	N. Y. Cent.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
40	Am. Loco.	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	590	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅛	36	36
150	Am. S. & R.	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛					
90	Am. Sugar	121⅝	121	121	50	Ohio C. Gas	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝
350	Anac. Cop.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	10	Pennsylvania	53	53	53
10	A., T. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	10	Pit.Coal tr.r.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
950	Bald. Loco.	72⅛	70⅛	70⅛	100	Ray Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20	Balt. & Ohio	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	20	Reading	94	93⅝	93⅝
400	Beth.Steel B.	126⅛	125⅛	125⅛	20	Rep. I. & S.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
10	Cal. Petrol.	19	19	19	10	Sinclair Oil	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
100	Cent.Leather	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝	20	So. Pacific	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	240	So. Railway	27	26⅞	26⅞
390	C., M. & St. P.	69⅛	68⅝	69	570	Studebaker	54	51⅜	52⅜
110	Chino Cop.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	10	Tenn. Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Col. F. & I.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	10	Union Pac.	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞
150	Corn Prod.	35⅛	35	35	490	U. S. Ind. A.	162⅛	160⅛	162⅛
550	Crucible St'l	81⅛	80⅝	80⅝	130	U. S. Rub.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
50	CubaCaneSu.	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	19,050	U. S. Steel	122¼	121⅛	121⅝
70	D. & R.G.pf.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	40	Willys-Over.	30⅛	29⅞	30
250	Dist. Secur.	27⅛	26⅞	27		MINING STOCKS.			
50	Erie	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	725	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
1,450	Gen. Motors	113¼	110½	111¼	600	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
60	Inspir. Cop.	54¾	54½	54½	400	Jim Butler	.71	.71	.71
170	Int. Mer. M.	28⅜	28½	28½	700	Man. Cons.	.27	.27	.27
1,900	Do pf.	88½	86⅜	86½	500	Mizpah	.18	.18	.18
10	Lack. Steel	91	91	91	500	Montana	.20	.20	.20
80	Max. Motor	32½	31½	32½	500	Morn.Glory	.18	.18	.18
100	Mex. Petrol.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	75	Ton. Min.	6.35	6.35	6.35
50	Miami Cop.	40½	40½	40½	500	Yerington	.26	.26	.26
80	Midvale Steel	58¼	58¼	58¼					

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Balt. Tube.	96	96	96	100	Hous. Oil pf.	63	63	63
45	Con. Power.	113¼	113	113¼	25	M. & M. T.	70	70	70
400	Cosden ctf.	13⅛	13	13	10	Nat. B. & C.	35	35	35
1,011	C. O. & G. c.	13⅛	13	13	58	Sapulpa	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
50	Dav. Chem.	35½	35¼	35½	130	United Ry.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
5	Fid. & Dep.	124	124	124	10	W. B. & A.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,500	B. C. 4s, '61	97¼	97¼	97¼	$1,000	Ga. & A. 5s.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	B.S.P.&C.4½s	95	95	95	2,000	J. C. & C. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	1,000	M., D.& S.5s	90	90	90
4,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104	104	104	5,000	M.& M.T.6s.	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	88½	88½	88½	4,000	N.O.M.&C.5s.	44	44	44
10,000	C. & Co.6s,c.	95	95	95	5,000	Un.Ry.Inc.4s	62⅜	62½	62½
62,000	C. O. & G. n. ctf.	98¼	98	98	1,000	Do 1st 4s.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
6,000	Elk. Cp. 6s.	100	100	100	2,000	Do fdg. 5s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
					8,000	W.B.& A.5s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	5	5	5	20	May.-Old C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Algomah	75	75	75	80	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Allouez	62	62	62	20	Mohawk	80	80	80
15	Am. Zinc	24½	24½	24½	30	NewArcadian	3	3	3
200	Ariz. Com'l.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	20	North Butte.	17½	17½	17½
130	Cal. & Ariz.	77½	77¼	77½	50	North Lake.	1	1	1
6	Cal. & Hecla.	533	531	533	10	Pond Creek.	25½	25½	25½
75	CopperRange	58⅜	58½	58⅜	10	Quincy	84	84	84
70	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	10	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	20	St. Mary's L.	76	76	76
405	East Butte	11	10⅞	11	567	U.S.Smelt.pf.	49⅛	49	49⅛
25	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	55	Utah Con.	15½	15	15
13	Isl. Ck. pf.	89	88½	88½	200	Utah Metals.	4½	4½	4½
20	Lake	11	11	11	5	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
60	Mass Con.	13⅛	13	13					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Bost. & Alb.	155	155	155	25	Mass. El. pf.	26	25⅞	26
2	Bos. & Prov.	190	190	190	45	Old Col.R.R.	115	114½	114½
110	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30	26	W.E.St.R.R.	60	60	60

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	100	100	100	78	N. E. Tel.	110⅛	109⅛	109⅛
25	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98½	98½	100	New Riv. pf.	80	80	80
7	Amosk'g pf.	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	53	Pullman	141¼	141¼	141¼
160	Art Metal	10½	10	10	35	ReeceButton.	14	14	14
215	A., G. & W. I.	105⅛	104	105	100	Swift	152½	152	152
5	Edison	175	175	175	25	Torring. pf.	29	29	29
50	Gen. Elec.	54	54	54	3	T. G. Plant.	103⅛	103½	103½
10	Int. P. C. pf.	26½	26½	26½	30	United Fruit.	135	135	135
15	McElw'n pf.	100½	100½	100½	133	Un. Sh. Ma.	49⅛	49	49
110	Mass. Gas.	91⅛	91½	91⅛	10	Do pf.	27	27	27
11	Do pf.	78	78	78	295	Ventura Oil.	6½	6⅜	6½
25	Math. Alkali	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88½	88½	88½	$2,000	Mas. Gas 4½s, 1931	86¼	86¼	86¼
1,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s, 1928	100½	100½	100½	2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	98	98	98
1,000	Lib. Loan w. i.	99½	99½	99½	7,000	Swift 5s.	99⅜	99¼	99¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Shipbldg.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	5	Midwest	42	42	42
100	Do pf	94	94	94	10	Do pf	72	72	72
20	Cudahy	119	119	119	217	Prestolite	136½	136	136
10	Com. Edison	120	120	120	15	Quaker Oats pf.	102½	102	102
65	Deere & Co. pf.	100	100	100	11	Sears-Roebuck.	171	169⅜	170
2	Diam'd Match.	119¼	119¼	119¼	85	Stewart-Warner	64	63	63½
5	Lindsay Light.	30	30	30	150	Swift	153	152½	153
100	Do pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	20	Union Carbide.	185⅜	185⅜	185⅜
2	Mont. Ward pf.	116	116	116	235	Do rights	17½	16⅜	16⅜
200	Mitchell Motors	42	41	41	40	United Paperb'd	29½	29	29

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. Tele. 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	$25,000	Swift 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Milling.	9	9	9	2,055	Phil. R. T. t. c.	30½	29½	30½
74	Elec. Storage	60	59½	59⅞	1,000	Tono. Belm't	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Gen. Asph. pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	90	Tono. Min.	6½	6⅛	6⅛
60	Ky. Secur. pf.	83⅜	83¼	83⅜	2	Unit. Co., N. J.	216	216	216
728	L. Sup. Corp.	16⅜	16	16	135	Union Trac.	44	43⅜	44
100	Leh. V. Tr.	26½	26¼	26½	148	Unit. GasImp.	79⅛	78⅜	78⅜
26	Phila. Elec.	29½	29⅜	29⅜	100	Wm. Cramp.	83	81½	83

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	77½	77½	77½	$2,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
10,000	Lib. Loan 3½s	99 45-50	99 45-50	99 45-50	30,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	90	90	90	5,000	Read. gen. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.		Yester-day Bid.	Ask.	Wed's-day Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108	MacAndrews & F.	205	215	206
Do pf.	95	99	95	Do pf.	99	102	100
Conley Foil	250	300	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
J. S. Young	150	165	160	R. J. Reynolds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf.	105	110	106	Do pf.	112	114	112

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—Twenty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $818,100, were chartered today. They include:

J. J. Harrington & Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in meat and products, slaughter houses, &c., $500,000; A. H. Britton, S. B. Howard, J. A. Moore, 63 Cedar St.

West Rutherford Color and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture colors, dyes, chemicals, &c., $7,500; F. J. Saccomani, A. M. Dolan, J. Breitenstein, 530 West 147th St.

Slobodin & Finkelstein, Inc., Manhattan, realty, general contracting, and carpenter work, $5,000; S. and F. Slobodin, H. Finkelstein, 1,411 Grand Concourse.

Florence Lawrence Film Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; F. Lawrence, C. A. Bridgwood, M. D. Josephson, 233 Broadway.

Ageloff Dairy Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture dairy products, $10,000; J. Maslow, G. Feltman, S. Ageloff, 614 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Sealright Co., Inc., Fulton, manufacture articles, devices, machines, tools, &c., $30,000; W. L. Wright, E. W. Skinner, J. T. Bond, Fulton.

Lapides, Cohen & Kaplan Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; C. S. Lapides, I. B. Kaplan, R. Cohen, 68 East 96th St.

King-Davidson-Sodow Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture dresses, waists and ladies' apparel, $10,000; K. Davidson, M. L. Sodow, H. V. Siegel, 1,295 Madison Av.

Novelty Costume and Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture gowns and dresses, $5,000; H. Keil, N. Meltzer, D. Getz, 320 Broadway.

Waddington Condensed Milk Co., Inc., Waddington, milk and dairy products business, $100,000; N. A. V. and M. Van Son, W. J. Mackay, 600 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Ferrell Lumber Co., Inc., Walton, general lumber business, $60,000; J. J. Farrell, C. W. Peak, E. B. Guild, Walton.

Daily Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' waists, $40,000; N. Pickel, I. H. Storch, E. Kriesman, 1,055 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Mackay System, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture chemicals, dyes, paints, and carry on general paint business, 2,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $12,500; H. A. St. George, E. A. Darr, V. H. Vreeland, 41 Park Row.

Deem Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate agency and brokerage, $10,000; J. Harris, B. Golda, N. J. Schneider, 233 Broadway.

H. N. Gregory & Co., Inc., Manhattan, agents ad dealers in stocks and bonds, realty, $6,000; R. M. and J. M. Gregory, I. Simon, 3,544 Broadway.

William White Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in gasoline, oil, petroleum, $5,000; E. L. and W. White, M. Cappello, 455 West Broadway.

Louis Bustanoby, Inc., Manhattan, conduct hotels, restaurants, cafe, and saloons, 200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $10,000; L. and M. D. Bustanoby, H. Stoll, 100 East 52nd St.

Capital increases: Ellis O. Friedman, Inc., Albany, $25,000 to $100,000; J. B. Crook & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduction: St. Thomas Amusement Co., Manhattan, $70,000 to $40,000.

Dissolutions: The Handy Cleaner Co., Inc., Manhattan; Boyce Fuel Economizer Co., Manhattan; Detjen Butter Co., Inc., Manhattan; Theu and Schaefer, Inc., Manhattan; Carlton Terrace Restaurant Co., Manhattan; Louis Bustanoby, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—Charters filed: Union Holding Company, Plainfield, deal in all kinds of real estate, $10,000; Frank Finklestein and Hyman Abrams, Plainfield, and Abraham Schneider, Westfield.

American Mine and Torpedo Company, East Orange, manufacture mines, coast defenses, &c., $100,000; Gordon Grand, Harry H. Picking, and L. Matthews, East Orange.

District Representation Company, Camden, import and export goods of all kinds, $10,000; Gordon Grand, Harry Picking, and L. Matthews, Camden.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed securing the issue of First Mortgage 40-Year 5% Bonds of the above Company, executed in favour of National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, on the 15th of November, 1906, notice is hereby given that Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) Bonds have been drawn by lot by the Trustee for redemption upon the 1st of September, 1917, at the price of 105 and accrued interest.

The Bonds so drawn are numbered as follows:

Nos. 0001, 0048, 0119, 0217, 0228, 0356, 0495, 0512, 0655, 0749, 0790, 0835, 0959, 0961, 1141, 1279, 1313, 1457, 1463, 1484.

The holders of the said Bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption at the office of National Trust Company, Limited, Montreal, on or before the 1st of September, 1917.

Bonds drawn for redemption shall cease to bear interest after the 1st of September, 1917.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
Dated at Montreal, 23rd July, 1917.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Eighth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.

To the Bondholders:

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the indenture securing the above, invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the EIGHTH SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($28,724.25), at not exceeding 108 and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 3, 1917.

All bonds accepted will be paid for on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, and interest will not be allowed thereon after that date.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the Indenture securing the EIGHTH SERIES.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By C. H. SABIN, President.
New York, July 20, 1917.

PERUVIAN EXPLORATION COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to order of the Board of Directors as Trustees in Dissolution of the Peruvian Exploration Company the following assets of this company will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on Monday, July 30, 1917, 12 o'clock noon, at Stidham's Auction Room, No. 111 East 4th Street, in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware.

The property to be sold is 2,560,970 shares (par value $5.00 each) of the capital stock of Peru Gold Placers, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware.

Stock will be offered in blocks in amounts as bids therefore are made and also in one block and sale will be according to largest amount bid. Full terms will be announced at sale. For same and further particulars apply Cornell, Lockwood & Jeffery, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Robert H. Richards, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

July 19th, 1917.
GEORGE P. P. BONNELL, Secretary.

PERUVIAN EXPLORATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Peruvian Exploration Company having been dissolved, all persons having claims against the above named company are directed to present the same on or before August 14th, 1917, at the office of Cornell, Lockwood & Jeffery, attorneys for said company, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE P. P. BONNELL, Secretary.
July 19, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS OF THE
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

A majority of the outstanding bonds owned by the public, having been deposited with the Committee, the time limit for deposit of bonds has been extended until August 15, 1917, after which date no bonds will be received except upon payment of a penalty.

THOMAS DENNY,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
HENRY K. McHARG,
Committee.

JOHN M. SHEDD, Counsel.
EDWIN GIBBS, Secretary,
22 William Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY WATER CO.
First Mortgage Bonds
Dated April 20th, 1895.

Sealed offers for the sale of sufficient of the above mentioned bonds to the Sinking Fund to exhaust the sum of $16,331.44 will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, August 6th, 1917.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers, or to accept any offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York
LONDON PARIS
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
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DUNHAM & CO
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43 Exchange Place, New York
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80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
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Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Silver Stocks
In view of the increase in the price of silver, an article covering some of the dividend paying silver stocks is a timely one. A copy of this issue and an attractive subscription offer "A" is obtainable by writing to THE

FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

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Metropolitan Trust Co.
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George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Gulf States Steel Company

NOTICE OF MEETING OF HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued and outstanding under the Voting Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1913, between certain stockholders of Gulf States Steel Company, Alexander J. Hemphill, Alfred A. Cook and Francis D. Pollak, as Voting Trustees, and said Gulf States Steel Company, will be held in the Board Room at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, August 31, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the matter of the redemption and retirement of the First Preferred Stock of said Gulf States Steel Company at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof and any dividends accrued and unpaid thereon, and of authorizing the Voting Trustees to take such action as may be necessary to effect such redemption and retirement.

The books for the transfer of the Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on August 21, 1917, and will reopen at the opening of business on September 1, 1917.

Dated New York, June 28, 1917.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
ALFRED A. COOK,
JOHN W. PLATTEN,
Voting Trustees.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and Election of Directors:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Dry Goods Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, Grand and Mercer Streets, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing eight Directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York City, N. Y., July 19th, 1917.
M. BERKOWITZ, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certified that the LOTOS TEA CONCERN, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 25th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
[Seal of the State of New York.]

In connection with the above notice, which is published in accordance with the law, Mr. Warner M. Van Norden announces that he has purchased the entire capital stock of Lotos Tea Concern, Inc., liquidated said company, and will continue the business individually hereafter under the trade name of Lotos Tea Concern.

Dated—New York, July 26, 1917.

The undersigned beg to announce that the firm of GARTENLAUB & COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, has been dissolved; and that the liquidation of the business of the firm will be conducted by Isidor Gartenlaub, at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

June 20, 1917.
ISIDOR GARTENLAUB.
WALTER D. KENT.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., August 7, 1917, for delivering ground emery, hardware, etc., vertical drill machines, and salt water soap at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy.

DIVIDENDS.

A. O. SMITH CORPORATION.
July 17th, 1917.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3.

The Board of Directors has today declared the Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
JAMES L. SINYARD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 27, 1917, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, August 15, 1917. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.
New York, July 26, 1917.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, July 25th, 1917.
Preferred Dividend No. 74.

A dividend of One Dollar, Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid August 22nd, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1917.

Common Dividend No. 28.

A dividend of One Dollar, Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid September 5th, 1917, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1917.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, NO. 31.
New York City, July 25th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Milling Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year on August 31st, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1917.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6.
New York City, July 25th, 1917.

The fourth installment of Two Per Cent. (2%,) (1% in cash and 1% in stock,) of the Eight Per Cent. (8%) dividend upon the Common Stock of the Standard Milling Company, which was declared on October 25th, 1916, will be payable on August 31st, 1917, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1917.

Checks and certificates will be mailed.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

July 23, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation quarterly dividends of 2% were declared on both the first and second preferred stocks. The dividend is payable Aug. 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record Aug. 1st, 1917.

C. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

PACIFIC MILLS

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 23, 1917.

Guaranty Securities Corporation

120 Broadway, New York City, July 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Guaranty Securities Corporation has this day declared from its surplus profits a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) for the quarter ended June 30, 1917, on the Capital Stock of the corporation, payable July 25, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 24, 1917.

R. F. WINGARD, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY
Charles E. Schaff, Receiver.

Coupons for interest matured February 1, 1917, on The Kansas City & Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due 1990, will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after July 31, 1917.

J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of 75c per share (1½%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable August 15th, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1917.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.
GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, July 25th, 1917.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; William Kleinman, Inc., et al. to Walter D. Strauss, 165 West 165th St, mtg $12,500; attorney, Benjamin Berger, 299 Broadway $100
ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Yetta Neimet to Selina Siegel, 590 Springfield Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $28,-550, July 20; attorney, Isaac Allen, 132 Nassau St $1
MADISON ST, 311, n s, 154.10 ft e of Montgomery St, 26.8x37.4x26.6x38.9; John Meyer to David Keane, 124 West 75th St, and Cortlandt E. Taylor, 420 West End Av, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., May 9; address, David Keane, 120 Broadway $1
MADISON ST, 289, n s, 25x100; Benjamin and Scelia Cohen to Hannah Manheimer, 674 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, July 9; attorney, William R. Hill, 141 Broadway $1
PARK AV, s e corner 111th St, 100.11x52.6; William Shore to Shawleine Realty Co., 1,123 Broadway, July 9; address, 123 Broadway.$1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 224 ft s of 127th St, 108.2x95x irregular; James S. Lawson to George Rugge, 151 Harrison Av, Jersey City, all liens, June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
4TH ST, 26 East, s s, 145.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 25.4x94.5; Martin Dienst to Rose M. Froehly, 244 West 113th St, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., June 1; attorney, Albert J. Appell, 51 Chambers St $1
8TH AV, 2,549, w s, 75 ft n of 156th St, 24.11x85; Rose M. and Bertram L. Froehly to Martin Dienst, 244 West 118th St, ½ part, mtg $18,000; attorney, A. J. Appell, 51 Chambers St $1
13TH ST, 612 East, s w s, 168 ft s e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Samuel Gold to Mollie Rabinowitz, 1,723 Fulton St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 25; attorney, Charles B. Barfield, 425 Miller Av, Brooklyn $1
18TH ST, 244 West, s s, 33.4 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Rose M. and Bertram L. Froehly to Martin Dienst, 244 West 113th St, mtg $9,000, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., June 1; attorney, Albert J. Appell, 51 Chambers St...$1
23D ST, 254 West, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure June 27, 1917; Edson B. Sammis, referee, to George A. Parker, 584 Park Place, Brooklyn, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $19,000
97TH ST, 181 West, n s, 74 ft e of 10th Av, 26x100.11; Jacob Hertzberg to Leonard Weill, 155 West 163d St, mtg $14,000, July 20; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway..$100
115TH ST, 464 East, s s, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x75.7, foreclosure Jan. 25, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, July 25; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $18,700
SAME PROPERTY; American Mortgage Co. to Emma H. Ellsworth, Rahway, N. J., July 25; attorneys, same....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Emma H. Ellsworth to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $4,000, July 25; attorneys, same....$100
122D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Madison Av, old line, and 253 ft w of Park Av, 27x100.11; John W. Vackiner to Emma F. Garnsey, 273 West 132d St, mtg $18,300, b. and s. and c. a. g., July 25; attorney, Edw. D. C. Sperry, 233 Broadway $1
125TH ST, 402 East, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Fannie M. Porter and another, executors, &c., to Frederick L. Bingham, 600 West 113th St, mtg $5,750, 1-5 part; attorneys, Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Margaret L. Bingham to same, 1-5 part, mtg $5,750, b. and s., June 21; attorneys, same....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Briggs to same, 1-5 part, mtg $5,750, b. and s., May 31; attorneys, same....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Paine to same, 2-5 part, May 28; attorneys, same....$1

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,476 and 1,478, s e corner of Bristow St, runs s 112.9x e 100x n 75x e 100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Edgar S. Appleby and another, Glen Cove, L. I., July 24; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $38,000
EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft n of Roberts Av, runs w 200 ft to Gainsborg Av x n 150x e 100x n 25x e 100 to Eastern Boulevard x s 175 ft; also Eastern Boulevard, s w cor Buhre Av, 100x200 to Gainsborg Av x100x202.1; also Gainsborg Av, e s, 100 ft n of Buhre Av, runs n 100x e 86.6x s 50.1x e 100 to Becker St x s 100.1x w 93.11; Helen H. Jenkins to Jas. S. Lawson, 7,211 Shore Road, Brooklyn, July 2; attorney, L. T. & T. Co., 160 B'way....$1
LOT 46, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Antonio Parachini, 121 Clinton Av, West Hoboken, N. J., July 23; attorney, A. Parachini, 121 Clinton Av, West Hoboken, N. J. $1
LOT 6, map of Harrington estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to William C. Hettier, 2,124 Glebe Av, mtg $2,800, July 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1
LOTS 180-407 and 408, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually, and another, trustees et al., to Arthur W. Lawson, 320 West 42d St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,375
All following, same map, date, and attorney:
LOTS 671 and 672; same to Peter J. McGuire, 520 West 175th St....$700
LOTS 277 to 280, 1,058 to 1,060; same to Bluma Satvesky and another, 1,253 Franklin Av....$5,300
LOT 1,093; same to Regina Mensch, 240 East 21st St....$1,000
LOT 1,285; same to Benjamin Weintraub, 718 East 176th St....$375
LOTS 208 to 210, 969 to 971, 973-1,187-1,188-1,286, and 1,287; same to Isidor Weintraub, 230 West 95th St....$4,575
LOTS 154 to 156; same to Martin J. Scanlon, 1,184 3d Av....$1,450
LOTS 230, 231, 543 to 546, 554, 555, 716, 717; same to Frank Pergola and another, 141 Hester St....$3,950
LOTS 340, 341, and 1,075 same to Lewis Leining, 355 East 19th St....$1,200
LOTS 399 and 400; same to Jacob Rosenthal and another, 46 Avenue B....$400
LOT 1,042; same to Edw. McKenna, 287 10th Av....$300
LOTS 480 and 481; same to Ernest A. Mule and another, 2,403 Crotona Av....$2,050
MAIN ST, e s, 26.8 ft n of Grant Av, 26.8x110x25x100; also Grant Av, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, 50x100; William A. Mallett to Marie F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, mtg $17,650, July 23; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$1
SEDGWICK AV, 1,793, West, s e s, or junction of Cedar Av, 123.8x74.3x100.1x15.1; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, July 25; attorney, J. V. Irwin, 203 Broadway.$46,000
WALES AV, s w corner of St. Mary's St, runs w 127x s e 150.4 to avenue x n 80.9; Arthur or Arthur C. Byrne to Ward Baking Co., 143d and Southern Boulevard, July 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1
WASHINGTON AV, 1,056, e s, 25x200; Michael J. Egan, referee, to John A. Hagmayer, 2,931 Valentine Av, July 25; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..$7,500
WEBSTER AV, w s, 220.2 ft s of 182d St, 250.2x100.1; Harborn Realty Co., Inc., to Mountain Garage Co., Inc., 15 Broad St, mtg $18,000, July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100
WOODYCREST AV, 1,098, s e corner of 166th St, 50x100x62.6x100.9; Henry Morgenthau Co. to West Farms Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $62,500, June 29; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St...$1
233D ST, s w s, 94.4 ft s e of Doon Av, 32.1x–x25x103.10; Land Co. "C" of Edenwald to Michael Mastasi, 660 East 187th St, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100, July 25; Walter D. Strauss to William Kleinman, Inc., on the premises, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Leo Cohen, 299 Broadway....$1,500
AUDUBON AV, e s, 38 ft s of 180th St, 37x95, July 25; William Moller to Minnie Schluter, 79 East 124th St, due and mtg as per bond; attorneys, Eifers & A., 277 Broadway....$2,000
HUDSON ST, 599, w s, 28.8x76x–x78.6, July 25; Ellen, wife of Michael Donnelly, and Catherine V., wife of Thomas Donnelly, to Hattie Kallman, 911 Park Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway....$2,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 224 ft s of 127th St, 108.2x95x irregular, June 29; George Rugge to James T. Lawson, 7,211 Shore Road, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$145,000
WEST END AV, 288, e s, 84.4 ft n of 73d St, 20x100, July 22; Ruth A. Wallace to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 50 Liberty St, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$18,000
1ST AV, 2,333, w s, 75.8 ft s of 120th St, 25.3x100, July 23; Mita Realty Co. to Salvatore Verra, on premises, due as per bond, prior mtg $11,500; attorney, James Federici, 385 East 188th St....$2,900
2D AV, 1,496, s e corner of 78th St, 26.2x80, July 26, John F. Ward to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & D., 40 Wall St...$3,000
23D ST, 254 West, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, July 25; George A. Parker to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond....$15,000
115TH ST, 464 East, s s, 24.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 24.10x75.7, July 25; Emma H. Ellsworth to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 853 7th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St..$4,000
122D ST, n s, 152 ft e of Madison Av, old line, and 253 ft w of Park Av, 27x100.11, July 25; Emma F. Garnsey to John W. Vackner, 291 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $17,000; attorney, A. J. Du Cret & Co., 55 Liberty St...$1,300

Bronx.

LOT 6, map of Harrington estate; William C. Hettier to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, July 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1,150
LOT 10, map part Hunt estate; William Wolanek to Anton Jelenek, 1,713 Wallace Av, July 25, due July 1, 1920; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av..$2,000
LOT 24, block 27, and lot 1, block 7, A map of Morris Park; Francesco Guiri to Geo. Hauser, 1,379 Taylor Av, July 26, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Boechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av....$600
LOTS 554 and 555, map of Lorillard Spencer et al.; Frank Pergola and another to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 B'way, June 15, 5 years, 3½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 B'way....$420
All following, same date, map, and attorney, and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:
LOTS 554 and 555; Frank Pergola and another to same....$420
LOTS 543 to 546; same to same....$840
LOTS 230 and 231; same to same....$480
LOTS 716 and 717; same to same....$630
LOTS 1,058 to 1,060; Bluma Savetsky and another to same....$1,830
LOTS 277 to 280; same to same....$1,650
All following, same date, map, and attorney, and 5 years, 5 p. c.:
LOTS 969 to 972; Isidor Weintraub to same....$843
LOT 973; same to same....$281
LOTS 1,187 and 1,188; same to same....$787
LOTS 208 to 210; same to same....$843
LOTS 1,286 and 1,287; same to same....$675
LOT 180; Arthur W. Lawson to same....$356
LOTS 407 and 408; Arthur W. Lawson to same....$675
LOT 1,285; Benj. Weintraub to same....$281
LOT 1,093; Regina Mensch to same....$750
LOTS 399 and 400; Jacob Rosenthal and another to same....$300
LOTS 480 and 481; Ernest A. Mull and another to same....$1,537
MORRIS AV., w s, 50 ft s of Cameron Pl., 50x94.1, Kerry Building Co., Inc. to Amanda F. Kadel, 2,187 Glebe Av., prior mtg 3,500, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, J. Kadel, 370 East 149th St....$6,750
ROAD leading from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, n e s, at s w corner of lands formerly conveyed by Charles Darke to Eliza A. Baldwin, runs n e 66 x s e 95 x n w 35 x n w 33 x 48; Daniel W. Foley to People's Savings Bank of Yonkers, Yonkers, N. Y., May 25, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. X. Donoghue, Yonkers, N. Y....$700
WASHINGTON AV, 1,285, w s, 25x88.8; Paul F. Burde to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 160 Broadway, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,600
138TH ST, 597 East, n s, 89.3x100; Elise F. Klenke to Myer Lichtenstein, 811 Kelly St, and another, prior mtg $29,000, July 12, due April 12, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$4,000
161ST ST, n s, 91 ft w of Forest Av, 21x75; Josepha Perina to John Pokarny, 308 East 74th St, July 24, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 316 East 72d St....$1,000
179TH ST, 47 West, n s, 28.3x76.6x25x88.9; Thomas Mulligan to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500
197TH ST, n w corner of Pond Place, 125x150; William Kaufmann Construction Co. to Samuel Blumner, 550 Van Cortlandt Park Av, prior mtg $49,000, July 25, due Jan. 25, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway....$6,000
233D ST, s w s, 94.4 ft s e s Doon Av, 32.1x25x103.10; Michl Nastasi to Land Co. C. of Edenwald, 290 Madison Av, July 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust C., 176 B'way....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 460, street floor, front basement, and rear n ½ basement; John Vagts to Hans M. Harder, on the premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1917....$2,200
152D ST, 259 to 263 West, 2 buildings, all; Millie Rosenberg to Benjamin Melcher, 586 South 5th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, from July 15, 1917; attorneys, Kheel, O. & K., 225 5th Av....$10,000

Bronx.

148TH ST, 246 and 248 East, all; Henry Strause to Pasqualina Zoccano, 246 and 248 East 148th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, P. Andreoli, 8,643 Bay 13th St, Brooklyn....$3,600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BARCLAY ST, 94; Lincoln Trust Co. against Isabel T. Price et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Edwards, O'Loughlin & George.
MONROE ST, s s, 50.8 ft w of Scammel St, 25.2x69.10, and 75th St, 242 East; Ida J. Neal against Meyer Greenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. I. Smolens.
SUFFOLK ST, 57; Christine G. Openhym et al. against Sarah Tanz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.
3D AV, n w corner of 14th St, 50x79.2; Herman Rosenberg against Evarts Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. M. Mittlemann.
8TH AV, w s, 60.4 ft s of 84th St, 20x98; Excellent Realty Co., Inc., against Elizabeth M. Mueller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendell, Elliott & Robeson.
76TH ST, n s, 470 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Emma Bartholomew against Eleanor P. Gage, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.
165TH ST, s s, 237.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; Robert G. Mead, Jr., against Harry Gordon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.
119TH ST, 105 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Thomas M. Fanning et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.
143D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Marie Kahrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 723; Hortense R. Pitman et al. against Bronx County Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Chedsey & Rosenblum.
HAMPDEN ST, s w corner of Loring Place, –x–, being premises conveyed to Grace Smith by Alfred J. Taylor on July 21, 1890; George E. Weaver, as trustee, against Clarence L. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Otis & Otis.
LOT 20, map of property known as Flanagan Estate at Throggs Neck; Daniel Schatz against Arthur H. Decker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. D. Zahm.
156TH ST s w corner of Prospect Av, 25.2x89.5; Neils Molbeck against Pauline Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Eberhardt.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100, and 192d St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Indiana Flooring Co. against Audubon Building Corporation, owner and contractor $1,565

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,651 and 1,658; Bronx Tin and Tar Roofing Co. against Lissy Realty Co., Inc., owners; Joe Block and Dora Pfiieg, contractors....$300
181ST ST, n s, extending from Valentine Av to Ryer Av, 62.8x185; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors....$406
228D ST, 591 East; John Oehrlein against Gus Oetjen, owner; John Nickish, contractor..$53

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St; Architectural Tile Co. against Elo Building Co., Inc., et al., July 5, 1917, by bond $925
78TH ST, 214 East; Abraham Rosenberg against Hermine Wohl et al., Jan. 10, 1917 ....$30
78TH ST, 218 East; same against same, Jan. 10, 1917....$30
78TH ST, 212 East; same against same, Jan. 10, 1917....$30
1ST AV, 233; Israel Lazar against Jacob Lurrie et al., June 20, 1917....$600

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,285; Rubin Kruger against Paul F. Burde et al., July 10, 1917 ....$960

INSTRUCTION.

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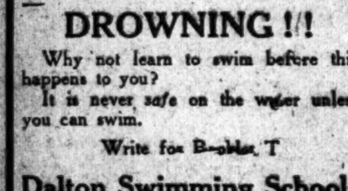
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RUINING BERLIN LAWNS.

Thieves Pilfer Hose and Other Sprinkling Apparatus.

German newspapers recently received in London report that in Berlin lawns, flower beds, and shrubberies are being almost ruined by the thieving and destructive propensities of the people. Hose has been cut up or carried off, sprinkling apparatus demolished, and brass, copper, or zinc utensils and tools have been stolen.

The oak trees of the Tiergarten have been eaten almost "bald" by a plague of caterpillars. According to the Vossische Zeitung, hardly a tree in the park has a leaf left.

Depreciation of Dollar Hurts.

The depreciation of the dollar in Switzerland, as a result of the entry of this country into the war, is not making any lighter the burdens of the firms which import laces and embroideries from the Swiss markets. According to one well-known importer, it now takes approximately $1.15 to pay for a dollar's worth of goods in St. Gall, which condition is causing some houses to hold back remittances. The question is raised in other quarters, however, whether this is a wise thing to do in view of the possibility of still further depreciation. At the present rate of exchange, it is said, about $5,750 would be required to pay, in francs, an invoice that on this side of the Atlantic calls for $5,000 in American money.

May Sell to Consumers.

With the discount controversy that has been the main topic in the women's wear trade, brought to Washington by the manufacturers who desire to find out if some action cannot be brought against the retailers who threaten to place their business only where they can get the old terms, the first step at retaliation has been taken by the manufacturers. Even among the garment makers not much reliance toward helping their cause is placed in such action. Reports now going the rounds of the trade, however, have it that, if some of the larger houses find themselves up against damaging discrimination, what they will do is to start in selling the consumer direct, as several in the industry are already doing successfully.

Raw Silk Prices Higher.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market say that another sharp advance in prices has taken place in the last week, and also that the market continues excited, with buyers hard after silks available for spot and nearby shipments. Little news is coming from the Canton and Shanghai markets, where the abnormally high exchange is seriously interfering with business. Tussahs are quoted at record levels, but in spite of this sales are reported for shipment as far ahead as January. Little buying for American account is being done in Milan. Locally, buying is active and prices are advancing rapidly. Stocks in the hands of importers are the lightest ever known, and are poorly assorted.

Says It Will Delay Shipments.

One bad effect of taking from business the men drafted for the National Army will be the delaying of shipments of Fall merchandise. "While it will not be nearly so hard to get new help as some men think," a local wholesaler said yesterday, "one place where this house will feel the withdrawals will be in the shipping department. Other houses are going to have the same trouble. The trouble will not consist of getting workers to take the places of those who have gone, but of getting experienced workers to replace them. Calling the men to the colors while the Fall season is virtually at its height will doubtless be one of the heaviest burdens the draft will put on wholesale business."

Piece Goods Sold by Brokers.

The business built up during the last few seasons by brokers in piece goods has attained quite respectable dimensions. With prices so high in the primary market, the clothing manufacturers find the opportunities afforded them through the purchase of goods through brokers yield satisfactory results. It is said that the buying done in this way will reach record proportions for the season just starting. This is due to the fact that there seems to be a good surplus of merchandise that the smaller manufacturers are unable to carry and are, therefore, willing to sell. Furthermore, these goods are offered at quite a saving below the market.

Parasols in Better Favor.

The extremely hot weather has helped the sale of parasols in a more active way than such merchandise has been affected in some time. There is quite a wide variety in the styles of parasols being offered. Among those featured are the plain as well as the ruffled designs in combinations of brilliant colorings. For the most part, however, the manufacturers seem bent on providing a useful article, as most of the parasols give a fairly large "spread" and are not the dainty and somewhat impractical patterns that were formerly the vogue.

Silks Still Geometrical.

Although predictions were made some time ago that silks in geometrical designs had run their course in the demand, goods of this description still find a fairly active call. According to buyers the novelty of these goods has proved the main attraction, as they are unlike any other patterns that are sold. The manufacturers understand, of course, that the sale of these goods is limited to use in semi-sport costumes, principally skirts, and consequently do not figure the vogue to remain for any length of time.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273 navy, brown and green. Hanauer-Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.
CHARMEUSE.—Best quality 40-inch black taupe, beige, &c., $1.47½. Madison Square 9388.
CHEVIOT, velour; open for quantity brown, green, taupe; cash, cheap. Farr. 2388.
COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits placing stock orders. Call with samples, 9 to 11 and 4 to 5:30, sixth floor, 22 West 32d St.
COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade ladies' and misses' coats. 3d floor, 22 West 27th St.
COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber will look at snappy styles. 11 East 31st, fourth floor.
COATS.—Jobber placing quantity orders ladies' mixture cloth coats. 467 Broadway, Room 211.
CREPE DE CHINE.—Good quality, 3 thread; quantity for cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.
DRESSES.—Contractors making satin and serge dresses of better kind. Call with samples between 4 and 6 P. M., orders given immediately, 9th floor, 6 West 32d St.
DRESSES.—Jobber placing quantity orders serge, silk dresses. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.
DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity of taffeta dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.
DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.
DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satin dresses. 4th floor, 129 West 29th.
DRESSES.—Smart models in serge dresses. Jobber, 7th floor, 6 West 32d St.
DRESSES.—Contractors on serge dresses submit samples. S. Simon, 135 West 27th St.
DUVET DE LAINE.—Open for all shades of F. & H., No. 7575. Mad. Sq. 9415.
GABARDINES AND SERGES.—Open for all shades. Greeley 5653.
GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgines; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.
GEORGETTE.—Open for any quantity, good quality. Esco Waist, 151 West 19th St.
MACHINERY.—Snap fastener machinery or complete factory. C 134 Times.
PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of serges and satins at a price. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.
POM-POM.—Will pay cash for all colors. Madison Square 7559.
POPLIN.—Wanted, for cash, American poplin, navy and black or similar quality 90610. Madison Square 4362.
POPLINS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Telephone Gram. 6552.
SERGES.—U. S. worsted 235; also pompoms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.
SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122 in quantity for cash, all colors. Butterfly Dress Company, 142 West 24th.
SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces 50-inch Amoskeag French serge, all colors. Broder, 48 West 25th.
SEWING MACHINES.—Wanted, four or five second-hand Merrow sewing machines, Style 60-W, with table; state price and where they can be seen. K 116 Times.
SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.
SKIRTS.—Jobber placing large Fall order. Tip Top, 52 West 21st St.
SOL SATIN.—Open to buy any quantity for cash. Z 317 Times Annex.
SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles and suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.
SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new, smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., tenth floor.
TAFFETA.—Toque and plum at 85c. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.
VELOURS.—All shades F. and H. Botan or similar. Revera Co., 127 Madison Av.
WAISTS.—Open to buyers, a job of silk waists for cash. S. Simon, 135 West 27th St.
WOOL VELOUR.—25 pieces Pekin and 25 pieces taupe, American or any other good mill, medium weight. S. Karp, 104 West 27th.
WOOLENS, Poplins, Gabardines, Serges preferred; cash paid; state quality, price. C 125 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOTH.—White flannels and white broadcloths; Deering, Milliken, $2 per yard net. L., M. & L., 236 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 7499.
COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.
COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Ulln Bros., 55 East 11th St.
COATS.—Job in fine plush coats; also velours. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 58 West 26th St.
COATS.—Job of Spring coats at very low prices. Kaplan Bros. & Lisk, 50 East Broadway.
COATS.—The Broadcloth House. Marvelous values, wonderful styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.
COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.
DRESSES.—Job of children's white dresses; sizes 2 to 6 and 8 to 14; to close out; opportunity for basement buyers. Phone Williamsburg 712.
DRESSES.—To close out 200 tussah silk dresses, 150 taffetas; also 75 dozen wash skirts, at a price. Diana Dress Co., 38 West 26th St.
DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voile.—Immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.
DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.
DRESSES.—Taffetas and some serges; a few wash dresses at sacrifice. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st St.
DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.
DRESSES.—Children's, jobs to close out; Spring and Fall merchandise. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.
DRESSES.—Satin, serges, Shantungs, Georgettes, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.
DRESSES.—Gingham, voiles, closing out cheap; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th St.
DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses, cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th St.
DRESSES.—200 high-class wash dresses; will sell cheap. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.
DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 30th.
FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 37 Union Square.
GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.
MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.
MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.
PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.
SERGES.—Have 50 pieces men's blue serge, botany, quality No. 13192; spot cash. Phone 692 Vand.
SKINS.—Cloak manufacturer has for sale 1,000 dyed skunk opossum skins; prime goods. K 101 Times.
SKIRTS.—Big lot of white and colored wash skirts and dresses to close out at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.
SKIRTS.—500 corduroy skirts; must close out at $1.40 net. H. & B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.
SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.
SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 140 West 36th St.
SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO bulk, B 25, carded 350. 3358 Madison Square.
SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rozen, 35 West 31st.
SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.
TRIMMINGS. — Chase's mole trimmings, three-inch, eight strips; four-inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.50 net. Call Madison Square 1557.
SUITS.—American poplin, braid trimmed, silk tussah lined, $8.90. Merit, 22 West 27th St.
VELOUR.—Holden-Leonard Silverstone velour, 602; Salts colored esquimette. Greeley 4376.
WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.
WOOLEN CLOTH.—Wanted, quick cash buyer; have $685 worth staple plain color woolens, assorted weights; will sell entire lot $450 cash. 11 Waverly Place, Room 28.
WOOLENS.—We have American 00058, Stevens 6091, Walworth 3777, all shades. Phone Madison Square 9240. Call Jesse.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost, 50 cents for each line of 5 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The quotations are for six-months' paper.

Gems Are Seasonably Active.

While the call for gems in the local market is no more active than it ever is at this time of the year, it also is no lighter. Reports from certain quarters indicate that fine Chinese jade is about as free a seller as anything, in spite of the fact that the rapid rise in the cost of Mexican dollars, with which it is paid for, has increased their purchase price. The diamond dealers have absolutely no fault to find with the condition of business, but there are indications that a larger supply of these stones would come in handy. Some of the jewelry manufacturers are said to be held back in their work by the lack of them. Prices are extremely firm, but the dealers say there is no merchandise in the world that represents greater values than diamonds at their current cost.

Velour Hats Active Here.

Local manufacturers report considerable activity at the moment on velour hats in tailored and sport effects, principally in white, black, brown, navy, purple, gold, and emerald green. Most of the orders are coming from retailers in the South and West, Eastern buyers having bought these goods earlier in the season. Velvet tams, banded velvet hats with soft brims, and small ready-to-wear hats of hatters' plush are among the other good sellers, especially in the popular price ranges.

An Idea in Corsets.

A Fifth Avenue specialty shop is showing a style of corset that includes a brassiere feature. The model on display is cut high with a fairly long skirt. To provide comfort for the wearer, even though the corset does run higher than in the usual styles, gussets are placed in front so that around the bust line the design is a combination of corset and brassiere. The gussets are made of rubber webbing.

Second-Hands Sell Gray Goods.

While little was heard yesterday concerning the business done by first hands in the local gray goods market, considerable selling was done in a quiet way on printcloths offered from second-hands at prices slightly under those quoted below. The day's sales included practically all of the staple constructions and, while some nearby business was put through, most of the purchases were for late deliveries. Mill prices agreed more yesterday than for some time, spots being quoted more or less generally on these bases:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	11½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; M. Alzy, women's broadcloth coats, children's coats; 1,140 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; H. T. Craft, rugs; 1,170 B'way.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ridley, Williamson, Wyatt Co.; A. H. Spain, dry goods; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; A. Blumberg, knit goods, underwear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazer, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; Miss Newman, millinery; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Joseph, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; A. B. Chamansky, jobs wash dresses, silk waists; 244 5th Av.
BUENOS AIRES, S. A.—M. Soto, wearing apparel, metal mesh novelties; 377 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kleinhaus Co.; F. A. Cady, furn. goods; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA—Model Store; M. Feld, millinery; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—L. W. Lee & Son; L. W. Lee, rugs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's, misses' dresses; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—D. Bezark; M. J. Keller, coats; 15 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Mr. Weinstein, furs; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses, gowns; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Martens Co.; Miss Donovan, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 1,170 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke-Davis Co.; H. M. Clark, suits; Marlborough.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. H. Kelly Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, corsets, muslin underwear; Grand.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; P. J. Sullivan, gloves; 23 E. 26th; Flanders.
DENVER, Col.—N. Weinberg, coats; 15 E. 26th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, spring coats, suits, wash silk skirts; 72 Madison Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, corsets; 354 4th Av.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—New York Wholesale Millinery Supply Co.; H. Sheaman, flowers, feathers; Room 540, 621 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square.
ESCANOBA, Mich.—Edward Erickson & Co.; Miss E. Fountaine, corsets; Miss Gaufin, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—W. Hughes; J. A. Mills, coats, suits, dresses; 621 B'way; Albert.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—I. G. Latz Co.; I. G. Latz, women's ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
HUDSON, Kan.—Pegues, Wright D. G. Co.; C. G. Rumpel, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's coats, dresses; Leo Traugott, men's, boys' clothing, pants, dress, work shirts; Marseilles.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. Koss, linens; 320 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schoenfeld Merc. Co.; M. Schoenfeld, Fall skirts; 339 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. C. Hager, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.; Great Northern.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; G. E. Moore, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Brothers; J. Finkel, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss Irish, needle work; Miss Davis, notions; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss H. L. Taggart, millinery; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Letts; A. Stahl, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. F. Dorsen, millinery; 244 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; W. Burke, upholstery goods; B'way and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Leader Merc. Co.; J. Herzog, draperies, curtains, linoleums, rugs; 38 West 32d.
MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Son; T. H. Dreyfuss, jobs wash dresses, silk waists, wool skirts, camisoles; 23 E. 26th, R. 1109.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Leonard, Fitzpatrick Co.; W. E. Leonard, trunks, bags, suit cases; 23 E. 26th; R. 1109.
MONTREAL—C. E. Marchand, laces, hosiery, gloves; Breslin.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La. — The Cohn Co.; E. Schwartz, silks, piece goods; 1,150 B'way.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Taft & Pennoyer; Miss C. Jones, millinery; Collingwood.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, dress goods, silks; 258 Church.
OSHKOSH, Wis.—Henderson Hoyt Co.; Mr. Henderson, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
OSHKOSH—Henderson, Hoyt Co.; H. Henderson, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Andersen & Co.; J. Moore, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 18 W. 27th.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—New York Wholesale Millinery Supply Co.; H. Sheaman, untrimmed shapes; Room 540, 621 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. Dolan, millinery; 1,123 B'way, Great Northern.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; J. H. Feeley, men's, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; H. L. McAuslan, Mr. Harley, laces, embroideries; 230 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Boston Store; J. Findling, coats; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—E. D. Walley, coats, suits; Broadway Central.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy & Bro.; A. B. Levy, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs women's wash dresses, wash suits, linen suits; 72 Madison Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; B. F. Tully, basement silk cotton goods; 230 5th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. S. Newton, notions, laces; 23 E. 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; C. H. Rayboud, fancy goods, neckwear, veilings; 225 4th Av.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; F. F. McGee, general mdse.; Collingwood.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. B. Lyles, dry goods; Collingwood.
SPOKANE, Wash. — The Whitehouse Co.; D. D. Fenton, linens, white goods; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, furn. goods, gloves; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; S. Rubin, gloves, umbrellas; 1,239 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss V. Hamm, jobs, wash dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder, Inc.; P. Cahn, J. Moloney, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
TACOMA, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; J. McCormack and R. P. McCormack, general merchandise; 405 Lexington Av.
WACO, Texas—Snaman & Co.; Mrs. B. Sachs, ready-to-wear; Woodward.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bieber, Kaufman Co.; S. Bieber, clothing; Wallick.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—New York Wholesale Millinery Supply Co.; H. Sheaman, trimmed hats; Room 540, 621 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WILLIAM H. PARKERTON, wire works, 145 West Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,-018 and assets of $5,626, consisting of real estate, $5,000, at Milford, Conn.; stock, $400, and accounts, $226. Among the creditors are Igoe Bros., Brooklyn, $958; F. Floyd Smith, $839; Edwin E. Tiffany, Hop Bottom, Penn., $869, and New York County National Bank, $250.

SCHWINGER & GREENWALD, dealers in tobacco, 132 Second Avenue, have made an assignment to David M. Klein. The deed of assignment was signed only by Morris Schwinger.

PHILIP COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Cohen, 420 Keap Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Samuel Werner, Inc., $182.69; Jewell, Koenig & Co., $1,066.22; Hance Brothers Co., $2,-939.68, and Louis J. Schwab, $982.49.

JOSEPH BLACK, 877A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $626.27; assets, $50.

JOSEPH BROWN, 90 Downing Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,512.69; assets, $26,984.80.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aitken, George F.—Finchly, Inc....$151.91
Achorn, Nelen—L. Scholem et al....289.47
Burch, George B.—F. F. Sanford....219.75
Bracco, Palm and Marie—C. Sanguinetti et al....1,587.12
Bonnette, Ellen S., executrix—J. A. Molloy, costs....410.84
Byrd, Benjamin Z.—M. I. Siegel....862.91
Bakalar, Moses—Simmons Hardware Co....187.26
Bartlestone, Irving—Charles S. Nathan....246.04
Behr, Alice B.—Stern Bros....294.27
Barley, William H.—G. Rosenfeld....174.88
Carey, John W.—M. M. Govan....481.63
Cole, George W.—P. Outerbridge....176.41
Cannon, Edward W.—A. Rosasco....231.66
De Maio, Louis L.—Schieffelin & Co..214.40
Defense Reports Comm., Inc.—New York Telephone Co....132.06
Edelstein, Robert—W. Forman....312.41
Edwards, William—Castle Co., Inc....125.27
Four Hundred & Sixty-one Eighth Av. Co., Inc.—Thomas Russell & Son...2,451.28
Greene, Jay D.—E. V. Herman....130.38
Guffanti, Felix and Mary—F. Norsa....142.91
Gere, Harry O.—H. A. Demarest....238.26
Goodman, Louis—P. Goodman....108.10
Greenfeld, Adolph, and William Kahn—J. Gatti....188.24
Gladding, William B.—J. Wiley....334.81
Hipkins, Bayley—John Lucas & Co....922.70
Hoey, Benjamin C.—G. De Sellem....138.41
Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works—Thaddeus Davids Co., costs....135.15
Hallsworth Press, Inc.—J. H. Sutphin..697.27
Jackson, Benjamin F.—First National Bank of Dolgeville....2,526.63
Kelly, William—E. Howith et al., costs.118.80
Keenan, John H.—J. Deubel....139.71
Lautenschlager, William—National Cash Register Co....133.86
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.—Manrary Co., Inc....358.06
Lowerre Summit Development Co.—Anderson Galleries, Inc....767.50
Malkenson, Arthur L. and Julius—D. Davidson et al....138.51
Meyer, Joseph—E. E. Androvette et al..112.16
Murphy, John W.—A. A. Hageman....264.97
Larkin, Andrew J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank....363.41
Same—Same....363.81
Meyer, Joseph—E. E. Androvette et al.112.16
Mack Bros. Contracting Co., Inc.—New York Trap Rock Co....3,670.16
Nilsson, Alex. W.—Amsterdam Building Co....666.36
Oxman, Lena—R. Goldman, costs....107.67
1,328 Realty Corp.—Lenox and 7th Av. Co., Inc....241.18
Purcell, Lillian I.—E. A. Condax & Co.248.41
Plotnick, Morris—S. C. Rubin et al....171.41
Parkin, Albert, Jr., and Joseph Steiner—I. Jacobs....615.53
Pollatschek, Josef—A. Konrath....486.94
Robinson, James A.—W. Paul....207.16
Rich, Albert C.—North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle....109.76
Rosen, Jacob and Morris—J. Axelrod....223.24
Solomon, Joseph—Regnor Realty Corp..198.90
Steinhardt, Joseph—W. W. Smith....106.22
Vemeto, James, and Paul Guchetti—People, &c....500.00
Wacker, Henry—M. Brill....184.13
Winton & Livingston, Inc.—L. A. Sheltz....381.66
Whipple, Herman—J. Desler et al....439.65
Zimmerman, John H.—Charles A. Stevens & Bros....128.88

In Bronx County.

Bahr, Edward D.—Bahr, Pisterman & Shaw....34.21
Burland, Wolf; H. Meyer....3,007.91
Bischoff, Mary C., and Rex Estates—H. Swain....2,845.40
Bugo, Bernhard A., and Morris Heights Estate—American Savings Bank....8,247.28
Berry, Boyd O.—M. Bogdanoff....139.18
Croughan, John—N. Y. Mutual Benevolent Society....284.30
Cameron, Elizabeth—H. Saucke....30.38
Gulden, Henry C.—P. Paschel....64.91
Higginson, William—Damm House Moving Co....89.00
Same—Same....89.00
Jackson, Benjamin F.—First National Bank of Dolgeville....2,526.63
Kronberg, Max—H. Singer....106.22
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corporation—R. Blumenthal....257.72
Payor—Joseph P.—H. Finkelstone....28.98
Richter, Emanuel and Jane—S. C. Pirie et al....539.86
Silverman, Joseph—R. Silverman....37.00
Sellwell Realty Co.—E. S. Appleby et al....3,645.68
Walsh, James H.—Miller, Haas & Co., Inc....248.84
Yorkville Bedding Co. and Gustav Fischer—After Glow Realty Co....137.66

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Becket, Edw. S. T.—Peoples National Bank of Hudson Falls, Sept. 12, 1912.$797.79
Beckert, Edward and Sonia I.—W. L. Schack, Oct. 9, 1912....243.38
Gibney, James L. and John—J. A. Small, April 12, 1917....214.97
Humphries, Helen M., and Mary West—Nibur Realty Co., Inc., April 23, 1917..210.76
Leidescort, Pauline—G. Schaefer, April 27, 1917, (released)....657.58
Price, Elvin J. and Orville B.—P. C. Mason, June 18, 1914....827.88
Pinkus, Frederick S.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Nov. 11, 1914....27,318.72
Uris, Harris H.—City of New York, July 12, 1917....263.91
Smith, Edw. I.—Kalt Lumber Co., July 10, 1917, (canceled)....1,724.63
Lemarac Realty Co., Joseph Kurzman, and Henry N. Levin—Van Dyck Estate, July 18, 1917, (canceled)....5,337.30
Same—Same, July 18, 1917, (canceled).6,549.32
Sherman, Emma V. and William A.—J. A. Stewart et al., Dec. 10, 1915, (released)....802.61
Bishop, Clennen—City of New York, March 10, 1914....136.22
Rodstein, Morris—P. Herring et al., May 11, 1917....395.25

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 116 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of printers' and lithographers' high-grade paper stock and an excellent stock of stationery, consisting of pens, pen points, pencils, holders, erasers, clips, rubber bands, ink, inkstands, writing paper, envelopes, blank books, rulers, &c.
GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.
MORRIS POPPER, Attorney for Receiver, 39 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE B. DERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 32 West 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, Scarfs, Skins, Piece Goods, Linings, Machinery, Fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM J. HEFFERMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Popular Priced
CLOTHS $3.62½ UP
COATS
PLUSHES $9.75 UP
Ladies'—Misses'—Juniors'—Children's
SIEGEL & BARNETT-Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st ST.) New York

Dinner Frocks
Satin Street Frocks
and the FAMOUS
Green Box Dance Frocks
Genteel, chic and different. Popular in price.
Propp & Gerrick
115-125 W. 30th St.

DRESSES $7.50 UP
Featuring an endless number of styles in satin and other predominating materials and combinations.
TIP TOP WAIST AND DRESS Co.
134 W. 37th ST. NEW YORK.

OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1918 OF
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES
IS NOW READY
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER,
20 West 20th St.

WASH DRESSES
2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

SOLD
Our garments to those who have seen them.
HOW ABOUT YOU?
COOPER & GRAFES, 302 Fifth Ave.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
93 Fifth Av. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

FALL COATS, $5.75 TO $15.00
FALL SUITS, $6.75 TO $15.00
PEERLESS CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
1,133 Broadway.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Brogman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT BOTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS.
MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 37TH ST.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Horowitz 1140 Broadway.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co. 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND
Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 122 Prince St. Spring 3298.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24819.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SHEPETOVSKY, individually and heretofore trading as STAR DRESS GOODS CO., Bankrupt.
Louis Shepetovsky, individually and heretofore trading as Star Dress Goods Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 19, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 7, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24848.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR KLEIN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Isidor Klein are hereby given notice that on July 25, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,402.—In Bankruptcy.—PEDRO CARAM, doing business as P. CARAM & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Pedro Caram, doing business as P. Caram & Company, are hereby given notice that on June 6th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 9th, 1917, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 24476.
Notice is given that VICTOR HUGO KOEHLER, individually and as a partner of the firm of KOEHLER, SPYE & FARRINGTON, and as a partner of the firm of KOEHLER & SPYE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,617.—In Bankruptcy.—HEATHER SILK CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Heather Silk Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 9, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 6, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 26, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24725.—In Bankruptcy.—HAVERS & FAGIN, INC., Bankrupt.
Havers & Fagin, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 28, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 10, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24829.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM CUTTRELL, Bankrupt.
William Cuttrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 7, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,542.—In Bankruptcy.—GENAUD CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Genaud Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on May 19th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 9th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,806.—In Bankruptcy.—SARAH GANS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Sarah Gans are hereby given notice that on July 14th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 9th, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIMON, MORRIS RAGOVIN, and MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, copartners, doing business as SIMON, RAGOVIN & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 10340.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:
Please take notice that the above proceedings have been reopened by an order of Judge Learned Hand, dated July 10, 1917, for the purpose of administering on and disposing of certain assets, consisting of a parcel of real estate and buildings thereon erected, located at the northwest corner of Tinton Avenue and 160th Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, and that the proceedings herein have been referred to me as Referee for that purpose, and the discharge of Charles F. Bishop, former Trustee of the estate herein, has been vacated.
Pursuant to General Order XXV. in Bankruptcy, a special meeting of creditors herein will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the creditors herein may attend and appoint a Trustee pursuant to the order aforesaid. If the creditors do not appoint a Trustee, an appointment will be made by the Referee.
Please take further notice that at the time and place aforesaid the creditors will be asked to authorize a sale of all of the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the property aforesaid upon the payment of the sum of $50, and that the Trustee in Bankruptcy be authorized to execute the proper instruments conveying all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt upon the payment of the said sum of $50.
Dated New York, July 14, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,723.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ABRAHAMS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Jacob Abrahams are hereby given notice that on June 22nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,797.—In Bankruptcy.—ERNEST WEINERT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Ernest Weinert are hereby given notice that on July 7th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 9th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 24282.
Notice is given that HENRY C. DIETZEL, known as HENRY CHARLES DIETZEL AND HENRY A. DIETZEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,579.
Notice is given that JACOB SOLOTOROFF, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 24233.
Notice is given that BARNETT LEVY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24592.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID JACOBSON, trading as Union Suit Case Co., Bankrupt.
David Jacobson, trading as Union Suit Case Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 5, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 7, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 24342.—Notice is given that FRANK L. HEMMER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 19, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 24445.—Notice is given that MARGARET F. CREIGHTON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 19, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO & MOCCO RESTAURANT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 109 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two buildings of furnished rooms, beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, coat racks, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c., also restaurant equipments such as tables, chairs, glassware, chinaware, cutlery, cigars, cigarettes, wines, liquors, cordials, electric fans, cash register, &c., also the assignees' right, title, and interest in and to the unexpired term of the liquor license.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES W. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.—No. 23,977.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Please take notice that Adolf S. Fedde, the Trustee herein, will sell at public auction, according to the rules and practice of this Court, 25 copyrights of "Man Messages," Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, together with all other copyrights under the direction of the Referee herein, at his office, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be transacted.
New York, July 14, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important transaction in the Lenox Hill section that will result in the demolition of a fine old brownstone dwelling and the erection of a modern English basement structure was reported yesterday by William B. May & Co., who sold for Albert G. Morgenstern 14 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The property, which consists of a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2, was sold to G. Saunders Miller, who will immediately improve the site.

It is opposite the J. B. Duke residence and has been held by the seller for over twenty-five years. The city assesses the property for taxation purposes at about $70,000.

Greene Street Building Sold to Investor.

H. Swanson, an investing client of L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., purchased the six-story mercantile building, 170 Greene Street. The structure occupies a lot 24 by 100, located between Houston and Bleecker Street, the owner of record being the Etagloc Holding Company, R. Colgate, President.

$140,000 Manhattan-Jersey Trade.

A trade involving properties valued at about $140,000 was closed yesterday by Frederick Brown, operator, who purchased from Mrs. Sarah Punderford the southwest corner of Naegle Avenue and Arden Street, a five-story thirty-one family apartment house, with three stores, on a plot 50 by 120 by 129.6, held at $100,000.

The buyer gave in part payment the former Myron Robinson country estate of twelve acres, mansion, and out-buildings, on Teaneck Road and Robinson Avenue, Englewood, N. J., and was held at $40,000. Slawson & Hobbs and Nehring Brothers were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Steinman & Steinman sold for the Estates Company 590 East 138th Street, a five-story new law apartment, on a plot 37.6 by 100, to Dora Steinman for investment.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Bridget Astorino the three-story brick new law tenement, with store, 6,604 Fourteenth Avenue, on a lot 20 by 100.

I Salzberg sold for J. Connelly to I. Krumholz the one-family stucco cottage 1,651 Forty-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100.

E. T. Newman sold 507 Seventeenth Street, near Tenth Avenue, a two-story and basement two family brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for H. London; also 240 Prospect Park West, near Seventeenth Street, a four-story double flat and store property, for D. Kelly. Both purchases were made for investment.

James L. Meeks sold in the Red Hook section the tenement buildings 37 and 39 Sullivan Street to Mathais Costello for investment.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold the acreage tract of Irene A. Mott facing Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I., to Wm. E. Lewis.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab, in conjunction with H. C. Horton, sold for Wilfred J. Funk the new stucco residence on Lathrop Avenue, Westerleigh, to Mrs. Julia Verner.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold for M. J. Wilbur Whitson his fruit farm and suburban estate, situated on the Pines Bridge Road, in the North Briarcliff district, near Millwood, to a New York client. The property consists of about 125 acres and is one of the most famous peach farms in New York State.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for Archibald W. Ferguson, General Manager of R. G. Dun Company, the balance of his water front estate at Larchmont, N. Y., to Thomas L. Watt. The property was held at $75,000. Mr. Watt recently purchased the Ferguson Homestead, but this additional parcel of water front was not included in the sale. The property adjoins the Schaefer estate.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold an additional plot on Kelbourne Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of North Tarrytown, N. Y., to D. E. Gore of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

The United States Cigar Stores Company of America has leased the corner store, from the Broadway and Forty-Sixth Street Realty Co., at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth Street (Gaiety Theatre Building.) Extensive alterations are to be made to the premises, after which one of the United stores will be opened and the remaining space offered to let.

Cross & Brown Company leased the store and basement at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street to W. H. T. Tierney for a term of years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 30-32 East Thirty-third Street to L. Bischofsheimer & Sons, Inc., silks.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Willett St, 26, s s, 112.6 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; Thomas Manahan and another, executors, against Nathan Ulman et al.; J. T. Booth, attorney; due, $20,381.74; taxes, &c, $1,-839.98; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 66 East, s s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 26x100.11, five-story flat; C. B. Washington against Richard Fleischhauer et al.; Huntington, R. & S., attorneys; due, $19,-308.33; taxes, &c., $540.20; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Academy St, 674, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x129.7x irregular, five-story apartment house, subject to mtgs $44,000, dissolution sale; Nathaniel Phillips, receiver; Henry Marx, attorney; to Frederick M. Gilbert for $40,425.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Cromwell Av, 1,441, w s, 179 ft s of Davos St, 26x125, two-story frame dwelling; I. J. Brock against C. A. Belcher et al.; W. B. Hopping, attorney; due, $961.01; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Glebe Av, e s, 145.4 ft s of St. Peter's Av, 60x95; M. A. O'Neill against Minnie Zimmerman et al.; Clooke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,509.33; taxes, &c., $428.08; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By George Price.

River Av, w s, 86.9 ft s of 150th St, 96x115.2 to Exterior St, 114x59, vacant; H. L. Morris against Hamilton Carhart et al.; Morris & M., attorneys; due, $14,846.82; taxes, &c., $1,564.01; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

120th St, 142 and 144 East, for a two-story garage, 111x100.11; V. Valentine, 2,458 Creston Av, owner; F. E. Vitolo, architect; cost, $35,000.

148th St, s s, 105.29 ft e of Park Av, one-story brick stable, 11x20; Marie Reinhardt, 208 East 148th St, owner; Caitano Cupolo, 206 East 148th St, lessee; Robert Skrivare, 4,436 Carpenter Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fordham Road, n w corner Valentine Av, three-story brick theatre, stores and offices, 108.10x216.1; B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., Inc., A. Paul Keith, 1,564 Broadway, President, owners; William H. McElfatrick, 701 7th Av., architect; cost, $350,-000.

Shakespeare Av, n w corner Boscobel Av, 6-story brick tenement, 118x75x88.75; Filrose Construction Co., Inc., Phillip Krulewitch, 92 Haven Av, President, owners; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architects; cost, $95,000.

Cruger Av, e s, 325 ft s of Astor Av, 1-story brick dwelling, 35x45.8; Luis Cascio, 102 East 113th St, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 34 Av and 14th St, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

48th St, 57 to 63 West, to a 9-story hotel; U. S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DWELLING AT BARGAIN PRICE

257 West 97th Street, bet. Broadway and West End Avenue; plan 16' x 100', 3 story and extension; hardwood floors, 2 baths; good block. Apply to Owner, KENNETH MYGATT, 1 W. 34th Street. Phone 949 Greeley.

Valuable Water-Front Property

A highly desirable Long Island City water-front property (formerly the John Goode Cordage plant), opposite 72nd Street, Manhattan, is for sale.

Property fronts 200 feet on East River and extends, of an even width, 600 feet to Vernon Avenue.
121 feet of open dock, and 50 feet enclosed.
Four-story building, brick and stone, 197x59 feet.
Three-story brick building, 100x40 feet.
Three-story frame building, tin roof, 180x56 feet.
Power plant, shafting, elevators and some machinery.
Two artesian wells.

Peculiarly adapted to storage, assembling or manufacturing purposes.

This valuable and highly desirable property may be bought at a reasonable price and on convenient terms.

Apply to

GEO. E. PAYNE,

Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

Telephone, Astoria 1221.

To Ship Builders

There is a wonderful site in the Bronx for a plant. All the space you require—258 acres. Large water frontage. Excellent lighterage facilities. Labor and transportation close at hand. The price has been fixed with the intention of selling quickly.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4,500—Payments Like Rent—$6,500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Cash Buys Beautiful New Colonial Home

Highly restricted neighborhood; 27 minutes from Penn. Station or Flatbush Ave.; contains eight rooms and tile bath; built by owner; centre hall entrance; extra large rooms; parquet floors, steam heat, brick fireplace; up to date in every particular; plot 60x100; five minutes' walk to station; golf, tennis and Country Club on property; price $8,500; carrying charges $43.75 per month. An unusual opportunity for a discriminating homeseeker. Call, write or phone JOHN J. BRITTON, 1146-8 Marbridge Bldg., 1328 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Greeley 686.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN

LARCHMONT MANOR.

Gentleman's Country Home; 14 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces, all improvements; corner plot, 100x180; beautiful, restricted neighborhood; appraised $24,000, price $15,500, cash $1,000. OWNER, Box 15, Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 602.

Superbly Located Chester Hill Residence.

Finest neighborhood; high ground; large well-kept places all about. Eleven rooms, three baths. Ready for occupancy. Rent $135 per month.

Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW MODERN HOUSES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

with steam heat, tile bath, paneled dining room, beam ceiling, parquet floors, large front and back porches; lot 157 ft deep, on nice street; only 40 min. from New York City; 5 min. from trolley and railroad station. Price $4,750; small cash payment down; balance run on easy terms.

CHAS. E. PALMER,
1,482 Broadway, N. Y. C. Room 911.

A Little Earnest Money Down, and $50 monthly will own

beautiful home, brand new, latest colonial type; 8 rooms, tile shower room; 2 tiled baths; sun parlor; sleeping porch; centre hall; large grounds; finest proposition ever offered; best location in the Oranges. $10,000. T. J. Coyle, Broker, 46 Cleveland Ter., Bloomfield, N. J. (Ph. 2753 W. Orange)

FOR REAL ESTATE,

Sale, rent or exchange, in the Oranges, Maplewood, Summit, Madison, Morristown and Bernardsville, consult

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO.
96 B'WAY, N. Y., and ORANGE, N. J.
Since 1892.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT

ADAM DAY,

Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.

New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

TWO OF THE CHOICEST

pieces of country property ever offered; water frontage, views, trees, &c.; 30 minutes from N. Y.; surrounded by large estates. A. 2¾ acres; ideal building site. B. 35 acres; cottage, stable, garage, &c. At attractive prices. Never been offered before. Exclusive, all night service.

W. G. BUXTON, 206 W. 14TH ST., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6295—Barclay.

BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 8 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET
Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story
Private Dwellings
Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143
West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

Corner Apartment
7TH AVE., 1919, Corner 116th; one block to subway & L express station; don't miss this opportunity to select now a desirable 3-room corner apartment; ready for occupancy Aug. 1; $1,000.

6 ROOMS
583 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway.

242 W. 104TH, Near Broadway
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,100.
Elevator; modern. Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A---640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
6 to 10 LARGE ROOMS
$1,300 to $2,000.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $30 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK

Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. & Park Pl., monthly rental $65. Heat, hot water and janitor service. Four families in house. Other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 220 Kingston Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$20 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Fordham Road choice 2-story business building, near Concourse, 37x67, 34x36, in a growing section; price $18,000, rent $2,000. Eugene J. Busher, 140th and Courtland Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

New ten-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on Subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawns, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schuiman, 217 Broadway, New York, phone 4885 Barclay.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

FINE modern house with seven rooms and sleeping porch comfortably furnished overlooking the bay, near beach; rentable August, only, $100. Bramwell Davis, Bayside, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; high locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 242 Times Downtown.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice quickly for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Rcom 906, 88 Wall St.

Beautiful Hollis.—Eight rooms, stone residence; selected neighborhood; $50 monthly for yearly tenant. Phone for particulars 5475 Lenox.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AUCTION SALE

of fine seashore residence in Avon, N. J. White stucco house and garage, Washington and Third Avenues.

Eleven rooms and three baths. Grounds about 82x115.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, at 2 P. M., without fail. Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Pianos, &c., will be sold at 3 P. M. A fine home, overlooking the ocean and river. Can be seen any time. Not a great deal of cash required.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain. — six-room modern home, $8,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Caldwell.—Rent $45; 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor, 2 sleeping porches, gas, electric light, steam heat, open fireplace, garage, chicken house, fruit, 50-foot lawn, lot 50x240; sell on easy terms to responsible party. Owner, R. J. Black, care Broadway Trust Co., 92 West Broadway, N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safe investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Factory to rent, 32x72, two stories, basement; railroad siding, one block railroad station; all conveniences. N. Meyers & Sons, Plainfield, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelso1, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Real Estate.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

Best stripping propositions in Ohio, situated on railroad, Pittsburgh No. 8 vein; prices reasonable; small and large tracts. If interested act quickly. Heskett-Piper Company, Bethesda, Ohio.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange elegant located building plot, excavated, Bronx; price $14,000; unincumbered; want private house, same value. Tenney, 165 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want private house, same value as choice excavated building plot, Bronx, $14,000, unincumbered; submit details. Tenney, 165 Broadway.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Dairy and vegetable farm, 25 acres; ten minutes from station, Beonton, N. J.; fully equipped; milk returns alone $250 per month; fine brick house, steam heat and electric light; great bargain; occupant called for military duty. Apply to E. F. Callan, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

For Sale,—1,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wibaux, Mon.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

Very pleasant home and productive farm at bargain; 105 acres, tillage, pasture, woodland; good for stock, poultry, and vegetable farming; fine markets; buildings in best repair, sightly; fine shade trees bordering river, near large lake; close to town; main line, N. Y. to Boston. Price $4,000, easy terms. Address owner, George Ellison, East Brookfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID orchard and hay farm for sale; situated in famous Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; river and mountain scenery; fishing, shooting. Wiltshire, Round Hill, Nova Scotia, Canada.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent, furnished and fully equipped, large, spacious offices; central location, two blocks from Broadway and 42d St.; switchboard, two trunk lines, six extensions; dictograph, with one master station; three substations; only responsible tenants considered. C 44 Times.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5684 Rector.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, with reception and operating room; maid service; fully equipped and furnished; may be seen any time. 123 West 76th St.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, every facility; rent $20.50 monthly; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

Deskroom to rent, corner 27th St. and 5th Av.; second loft. Address B. S., K 382 Times Downtown.

Loft, 44x77, at 630 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Storage room for news print paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad terminal; building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 294 Times Annex.

Desk room or part of office wanted; state price. C 145 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Small house or half of two-family house; commuting distance Grand Central; not over six rooms; Westchester preferred. K 120 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Attractive furnished bungalow at Millers Place, N. Y.; fine view of L. I. Sound; bathroom, 4 bedrooms; large screened veranda; fireplace; electric lights; surf bathing, boating, fishing; 2 hours from N. Y.; $100 month. Write owner, M. J. Hopkins. Tel. Port Jefferson 14F6.

New York State.

Rye, N. Y.—Very beautiful, artistic house to rent for the rest of the Summer or until next May; 2 floors, 8 bed rooms, 3 baths, electric lights, furnished; one acre of ground; private beach, garage; $1,800. P. T., 348 Times Annex.

Massachusetts.

To rent for the Summer, ideal cottage, seven rooms and bath, running water, toilet, furniture; some fruit; place to keep auto; this place also for sale. Theo. Roessle, Brookfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (68th St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 6200 Madison.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy Neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; all outside; July and August. Stone.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH., 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

59TH.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, bargain; August, September. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, new building, sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 8974.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 8685.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, three rooms, bath, telephone, $15 monthly.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Five beautifully furnished outside rooms; every convenience; sacrifice. Apt. 5 W.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—For rent until Oct. 1, nicely furnished apartment of five rooms and bath, or might arrange for shorter period. Phone Riverside 2632. Jeffords.

115TH, 423 WEST. — Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure, elevator, privileges. Reynolds.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Completely furnished two-room kitchenette; rent reasonable. Shattuck.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.

handsomely furnished, any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

FOR FURNISHED apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8522 Schuyler.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY.

90 E. 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 263 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best view of whole city; restaurant attached.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, modern, exceptional furnishings, sacrifice, Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, 740.—High-class apartment, 5 rooms; cool, spacious. Apt. 94.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio apartment, kitchen and bath, top floor, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 2, 4, 6 rooms, open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LEVY & FRANKEL, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 West 31st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, silks, piece goods, trimmings, laces, ribbons, machines, fixtures, etc.

MELVILLE BOYD, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Studio apartment from Aug. 1; two rooms, bath, large hall, and closets; all conveniences; maid service.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes;" 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38-$40; for people of refinement; no small children.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8800.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $35.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid seven-room; immediate occupancy.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HIGH-CLASS

Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Sublet from Oct. 1 or before, 6 rooms and 2 baths; high-class apartment; reasonable rent; overlooking Hudson. Can be seen by appointment or phone Gramercy 3981.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK.

Beautiful large corner apartment; Kingston Av. and Park Place; monthly rental, $65; heat, hot water and janitor service; four families in house; other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to Kings & Westchester Land Co., 350 Fulton St., or 220 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS, $35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION, Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 315 Gramatan Av., (Opposite High School.)—To let, unfurnished, three rooms, apartment; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity, bath, conveniences; $20 monthly; another, $28.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two young business men, accustomed to fine home surroundings, seek comfortable bachelor's quarters; two or three rooms and bath; exclusive neighborhood; price must be moderate; give full particulars in letter. F 354 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, near Columbia University, Oct. 1, four or five rooms, including kitchenette; elevator, grille in same building. M. D. Ellison, 548 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with alcove; adjoining bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms, all conveniences; refined.

31ST ST., 144 EAST, (30th, 39 East.—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity; private bath; $6; another $5.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast if desired; Summer rates.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH, (735 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; cool small rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

66TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues, $3.25.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

12TH, 88 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

18TH, 331 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice alcove, bath; conveniences; single room; hot water; electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
2 BEAUTIFUL USED HIGH-CLASS CARS.
1916 CHANDLER limousine.
1916 CHANDLER, Winter and Summer top.
1917 CHEVROLET touring car, like new.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 8 cylinder touring car.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout, painted royal blue.
6-PASSENGER PAGE touring car.
1916 BUICK runabout.
1916 MAXWELL touring car, like new.
1917 FORD touring car.
1916 twin 6 PACKARD touring car.
These cars must be closed out at once and a reasonable cash offer will be refused. 1,600 Broadway, between 64th and 65th Sts.

PACKARD, 88, TOURING CAR.
PRICE, $550.
Five-passenger; in exceptional condition; mechanically O. K.; shoe equipment very fine; two extra mounted spares; nicely painted; every equipment; 1917 license; nothing to buy; ready to be used immediately; open for mechanical inspection day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. Can be seen at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1916, seven-passenger Twin-Six, almost new; bargain.
PACKARD, 1915, five-passenger touring, 8x35, perfect condition; $1,400. Doty-Demos Co., 222-226 West 62th St.

PACKARD (1917) LIMOUSINE, FLEETWOOD, BRAND NEW, AT A DISCOUNT. F. TURNER. PHONE 5478 BROAD.

REGAL coupe, running condition, $300. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

ROLLS ROYCE.—Special chassis, $1,600, perfect running order; also $550 1914 small Packard landaulet; 8; self-starter, electric lights, shock absorber; in perfect running order. Owner's private garage, 16 East 90th St., near 5th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham; also coupe and touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT "8"—1916 TOURING, VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
PRICE $1,000.
Is practically new; has had very little use; mechanically absolutely O. K.; paint—looks like it was still on the showroom floor; tire equipment—all shoes practically new, and there are two extra inflated non-skid Firestone for spares; has every equipment and is ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; is open for mechanical inspection or demonstration at any time, day, evening, or Sunday, till 1 P. M., on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; might consider a trade on a touring car or runabout.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STUDEBAKER touring, 1917, $500. Columbus 4390 or 312 West End Av.

STUTZ 1917 "16" VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
FIAT "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING; Wire Wheels.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
R. P. SIMPLEX 4 PASS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway Roadster.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

STUDEBAKER for sale, 11 months old, has run 8,000 miles; specially built; cost $5,000; most beautiful car in America; known as Voyer's White Stute; guaranteed perfect condition; demonstration to Albany. Car can be seen at Post Street Garage, 43 Post St., Yonkers, N. Y.

USED CARS.

1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1917 Packard Twin-Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin-Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin-Six phaeton.
1916 1-25 Packard phaeton chassis.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-48 Packard coupe and Berlin.
1913 48 Packard touring.
1916 Marmon club roadster.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1914 De Dion inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 8-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av.....Phone Flatbush 8884.

WINTON six, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK 1917 touring car, expert chauffeur; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Phone Circle 958.

CHANDLER.—Touring next month, owner driving; new 7-passenger Chandler with mother and sister, will accommodate two congenial persons sharing expenses. Write Owner, 322 West 107th.

FORD car for hire; reasonable, by hour or day; owner drives. Call 7292 Harlem.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. E. G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; reference. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 90th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARDS for hire; hour, day, month; specially fitted to races and Island. St. Urban's Garage, 121 West 89th. Riverside 8237.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references, Morningside 7385.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC phaeton or roadster wanted, 1916-17; must be mechanically perfect; cash; no dealers. W. Coughlin, 127 West 60th St., Krauss garage. Telephone 6410 Riverside.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4 or 5 passenger preferred. Halle, 130 Bank St.

LANCIA runabout or four-passenger, or similar car; must have starting and electric lighting systems; give full description, year, mileage, &c. Y 340 Times Annex.

PIERCE or PACKARD 1916 or 1917 wanted; town car brougham; will purchase for immediate cash. Miss M., 325 Times.

WANTED, late model 5 or 7 passenger touring car; must be in perfect condition; full particulars; no dealers. Z 289 Times Annex.

WANTED—CARS; CASH PAID.
Fifth floor, 1,700 Broadway, cor 54th.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our courses is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 23 Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 962 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 225 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk; experienced, reliable; best references from former employers. B 75 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends governess who had five years; English, French, German, music., Pedagog. 55 West 70th St. Col. 9109.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined middle-aged woman, housekeeper or care invalid lady, Murray, 74 West 68th St. Phone 5228 Columbus.

NURSE.—To take care of baby; good references; country preferred. L 267 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience figuring; neat; American; $10. L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. Many years' business and banking experience seeks permanent position with reliable firm; first-class references; nothing less than $30 considered. C 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Experienced, accurate, executive ability; all office detail, particularly export metals; permanent; salary $25. L 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; exceptional ability; educated, accurate, quick-sent; $18. C 158 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, English speaking, French, desires work evenings. Foster, 541 West 156th St.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wants to take full charge of children. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Tel. 4061 Stuyvesant, Room 5.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. C 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Feldsinder, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36); college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 cost or concern; competent take full charge. C 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AGENT, &c.—Young man, merchandise expert, sailing to Japan, would like to act as agent or representative in buying or selling capacity. Communicate with L 245 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 26, married, eight years' reference; manager, correspondent, bookkeeper, automobiles, supplies, storage batteries; start moderately. C 122 Times.

AUDITOR, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

BOOKKEEPER.—$4; long, varied experience; thoroughly understands controlling accounts, prepares financial statements, general office work, foreign exchange, credits; excellent references; moderate salary. L 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. John Juessie, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2290.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wide experience; commissioner accounts, Bloomingdales'; exempt draft; moderate salary. L 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, executive ability, initiative; local or foreign position; knowledge Spanish; salary $25. M., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 20, four years' experience, for difficult position; $16. L 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; high school graduate; four years' experience; credit experience. C 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29); experienced double entry; capable taking charge. G. N., 100 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-HOUSEMAN.—Young German wants position as butler-houseman; best references. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Tel. 4061.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, nine years' driving and shop experience; references. Carl Laegreen, 170 West 85th St., care of Dean, 5634 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored man, married, careful driver, wishes position, private or commercial; reference. Dean 7 West 131st St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC wishes position; careful driver; useful. Chauffeur, 820 42d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Irishman, 25, desires position; 2 years' experience, good mechanic; reference. R. Tynam, 306 West 114th.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, for party appreciating careful, honest driver; references. Corbett, 28 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, reliable, sober, wishes position, private or commercial. K 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; A1 references. 1,158 1st Av. Schick.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration. C 87 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class, wants position; references. M. T., 177 West 90th St.

COUPLE, German, wife cook or chambermaid, man butler or houseman; best references. Klein, 201 East 14th St. Stuyvesant Room 5.

COUPLE, English, butler, valet, excellent cook; highly recommended. Humphries, 363 West 46th.

DRAFTING wanted, of all descriptions; neat, accurate, and promptly done. L 252 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, young, refined, wishes position in the evening from 7 to 11, where such services required. W 90 Times.

IF you need a capable man, 24, whose abilities as office manager, combined with salesmanship, are unquestionable and who seeks work at moderate salary, thoroughly experienced, won't you grant me an interview? C 127 Times.

MAN, age 38, clean-cut, healthy, desires position of any kind where ability and hard work will be rewarded; have held executive positions over various kinds of labor and can dig in myself; mechanical training; best references. L 281 Times Downtown.

MAN desires steady position; handy all kinds of tools. Weinstein. Tel. 8156 Bedford.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, A1 references, desires change; will go anywhere. Z 313 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (22,) bookkeeper, cost accounting, &c.; unquestionable references. C 95 Times.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk with a large manufacturing concern; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR seeks new association; recently conducted national campaign for huge organization; Columbia alumnus; three years' newspaper training; highest recommendations; now employed. C 124 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, now with importing house, Japanese goods, desires change; any good line or proposition considered. C. M., 101 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MANAGER is open to engagement in executive capacity; age 35, married; ten years' industrial traffic experience; two years' university training in interstate commerce; familiar with classification, rates, routing, interstate commerce law. Z 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, offering unquestionable recommendations as to ability and integrity, desires position; salary moderate; thorough business training; an interview earnestly sought. C 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, two years' bank experience, wishes position where hard work means future. L 276 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful and impressive personality, discerning and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thorough working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 826, Greensboro, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company, to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, for high-class waists and dress house; references; state salary expected. Address G. S., 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class bookkeeper and stenographer; references. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43d St.

BOOKKEEPER for customers' ledger; salary, start, $12. Cushman's Sons, 49 Manhattan St.

CASHIERS.—$3 day as extra Saturdays; tube system; experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in large office, hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M., $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 321 Times Annex.

CLERK for office; one familiar with Burroughs adding machine or Comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Co., 60 Church St.

COOK.—Good; small hotel; good wages. New Main Hotel, Haverstraw, N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS (35) or assistants for cutting silk underwear; pleasant permanent positions; good pay; capable young women. Hoyt & Co., 2,150 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

FILE CLERKS.—Previous experience necessary; wanted by large corporation in the Bronx; salary $8. G. H., Times Harlem.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for a boy of 5. Apply to 56 West 75th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages, $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, refined, high-class French nursery governess for child of 4; good home and salary to right party. Call at 105 West 40th St., Room 818.

LABORATORY WORKER.—College graduate, who has specialized in physics and mathematics; salary dependent on ability; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 59TH ST.

MODEL, size 16, coat house; good position for right party. S. Karp, 104 West 27th St.

MOTION PICTURE FILM EXAMINERS.—THREE FOR EXCHANGE WORK; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 143 TIMES.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be able to operate typewriter; state age, salary, and references. F 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL.—Good penman, knowledge typewriting. Herman Klenzler Co., 45 West 17th St.

OPERATOR wanted on comptometer to figure clothing cost; to one experienced first-class position is offered. K 92 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER. — COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, PREFERABLY ONE WITH JOBBING HOUSE EXPERIENCE, FOR PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, P. O. BOX 1865, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in executive offices, motion-picture company; must have had experience on dictaphone; state experience, age, and salary expected; permanent. C 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Experienced; one with billing experience preferred; refinement and neatness essential; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 104 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT with knowledge of general office work, manufacturing business; state experience and salary. C 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, and intelligent wanted for an export office. Apply at once, with references, to Room 1017, 50 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER required in architect's office; permanent position; state experience, references and salary. L 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; must have experience; also do own corresponding. Geoffrey & Burgs, 549 West 53d.

STENOGRAPHER in silk house; one who is competent and good at figures; fair salary. Call Rudolph Saenger Co., 289 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner preferred; state machine used, age, experience, salary. "Export." L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Must be expert; temporary four weeks. Herman Klenzler Co., 45 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER in silk house; one who is competent and good at figures; fair salary. K 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, as substitute for 3 to 5 weeks. Room 1826, 165 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and competent office assistant; references. Apply 5 West 56th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TEPIST for all forms of office work. 23 Jane St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $8; law office. Apply Room 702, 35 Nassau St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE, SEVERAL TELEPHONE OPERATORS, WITH AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S DAY CENTRAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE. ALSO, DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE. PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES. K 127 TIMES.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in office, motion-picture company; plug type switchboard; pleasant personality; experience required; permanent; state salary expected and if able to operate typewriter. C 141 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, for interesting work in pleasant office, where intelligence and care will bring promotion; state age and initial salary desired; give telephone number if possible. C 130 Times.

TYPIST, Swiss, speaking French and German; $16. Z 312 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of marking room of high-class woman's specialty shop; must have reference in marking goods, checking invoices against orders, and must be quick at figures; excellent opportunity for wide-awake young woman with ambition to make good. K 115 Times.

YOUNG LADY to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Grey, 2 West 57th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, white, to help in employes' lunchroom; girls; salary $5 a week to start. F 357 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to operate switchboard and general office work. Call, U. S. Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY, $1,500; stenographers, (5,) $100; exp. clerks, Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS; hundreds preferred positions; law, commercial; bookkeepers, typists. Happ Agency, 7 Nassau.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Register free, many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent positions; other openings. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS—$8-$25; also French, Spanish. Pan-American Agency, 24 Broad Street.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av.,, (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains executives' secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Write for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, energetic, not afraid of work; familiar with cost accounts. Apply 32 South 9th St., Brklyn.

AUDITOR for large hotel in Central West; must be thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected; interview in New York; address C 130 Times.

BANK CLERK.—State age, experience, and salary desired; old downtown bank. P 338 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK.—PROMINENT ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES SERVICES OF BILLING CLERK WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY EXPERIENCE. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD PAY. CALL AT FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, 6 EAST 39TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—A man not looking for large things can secure a permanent position and fairly good salary in a retail coal dealer's office; must keep a single entry set of books accurately and neatly, and operate typewriter; to the right man this is a good opening. Address Box 68, Leonia, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, and accurate; accustomed to trial balances for large publishing business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience. Z 263 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with thorough understanding of modern bookkeeping methods; salary to start $22; in fast growing and progressive business; state experience in full. F 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company to assist on consumers' ledgers; applicant must be willing to live out of town; state age, experience, and salary requested. F 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30 to 40; capable opening corporation books; state experience and salary; references. C 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for manufacturing concern, College Point, L. I.; salary $15-$18. Apply Room 451, 200 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, competent, and willing; state age, salary, and references. F 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — SALARY $15; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. C 150 TIMES.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance company has an opening for several clear-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. F 345 Times.

BOY wanted, 16 to 18 years old, for general office work by cotton goods firm. F 353 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

BUTCHER Wanted.—Must be between 21 and 45 years of age, without dependents. Report to Squadron A Recruiting Officer, 93d St. and Madison Av., any day between 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BUYER.
MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS HAS AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BUYER; $25 PER WEEK; APPLICANT PLEASE STATE AGE AND PAST EXPERIENCE. K 129 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR Winton car; experienced driver and thorough mechanic; others not considered; wages; references. Box 36, 1,418 3d Av.

SALESMAN, HIGH CALIBRE, MUST BE KEEN, AMBITIOUS, AND WIDE AWAKE AS USED TO EARNING FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR; TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS POSITION TO OFFER PROVIDING HIS REFERENCES WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT ALLOWED. ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHING CO., 141 EAST 25TH.

SALESMAN (young, active) wanted on salary and commission to call on New York export buyers of iron and steel products. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, &c., L 270 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle line of ladies' neckwear and silk underwear on the Coast; only those with former experience in either line need apply; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—In New York, live, ambitious man can earn large salary (commission) selling outdoor advertising; state particulars, experience, reference. Z 218 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for a good trade; must be acquainted with jobbing and retail trade; good proposition for right party; salary and commission. K 128 Times.

SALESMEN.—Commission men to carry specialty line of laces for retail trade; all territory open. L. G. Leronheim & Co., 8 East 16th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted, familiar with the book and pamphlet line; salary and commission. B. W., 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock; high-grade man, proven ability can find opportunity; big money commission. L 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for coats, suits, to call on Jobbing trade only; strictly commission basis. Horowitz & Schuster, 144 West 27th.

SALESMAN familiar with brass manufacturing line; local territory; commission basis. Z 307 Times Annex.

SALESMEN handle automatic auto gasoline device, saving 25-40 p. c.; commission basis. Profitable, 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Man experienced in decorating or furniture manufacturing; write particulars. K 100 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted for one of the largest concerns of firms in New York to call on architects and engineers in New York City; must have large acquaintance, be of good address, and at least twenty-five references from reputable architects and engineers; salary. Answer in detail, Barb, K 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND CABLE CLERK, WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY WITH A LARGE EXPORT IMPORT HOUSE ONLY APPLICATIONS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. F 346 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, ENGAGED IN the profession of journalism in London, England, and in New York, hereby give notice that I have abandoned the surname "Rosenberg" and will in future be known as Adolphus R. Ross.
July 26, 1917.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I will not be responsible for debts unless contracted by myself. JAMES HURLEY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, high class, mechanic. Apply Herbert Brenon, 729 7th Av., Saturday morning, 9 A. M.

CLERK.—A large corporation moving shortly to Newark wants at once experienced clerk, military no exempt, to handle credits, collections, orders, and supervise billing; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired; splendid opportunity. K 118 Times.

CLERICAL, by downtown banking institution, young man, 19, high school graduate. Address Box 26, Wall St. Post Office.

CLOTHING FITTER.—ONLY THOSE HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE READY-TO-WEAR LINE; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY FRIDAY, 10 TO 12, WEBER & HEILBRONER, 241 BROADWAY.

COAL PASSERS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several coal passers; 90 cents per hour. Apply to Superintendent.

DENTIST.—First-class mechanic; none other need apply; write to Hall Dental Laboratory, 214 West Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.; salary no object.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; outside of New York City; six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data, and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans; also able to sketch and modify existing machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material; in applying, state age, experience and salary expected. Z 322 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Designer on aeroplane engines; state previous experience, salary, and other particulars. K 119 Times.

DEPARTMENT STORE
CREDIT ASSISTANT
AND CHIEF AUTHORIZER.

ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND NOW EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR CAPACITY NEED APPLY.

GOOD SALARY TO START.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY CREDIT MANAGER,
8:30 TO 10 A. M. 12 TO 1 P. M.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

FOREMAN.

A prominent organization requires the services of a man possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of chemistry; one who is able to handle men; an unusual opening for a man between 30 and 37. Reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, R. S., Box 224, Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Wanted married man who understands gardening, care of stock, and lawns on private places. Answer, with list of references and wages, Box 1,449 General Post Office, Downtown, New York City.

LITHO. PRESS TENDERS.—Atlantic Litho. Co., 438 West 37th St.

MANAGER.—Capable, experienced executive preferred; one familiar with bank and financial matters; good correspondent, with knowledge of credits and bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for the right party; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. K 121 Times.

MANAGER.—Competent business manager for corset factory; state experience and salary expected. C 147 Times.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Industrial Division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

OFFICE BOY who can operate a Burroughs adding machine or comptometer preferred, although not necessary. The Calculating Company, 50 Church St.

OFFICE MANAGER of manufacturing corporation in New York City needs competent assistant; one familiar with orders, credits, and general office routine; state age, experience in detail, and salary desired. K 117 Times.

PACKER wanted, active man, experienced in hardware line preferred. Apply at John H. Graham & Co., 93 Chambers St., city.

PORTER.—By large mercantile house; only those who wish permanent position need apply; state age and experience. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York City.

PORTERS wanted for general office cleaning; $13. Times Annex.

PORTERS, colored, to do porters' work in pressrooms. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St.

SALESMEN.

AN UP-TO-DATE
PROGRESSIVE FIRM

WANTS THREE SALESMEN, CAPABLE OF SELLING LOW-PRICED REAL ESTATE IN A LIVE COMMUNITY. MUST BE HUSTLERS AND STRAIGHT CANVASSERS. EXPENSES AND GOOD COMMISSIONS PAID. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING PAST EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR INTERVIEW. ADDRESS W. H. REDDY, 507 MARKET ST., CHESTER, PA.

SALESMAN, HIGH CALIBRE, MUST BE KEEN, AMBITIOUS, AND WIDE AWAKE AS USED TO EARNING FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR; TO SUCH A MAN WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS POSITION TO OFFER PROVIDING HIS REFERENCES WILL BEAR THE STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT ALLOWED. ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHING CO., 141 EAST 25TH.

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THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Rapid and irregular changes in pressure distribution continue, with the result that thunder showers persisted from the Ohio Valley and Tennessee eastward, and there were also scattered thunder showers in the central Rocky Mountain region, New Mexico, and Arizona. In the South there were only local thunder showers, the first relief from the general rain conditions that have prevailed during the preceding ten days. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Temperatures remain high except along the North Pacific Coast.

The weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday from the lake region eastward, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River unsettled, showery weather will continue.

There will be no decided changes in temperature.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south and southwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, showers Friday, fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south except east off the Florida Coast, generally fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably occasional showers in south portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; probably occasional showers.

New England and Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	71	4 P. M.	75	75
6 A. M.	71	7 P. M.	76	77
9 A. M.	76	10 P. M.	73	76
12 M.	80	11 P. M.	72	75

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 75. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76, at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 12:30 P. M., minimum 72 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity 88 per cent. at 8 A. M., 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:46|Sun sets..7:18|Moon sets..11:04

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---

JURY WILL ATTACK DETECTIVE METHODS

Will Urge Also Administrative Reorganization at Police Headquarters.

AID TO COCCHI UNPROVED

Only Meagre Reports Reached the High Officials Regarding the Work of the Precinct Men.

The District Attorney's office gathered further information yesterday to be presented to the Extraordinary Grand Jury showing that the information gleaned by detectives working on the disappearance of Ruth Cruger and the escape of her murderer, Alfredo Cocchi, filtered through to Police Headquarters in the form of meagre reports, so that Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Police Commissioner Woods, who assumed personal direction of the case, became only remotely acquainted with the work the detectives were doing.

The testimony introduced thus far indicates that Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull completely reversed the policy introduced by George S. Dougherty, who, when he was Deputy Commissioner in charge of detectives, examined witnesses and required detectives to tell him personally about the work they had done and to receive orders directly from him. The statements of policemen and detectives who worked on the Cruger case thus far is to the effect that they never talked to Deputy Commissioner Scull, even after he was directed to take personal charge of the case, and that all information forwarded to him was in the form of reports from detectives or from Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper.

These reports were in most cases extremely bare of detail, so that the superior officers who received them could only form a general notion of the work of detectives. For instance, Detective John Lagarenne merely wrote, "I searched the cellar," after he had paid a visit to the basement of the Cocchi premises. He was never questioned by his superiors to ascertain whether his search had been thorough or superficial, and never was asked to tell the condition in which he found things there. No means of testing the efficiency and completeness of the work of any of the detectives were employed, and it was not until the Wallstein inquiry was held that the crude and perfunctory methods of the detectives were placed on record.

It was reported yesterday that, although it was doubtful whether anything that could be construed as indictable negligence would be found against any one at Police Headquarters, it was a certainty that the investigation would result in a finding that a complete reorganization of the administrative force at Police Headquarters was essential and that an entire revision of detective methods was necessary. While there is evidence of laxiness and mental limitations in the cases of individual detectives and patrolmen, it was said yesterday that no indications had been found that any of the detectives on the case had tried to aid Cocchi. The most glaring fault in the police management of the case revealed thus far, it was reported yesterday, was not these delinquencies of men in the lower grades, but the failure of those of higher rank to discover that the detectives were using haphazard methods and disregarding valuable evidence.

Arthur Cocchi, the nine-year-old son of Alfredo Cocchi, said yesterday at the District Attorney's office, that he had heard his father's voice and the voice of another man in the basement at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 13, the afternoon when Cocchi killed Ruth Cruger. This was not taken, however, as indicating that Cocchi might have an accomplice, because at the time the body of the girl was in the rear room of the shop, and Cocchi, who was still carrying on his business, might have had a customer in the cellar. Arthur said that the back room in Cocchi's shop, in which the girl's body lay, was locked at the time.

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that he had made four transfers of Captains, but that these changes had nothing to do with the police failure in the Cruger case. The transfers are as follows: Captain Charles F. McKinney, from the Macdougal Street Station, the Richmond Hill Station, Queens; Captain Patrick Corcoran, from the Richmond Hill Station to the Atlantic Avenue Station in Brooklyn; Captain Michael R. Kelly, from the Atlantic Avenue Station to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Captain Edward J. Dempsey, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Macdougall Street Station.

Mr. Rosenberg Now Mr. Ross.

Adolphus Rosenberg, a newspaper writer, living in this city, who was formerly editor of newspapers in London, announced yesterday that he had dropped the surname "Rosenberg" and taken that of "Ross," and that he will be known hereafter as Adolphus R. Ross.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—July 24, 10 A. M., Grand Central Station or subway, between station and 23d St., purse containing owner's cards; case gift of mother, and clerical permits valuable owner only; reward, no questions, for return of purse and permits. Room 801, 287 4th Av.

LOST.—Tan leather dress suit case, containing lady's apparel, lost from taxicab either on Surf Av., Ocean Parkway, Kings Highway to East 18th St., Coney Island; liberal reward. Notify E. C. Bouyon, 1,926 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Telephone 148 Coney Island.

LOST—Strand of about 85 pearls with diamond clasp; probably lost in or about shopping district Thursday afternoon. Liberal reward. Hyman, 61 Broadway, Room 1001.

LOST—Wallet containing money, jewelry, and papers; gold monogram "S. S. B." Return to S. S. Boyd, Room 439, 200 5th Av., and receive most liberal reward.

LOST—Reward for return of bunch of keys attached to gold ring; initials are S. R. If found, return to Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

LOST, 45th to 41st St. 5th Av., lady's gray enameled wrist watch; liberal reward. Havemeyer; phone 1896 Irvington, or 42 Broadway.

LOST — Pocketbook, Wednesday night, on "L," or in Endicott's; finder keep money, return registration card, &c. Travis Browne, 1 West 85d.

LOST—Silver meshbag, red car, 42d-Broadway, Wednesday night, 7 o'clock; $10 reward. Return 807 Longacre Building.

LOST—A V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Killien, Turfs, '12," on back. Return to 440 East 26th.

LOST—Unset diamond between 42d and 44th Sts. on Broadway; reward. C 149 Times.

LOST—Gold watch with monogram. Reward. Milligan, 210 East 125th St.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Tires, Tubes, By the Carload
All Styles and All Sizes.
SAVE BIG MONEY
"CLEAN UP WEEK."
Ford Sizes, $6.00 Up
Also Soiled & Used Tires—Big Bargains.
Sundries at Cut Prices
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1764 Broadway, near 57th St.

Army Auction Bargains
Immediate Delivery.
Rifles (25,000); with cups $4.75 up
Rifle Equipments (150,000) .90c set
Summer Uniforms (20,000) $1.25 up
Colt's Revolvers (2,500), with cups .....$7.50 up
10 Naval Cannon, with ammunition.
100 Field Cannon, with 30,000 shells
250 Machine Guns, with 1,750,000 cips.
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, New York.

PUT BERKMAN IN THE TOMBS

Prosecutor Wants Cash Bail—Emma Goldman Expected Today.

Alexander Berkman, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, the last named the anarchist who recently asserted that it would be a good thing for the United States if the President were dead, were brought back to New York from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta yesterday afternoon, and, failing to furnish bail, all three were locked up in the Tombs. The three stand convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, and have been brought back to New York to await the outcome of an appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court of New York to the Supreme Court of the United States. Emma Goldman, the fourth anarchist sent to the penitentiary for the same offense, will arrive in New York this morning from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.

Harry Weinberger, a lawyer who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings in New York, went before Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal Court yesterday and sought an order directing Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case for the Government, to accept real estate security for the anarchist prisoners. Mr. Content is insisting on cash bail, which for the four prisoners amounts to $72,000. The real estate offered as security for the anarchists, Mr. Content said, was assessed for about $150,000. Mr. Weinberger, he added, had informed him that it was assessed for $17,000 in excess of that sum. The property offered as bail was said to be owned by Emil Selig.

Mr. Content told the court that Mr. Weinberger had on several occasions made remarks to him about taking various phases of the case to Justice Brandeis for decision. Mr. Content said that he was rather tired of Mr. Weinberger's continual talk about taking this or that point in the case to Justice Brandeis.

When Miss Goldman arrives this morning Mr. Weinberger again will try to get his clients out on bail. Mr. Content still refuses to take other than cash bail. It was pointed out, however, that in the event Berkman gets bail he will be rearrested immediately on a California warrant charging him with murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb outrage in San Francisco last year. It was said that Berkman would fight extradition to California and would allege that he was the victim of a "frame up."

Immigration Commissioner Howe notified Mr. Content yesterday that in the event Berkman, Kramer, and Becker were liberated the immigration authorities were ready to give prompt consideration to a proposal to deport them to the country whence they came to the United States. They are aliens, and as such can be deported after conviction of crime in this country. Miss Goldman, being the daughter of a naturalized citizen, cannot be deported under the American law.

BAFF PROSECUTOR SUMS UP.

Poultry Market Murder Will Go to the Jury Today.

Deputy Attorney General James O'Malley, who replaced District Attorney Swann in the prosecution of the indictment charging Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff and David Jacobs with joint complicity in the murder of Barnet Baff, occupied nearly the entire session yesterday in summing up for the people. Justice Tompkins, who presided at the trial, will charge the jury today.

Mr. O'Malley declared at the outset that the District Attorney was in possession of many important clues and damaging evidence against the four men long before Antonio Cardinale, who, it is alleged, hired the gunmen, returned from Italy with Assistant District Attorney Black and turned State's evidence.

"We knew of the hatching of the murder plot in a Harlem saloon and Abraham Graff's participation in it," he said. "We were on the trail of the defendants long before we were able to get Cardinale back from Italy. Before this man would tell us his story he demanded immunity, and then he said that Arichiella, the man convicted on his testimony of having fired the fatal shot, was not guilty of the crime.

"The District Attorney and myself were shocked, but after investigation and after Frank Ferrara, who drove the murder car, now awaiting death in Sing Sing, had corroborated Cardinale, we realized that a mistake had been made. Arichiella did not fire the fatal shot, but he cannot escape the consequences of having been one of the murder conspirators."

NEW YORK LOSES ITS LAST HORSE CAR

Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry Line Abandons Franchise and Will Tear Up Tracks.

NOTABLES MAKE FINAL TRIP

Antiquated Vehicle, with Smoke Pouring from Stovepipe, Rattles Lazily to Its Barn.

Fifty-three years ago, when George Opdyke was Mayor of New York and goats browsed along what is now Riverside Drive, the people were startled to learn that a company had been incorporated to operate a car line through the most populous and select streets. When the first car of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry line pulled out and went gliding along behind a team of horses caparisoned with bells even the most pessimistic admitted that New Yorkers were up and doing. It would take a lot of space to print the route of that wonderful line.

It began on the west at Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, traversed Greenwich Village, passed through Crosby Street, and finally reached Park Row and Fulton Street. Part of the distance of many miles there was a double track, but mainly the track was single. Passing through many changes, the line kept its honored place in the municipal railroad world until yesterday morning, when the last of the dirty old cars, with their faithful horses and husky drivers, were withdrawn, never again to reappear. What glory, therefore, that came to this giant and progressive city for maintaining the last horse-drawn car disappeared forever. We are now no more notable in transportation than Chicago or Philadelphia.

The men who did this thing were the officials of the New York Railways Company, aided and abetted by the Public Service Commission. The reason they gave was the sordid one of lost money and lack of public necessity. For many months only one car has been operated on the line in West Street and thence by devious ways to Broadway and Bleecker Street. The car used was a sight, but it was as good as any that drooped in the car barn. The purpose of keeping it going was to save the franchise. One day, July 17 last, it earned 10 cents on the single trip it made. During 1916 the line carried only 3,576 passengers all told, and the total of receipts was $178.80. In the present fiscal year the line earned only $103.60. But the upkeep cost the company $4,000 a year.

The fact was, nobody would wait for the car, and they wouldn't ride on it anyway because it was far from clean, comely, or fast, and by walking a short distance in any direction one of the new-fangled cars could be found. General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company rode on the last trip yesterday, with several other officials of his company. There were also present Public Service Commissioners Whitney and Hervey and Secretary James B. Walker and Assistant Secretary Daggett of the commission.

Two cars were waiting at Bleecker Street and Broadway, but all of those mentioned got into the first car, which was in charge of James Cusack, driver, who has held the same job for forty years, and Conductor Thomas O'Brien, who has been on the job more than thirty years. Those inside gazed with awe at the rusty old stove. But the stove was all right. A lot of paper was thrust into it and set afire, and the car trundled along with smoke pouring out of its battered pipe, to the wonder of the populace. If everybody on the car had paid fare the trip would have been one of the most profitable in several years. But nobody paid, and so it cost more than the usual average of $1.50 a passenger.

In a few days the Public Service Commission will permit the tearing up of the tracks, new jobs will be found for the old employes, and the horses—ah! who knows what will become of those faithful beasts? A movie concern was on hand, and pretty soon rural communities will sit in their favorite theatres and see what this city has lost.

SOLDIER WEDS HIS NURSE.

Guardsman of the 71st Loses His Heart in Up-State Hospital.

His heroism in rushing into a burning building on April 3 and extinguishing the blaze may result in Leo Heck, a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, having to undergo an operation at Bellevue Hospital, but it also got him a bride. The girl is Miss Helen Maud Lymer, a nurse, of Toronto, and they were married at Hamilton, Ontario, on Monday night.

Heck was in a military camp up-State when the fire broke out in a big dwelling house. While fighting the blaze in the third story the floor gave way and he was injured by the fall. He was taken to a nearby hospital, and Miss Lymer, who was employed there at that time, was assigned to nurse him. Under her care he improved and was able to leave the hospital on May 6, but not before patient and nurse had fallen in love.

Recently Heck obtained a furlough and came to Bellevue Hospital to consult doctors, and was told that an operation probably would be necessary. He was at the hospital on Sunday morning awaiting an X-ray examination when he learned that his fiancée had left the up-State hospital the previous day for Hamilton, where she had joined a hospital maintained for wounded British soldiers. He left for Hamilton on the next train, arrived there Monday, and they were married on Monday night by the Rev. W. H. Pigle of the Hamilton Baptist Church. Heck has returned for the X-ray examination.

Special—
Bathing
Suits
$2.35
Friday and Saturday Only.

Our furnishings buyer scratched his head when we asked for a bathing suit Special.

But he was game and here it is, though he says "never again."

Mind you, these are pure worsted bathing suits, in Black, Navy Blue, and Heather Mixtures.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:

"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated."

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot=Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot=Ease in each shoe." Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Dept. store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy?

SHIRES ADOPT BOY SOUGHT BY MOTHER

She and the Father Finally Renounce Claims to Little Joseph Petzsonk.

CHILD'S WANDERINGS END

Finds Permanent Home with Foster Parents Who Had Taken Him from an Institution.

The final chapter in the wanderings of Joseph Petszonk, who was abandoned by his mother at the age of 6 months, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Shire of 41 West Eighty-second Street, then given up by them after the mother had found the boy, following a long search, and had started court proceedings, again given up a few days later by the real parents and subsequently returned to them again by the Shires because the Shires decided that the boy was dissatisfied in their home, was written in the Surrogates Court yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Shire, who had decided to give the boy another chance in their household, found that he again was happy and contented with them, and got permission from Surrogate Cohalan to make him their legal son, giving him the name George Bernard Shire.

The application for the court order legalizing the boy's adoption was made to Surrogate Cohalan by the State Charities Aid Association, which submitted affidavits by Mr. and Mrs. Shire as to their ability and willingness to rear the boy in comfort as their own son, and also a general release of all claims on the boy by his parents, Joseph and Hannah Petszonk, each of whom "voluntarily and unconditionally" surrendered him and signed an agreement saying, "I pledge myself not to interfere with the custody or management of the child in any way, nor to encourage or allow any one else to do so."

The child first figured in the newspapers last March when Mrs. Petszonk, after a long search, found that the boy she had abandoned at the Madonna Day Nursery in Cherry Street on Aug. 19, 1911, because her husband was out of work and she was unable to care for a six months' old infant while she was supporting her family, had been in the Shire household since Jan. 15, 1913, when he was sent there by the State Charities Aid Association. Although the testimony in the case before Justice Guy at that time indicated that the boy's welfare would not be promoted if he were returned to his parents, the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Petszonk had never surrendered their claim to the boy gave them the legal right to his custody, and Mr. and Mrs. Shire gave him up regretfully.

The boy was so unhappy in the home of his blood relatives at 808 Union Avenue, The Bronx, that the parents offered to return him to the Shires pending arrangements for his formal adoption. The parents then objected to signing a release of all claims, and Mr. and Mrs. Shire sent the boy back to his father, mother, and younger brother about three months ago. In the meantime those concerned agreed to take the action culminating yesterday in the legal adoption.

HALTS PANAMA EXTRADITION

Commissioner Matthews Decides That the Batailles Need Not Return.

United States Commissioner John A. Matthews in Newark yesterday decided that under the treaty of 1904 with the Republic of Panama Eugenio C. and Emilio Bataille of Hilton, N. J., could not be extradited from this country to Panama, where they are wanted on a charge of accepting deposits in the Continental Loan and Trust Company when they had knowledge that the bank was about to close.

Commissioner Matthews based his finding on Article 5 of the extradition treaty, which reads: "Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this treaty."

Box of 12 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

Between dances on a sultry summer's night, smoke IN-B-TWEEN. Settle your nerves and satisfy your palate. A compliment to pass around, because of their known quality. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

IMPURE FOODS CONDEMNED.

Spoiled Fruits Principal Item in Week's Confiscation.

Impure foodstuffs weighing 219,968 pounds and having a retail value of more than $30,000 were condemned and confiscated by the Department of Health in the last week, it was announced yesterday by Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Pure Foods and Drugs.

The foodstuffs included 79,320 pounds of grape fruit, 71,120 pounds of lemons, 19,922 pounds of ham, 18,500 pounds of salt herring, 9,543 pounds of beef, 8,780 pounds of potatoes, 2,100 pounds of eggs, and 370 pounds of poultry. In addition, the Health Department also condemned 4,440 pounds of impure jelly that was found at preserving plants.

The loss of all this food, it was said at the department, was due chiefly to faulty packing and poor transportation arrangements. There has been a perceptible falling off in the quantity of potatoes lost by spoiling, because of the fidelity with which shippers have begun to follow the instructions for packing issued by the department, it was said. The loss of eggs and poultry is also reported to be diminishing.

Swedish Firm

starting July 15th a Scandinavian import and export business in all branches, wants connections with American commercial and industrial firms, particularly grain and fodder dealers, provisions, &c. Exporters and importers should send offers and particulars to

FIRMAN JOHAN NILLSON,
Halmstad, Sweden,
Member General Export Ass'n of Sweden, Halmstad, Merchants' Ass'n.

MORE LIBERAL LOANS
Than Other Loan Companies on
DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY.
OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "M. B. H." for Mrs. Margaret Madden and family.

A KING IN A SUBMARINE.

King George V. descending into a British submarine, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

At $19.50
These Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits are Unheard-of Values

The reduced prices of many of these Suits were $32.50, $27.50, $25 and $22.50, the original prices were much higher.

Among them are silk lined suits, suits made from imported woolens, and Pinch-back models or "Sport Suits."

All are higher value suits than to-day's price indicates; they are odds—"few sizes of a kind"—suits that we have left from lots in our great reduction sale, now in full swing.

Your size is surely in the collection, but not in every pattern.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit at Reduced Prices Now

We suggest that you buy now—even for next year—for prices, already away beyond what these suits are marked, are still going merrily upward.

In addition to the suits offered at $19.50, we have a splendid assortment at reduced prices.

Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less	$19.50	Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50	Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00	Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Corner 29th
3rd Ave., cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings.

Where You Can Get
Rinex Soles

The completion of new factory extensions necessitated by the enormous demand for Rinex Soles has now made it possible to supply stocks of Rinex Soles to dealers in this city.

You can now get Rinex Soles—

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. NEW YORK CITY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 179 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1173 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1439 Broadway.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 438 W. 125th St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 144 Bowery.
Graham & Co., 11 Barclay St., Woolworth Bldg.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2185 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 2935 Third Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 648 Eighth Ave.
D. Lorenthal, 2196 Third Ave.
D. Lorenthal, 3033 Second Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop Co., 62 Fulton St.
L. M. Bluestein, Inc., 29 W. 125th St.
I. Weisberger, Inc., 49 Catharine St.
J. Braff, 236 Rivington St.
A. Vogel Sons, 41 Avenue A.
L. Finkelstein Shoe Store, 820 Tenth Ave.
Stern's Custom Shoe Place, 1188 Third Ave.
Crown Shoe Store, 53 First Ave.
S. D. Burnett, 1896 Third Ave.
V. Aufieri, 2224 Second Ave.
Dave's Sample Shoe Shop, 14 Avenue B.
Dave Knopp, 857 Ninth Ave.
Rosenbach Co., 11 W. 34th St.
Charles B. Gluck, 87 Avenue C.
Hackett's, cor. 138th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York.
Morris Goldberg, 47 Catharine St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Eighth Ave., at 51st St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, Broadway at 86th St.
Drake's Shoe Stores, St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.
Hervey's, 415 W. 125th St.
M. Klein, 1808 Third Ave.
The Roth Shoe, 140 Lenox Ave.
The Schleifstein Shoe, 550 E. 180th St.
Charles Sam, 453 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.
The Lion Shoe House, Tremont Ave. cor. Prospect, Bronx.
A. Silber & Son, Inc., 538 E. 138th St. Bronx.
Lewando's, 71 Westchester Sq., Bronx.
The Oval Shoe, 943 So. Boulevard, Bronx.
Union Shoe Store, 3033 Third Ave., Bronx.
A. Finkelstein, 3347 Third Ave., Bronx.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 106 E. 14th St.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 975 Eighth Ave.
Kaufman Shoe Co., 113 W. 125th St.
S. & A. Shoe Co., Inc., 1158 Broadway.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. BROOKLYN.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 555 Fulton St.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 1355 Broadway.
M. Glucksman, 80-82 Fifth Ave.
Markell's Shoe Shop, 5414 New Utrecht Ave.
Mayer's Department Store, 1717 Broadway.
Economy Shoe Co., 143 Myrtle Ave.
Nelson Shoe Co., 1237 Fulton St.
B. F. Kane & Bro., 49 and 51 Columbia St.
Fred S. Haslach, 341 Knickerbocker Ave.
Harry Lippman, 349 Grand St.
Whitehouse Shoe Store, 660 Fifth Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 1429 Nostrand Ave.
Gabe Levy's Shoe Stores, 529 Rockaway Ave.
Greenblatt's Werswell Shoe, 1155 Myrtle Ave.
Guarantee Shoe Store, 262 Columbia St.
Rosenbach Co., 519 Fulton St., cor. Duffield.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 1327 Broadway.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
Friedman's Famous Footwear, 5220 Fifth Ave.
A. Sonnenschein, 3459 Atlantic Ave.
Graham & Co., 211 Montague St.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. QUEENS.

The Rex Shoe, 3215 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Henke's Shoe Store, 2817 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Benj. Chodas, 415 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Kichnet & Brenner's, 215 13th St., College Point, L. I.
Chas. Spitzer, 647 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, L. I.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. NEW YORK.

N. Del Re, City Island, New York.
J. Wellington, 428 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eagle Shoe Store, 222 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
John Villani, 4914 West 24 St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 9 North St., Yonkers, N. Y.
National Quick Shoe Repairing, L. Feinberg, 152 Riverdale Ave., Yonkers.
Cooper's Shoe Store, 2 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
C. M. Russo, 109 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
The Fair Store, 95 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
White's, White Plains, N. Y.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. NEW JERSEY.

Walk-Over Shoe Store, 191 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 795 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
M. Weisfeld's Department Store, 115 Elizabeth Ave., Newark.
M. Roth, 69 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.
Fred Schlesinger, 309 Bank St., Newark.
Schlosser's Shoe Shop, 493-500 Orange St., Newark.
Jas. Farist, 111 Seventh Ave., Newark.
Stoutenburgh & Co., Newark.
Joseph May & Co., 593 Orange St., cor. 19th, Newark.
A. A. Eisele & Sons, 653 Broad St., Newark.
Hahne & Co., 609 Broad St., Newark.
S. S. Crossman, 342 Central Ave., Jersey City.
Nelligan's Boot Shop, 598 Newark Ave.
Regent Shoe Co., 457 Jackson Ave. and 436 Central Ave., Jersey City.
George A. Stanford, 823 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
W. Freeman, 355 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

ON NEW SHOES AT THESE STORES. NEW JERSEY.

Star Shoe Shop, 253 Newark Ave., Jersey City.
B. Hyman, 486 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.
R. Sachs & Sons, 453 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
Phillipe Mazzola, 527 Broadway and 44th St., Bayonne.
J. B. Gartley & Sons, 213 Broadway, Bayonne.
R. Lowitsky, 402 First St., Hoboken.
Fox Shoe Store, 258 First St., Hoboken.
Packard Shoe Store, J. Goldsmith, Prop., 353 First St., Hoboken.
Jefferson Shoe Shop, 484 First St., Hoboken.
Guarantee Shoe Co., 233 Harrison Ave., Harrison.
Walk-Over Shoe Store, 13 West Palisade Ave., Englewood.
Max Jordan Regal Store, 568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair.
I. Fisher, 186 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. MANHATTAN.

Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 2492 Eighth Ave.
Boston Shoe Co., 988 Sixth Ave.
Nunzio Barbaria, 2053 Eighth Ave.
Rocco Bartilucci, 509 West 145th St.
P. Capotosto, 47 Church St.
Simon Christina, 163 East 72d St.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 1585 Third Ave.
Carcion & Manfre, 984 Sixth Ave.
R. Contess, 160 West 109th St.
Central Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1998 Second Ave.
Central Shoe Repairing Co., 2317 Eighth Ave.
Chappotin, Orthopaedic Boot Maker, 294 West 145th St.
De Grove, Inc. formerly Reid Co., 190 William St.
Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 1970 Amsterdam Ave.
Fulton Shoe Shop, 62 Fulton St.
Frank Forgione, 4011 Broadway.
G. Forno, 1785 Amsterdam Ave.
Joseph Fiscella, 37 Lafayette St., cor. Pearl St.
Fallca Cottone Co., 1312 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank & Co., 2574 Eighth Ave.
Frank's Shoe Repairing, 162 Sixth Ave.
Grasse Shoe Repair, 501 Ninth Ave.
Thomas & Co., 3421 Broadway.
Harlem Shoe Repairing Co., 55 West 125th St.
Hy Grade Shoe Repairing Co., 1695 Third Ave.
Louis Lupo, 2016 Amsterdam Ave.
John Losinski, 1277 Third Ave.
A. Manfredi, 178 Greenwich St.
Joe Manzano's, 167 Madison Ave.
S. Marditros, 65 Lenox Ave.
M. Marx, 907 Third Ave.
Naples Co., 672-674 Columbus Ave.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 98 Fulton St.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 703 Third Ave.
New Central Shoe Repairing Co., 846 Third Ave.
Chas. N. Ott, 82 Nassau St.
Victorio Pietropaoli, 556 West 181st St.
Patsy & Co., 3385 Broadway.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 99 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 832 Third Ave.
Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 783 Columbus Ave.
E. Ritto, 305 Bleecker St.
Robertson & Sons, 7 West 14th St.
Robertson & Sons, 33 Beaver St.
Robertson & Sons, 118 William St.
Robertson & Sons, 109 Nassau St.
Robertson & Sons, 42 Maiden Lane.
M. Sayranian, 2264 Amsterdam Ave.
S. Sylvester, 58 East 125th St.
J. Seraydarian, 201 Audubon Ave.
S. & S. Shoe Repairing Co., 223 Fulton St.
G. Stanzione, 125 Columbus Ave.
Chas. Tarsian, 2128 Amsterdam Ave.
The Tompkins Square Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning Co., 143 Avenue B.
James Zadigian, 1283 St. Nicholas Ave.
James Zadigian, 109 Eighth Ave.
Jacob Tipilitzky, 382 Third Ave.
The Famous Shoe Repairing Co., 909 Fifth Ave.
U. S. Shoe Repairing Co., 148 Third Ave.
U. S. Shoe Manufacturing and Repairing Co., 159 Mulberry St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., Serabian Bros., Props., 1521 Amsterdam Ave.
United Shoe Repairing, 471 Lenox Ave.
Boot and Shoe Maker, 248 East 116th St.
G. Ribbo, 350 West 107th St.
Sherman, Practical Hatter, 507 West 207th St.
G. Molinelli, 5 Hudson St.
G. Ottomanelli, 173 Sheridan Ave.
The Tremont Shoe Repairing Co., 2792 Broadway.
Benedetti Bros., Broadway, near 121st St.
Peter Sebald, 3340 Broadway, cor. 125th St.
C. Savoy, 1089 St. Nicholas Ave.
Franco Bros., 2595 Broadway.
T. Marabello, 3586 Broadway.
Milone Co., 3592 Broadway.
N. Florenza, 3854 Broadway.
National Shoe Repairing Co., 1593 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ernest Catalano, 3868 Broadway.
Pasqualino Bros., 136 Hamilton Place.
University Electric Shoe and Hat Renovating Co., 1633 Amsterdam Ave.
A. Manfre, 295 Madison Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

James Bros., 703 Tremont Ave.
Eustachio Frascati, 506 East 174th St.
The Bronx Modern Shoe Repairing Shop, 2099 Third Ave.
Mike Smith, 490 East 174th St.
Bruno Bros., 2835 Third Ave.
Star Shoe Repairing Factory, 490 East 151st St.
Rapid Shoe Repair Shop, 426 Willis Ave., corner 145th St.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BRONX.

Original Shoe Repair Shop, 225 Willis Ave.
Willis Shoe Repairing Co., 147 Willis Ave.
E. Squasso, 1066 Westchester Ave.
The Simpson Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 1023 Simpson St.
The Home Shoe Repairing Co., 959 Home St.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1943 Westchester Ave.

RE-SOLED (FULL OR HALF SOLES) AT THESE REPAIR SHOPS. BROOKLYN.

Nelson's Shoe Repairing Co., 78 Fleet St.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 188 Flatbush Ave.
Metropolitan Shoe Repairing Co., 1284 Fulton St.
Tip Top Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 1804 Coney Island Ave.
The Foster Electrical Shoe Repairing Co., 1071 Coney Island Ave.
Midwood Shoe Repairing Shop, 1417 Avenue J.
L. Vitetitti, 1946 Coney Island Ave., near Avenue P.
Kings Highway Hand and Electric Shoe Repairer, 1503 Kings Highway.
United System Shoe Repairing Co., 1329 Flatbush Ave.
Myrtle Electric Shoe Repairing Store, 507 Myrtle Ave.
The Empire Shoe Repairing Co., 505 Franklin Ave.
Manhattan Shoe Repairing Co., 1254 Fulton St.
The National Shoe Repairing Co., 75 Hoyt St.
The United Shoe Repairing Co., 329 Fulton St.
The Flatbush Shoe Repairing Shop, 842 Flatbush Ave.
De Cola Bros., 85 Smith St.
Champion Quick Shoe Repairing Co., 1879 Myrtle Ave.
J. Pastore, 1683 Flatbush Ave.
Charles Amodeo, 733 Nostrand Ave.
The Shoe Hospital, 739 Manhattan Ave.
J. Molinaro, 795 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Russo, 653 Flatbush Ave.
The Beverly Shoe Repairing Co., 1053 Flatbush Ave.
The Taub Shoe Repairing System, 692 Manhattan Ave.
Bay Ridge Goodyear Shoe Repairing, 7406 Third Ave.
Atlantic Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 5107 Seventh Ave.
Andrew Russo & Brother, 582 57th St.
G. Tristano, 123 Tompkins Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Co., 95 Flatbush Ave., opposite Casino.
Lincoln Shoe Repairing Co., 138 Fifth Ave.
Shoe Electric Repairing Establishment, 437 Stuyvesant Ave.
Automatic Shoe Repairing, 349 Fifth Ave.
The Plaza Electric Shoe Repairing, 340 Roebling St.
The 20th Century Shoe Repairing Co., 231 Fifth Ave.
Unique Shoe Repairing Co., 1542 Broadway.
Antonio Barone, 691 and 749 Washington Ave.
The Court Shoe Repairing Co., 121 Court St., near State St.
J. Schneider, 860 Fulton St.
Sam Richenburg, 1019½ Fulton St.
L. Altomari, 759 Flatbush Ave.
New Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, 1485 Fulton St.
The Eagle Shoe Repairing Co., 804 Union St.
The International Shoe Repairing Co., 85 Fifth